

THE STORE That Satisfies



61 MINUTE SALE

Saturday evening next we will have a 61 Minute Sale of Hats, when you will be able to buy for \$1.98 any of the celebrated \$2.50 Hats we have in the store, Hats that have a reputation the world over:

"CARTER'S," "WILKINSON'S," "CHRISTY'S" AND "KING"

Sale to commence at 8 o'clock and close promptly at one minute after 9 o'clock. Don't ask or expect this snap five minutes later.

You'll want a new Hat for the Fair from
FRED. T. WARD'S
THE MEN'S WEAR MAN

COOK & FOX

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

The season is rapidly advancing and with it comes the demand for Fall Suitings and heavier dress materials. Tweeds in several of the leading shades, Velvets and Serges seem to be very much in the foreground. Commencing this week we are showing a very neat assortment of the above mentioned lines.

STRIPED AND REVERSIBLE TWEEDS—Made from the finest wools, at prices from.....75c. to \$2.00 yd
CHIFFON VELVET—One of the best finished cloths in the market, in Navy, Cardinal, Brown and fancy shades, very special value.....50c. per yd
Also, CORDUROY VELVET—Just the thing for children's wear, best colors.....50c. yd
In SERGES we invite comparison of our 42 inch cloth. Colors Cadet, Navy, Black, at.....50c. yd

KIMONA CLOTHS

A little time spent in inspecting our range will convince you of our values. Patterns to suit every one. Prices as low as the lowest, ranging from.....15c. to 20c. yd

DRESS SKIRTS

We have them. We also have STYLE and QUALITY. Our leader—BLACK CHIFFON PANAMA, neatly trimmed, at.....\$5.50 each

COAT SWEATERS

The ideal thing for the cool evenings. Our assortment is more nearly complete than ever. For Children, Ladies, Boys, Men—we have something for everybody, with prices ranging from.....75c. up.
Our specials for Ladies—Plain or fancy knit, almost any color or trimming.....\$1.50 and \$1.90 each
AVIATION CAPS to match all sweaters, single or double yarns, from.....35c. to \$1.50 each. See our values before buying.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Our Grocery Department is always well assorted with the most choice goods procurable.

Large Bottle of Pickles.....10c. each
Coral, Buttermilk Soap, a fancy line at a low price.....5c. bar
Prime Extract, 2 1/2 oz. bottle.....3 for 25c
Egg-o Baking Powder, absolutely pure, every tin guaranteed.....25c. each

Highest price for produce Phone 43 Goods delivered promptly

COOK & FOX

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits \$6,600,000
Total Assets (Over) \$50,000,000
May 31st 1911.

Rural Banking

With the majority of our 230 or more Branches serving rural communities, we have naturally paid special attention to the banking requirements of Farmers, Ranchers, Stockmen, Lumbermen and Merchants. Our facilities for handling your business or private banking are complete.

Savings Bank Department at every Branch.

Stirling Branch—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Spring Brook Branch—E. S. Theaker, Act'g Manager.

Cheese Box Factory Destroyed

A disastrous fire broke out early on Saturday evening which resulted in the destruction of the cheese-box factory belonging to Mr. Stanley Vandervoort in the vicinity of Sidney Crossing. The building was a large structure, and with contents was worth about \$4,000. It was totally destroyed. The insurance will not cover the loss, being only \$2,500. There will be an additional loss by reason of the cessation of business from now until the end of the season. A number of cheese factories will be inconvenienced by the destruction of the plant.—Belleville Ontario.

The Ontario of yesterday says that Mr. Vandervoort will at once begin the erection of a temporary building so that his business will not be stopped or his trade interfered with.

Of Interest to Boy's

The Broadview Boys' Institute, Toronto, has held for the past nine successive years a Boy's Fall Fair, in which the exhibitors are boys eighteen years of age and under, and the Board of Directors is composed entirely of boys. Last year there were 2,100 entries, made by nearly 600 boys, and the value of the prizes totalled over \$600, mostly cash. The exhibits include vegetables, flowers, ponies, dogs, rabbits, poultry, pigeons, canaries, and other pets, photography, art, industrial crafts, collections, penmanship, literature, Boy Scout work, etc. The fair receives recognition and a grant from the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The competition is open to all boys everywhere. Prize lists will be mailed on application, and any boy willing to act as representative for his locality is requested to write to the Secretary Boy's Fall Fair, Broadview Y. M. C. A., Toronto.

Don't Breathe Lazily

"If you are consumptive, if you think you are drifting into consumption, sing!" says a medical man. "Of course singing alone will not save you from consumption or cure you. Besides singing you must have plenty of fresh air and good food; and speaking of fresh air, I must say that not one person in a hundred knows how to inhale it. People seldom breathe deeply enough; they seldom properly ventilate their lung cavities, which resemble stuffy insanitary apartments where all germs thrive undisturbed. Acquire the habit of taking the big, deep breath which is a primary requisite for any kind of singing, bad or good, and the physical joy derived from it will never allow you to relapse into lazy breathing. Furthermore, the mere effort of singing compels the singer to stand erect and to throw out the chest, a good corrective for the bad physical habits of weak-chested people."

Canadian Cheese

Canadian cheese is commanding attention by its excellence in the British markets, according to Mr. G. G. Publow, of Kingston, Chief Dairy Inspector for Eastern Ontario, who has returned from a visit to the Old Country. He saw cheese in London from other countries, and found that the best Canadian product is meeting with a very favorable reception in the English market. The merchants are extremely pleased with its high quality. From present appearances Mr. Publow thinks that English cheese is likely to be short this year, so that good prices will be received for the fall make of Canadian cheese.

The Duke of Connaught, at the farewell banquet to the Canadian artillery team said he would be sailing for Canada one month hence.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

Social Hypocrisy

Western civilization has borrowed a great many of its usages and uplifting ideas from what we are pleased to term the effete East, and it is a regrettable thing that among these adaptations we have not learned to make use of one splendid practice, still obtaining in the Oriental countries. This practice is an observance of the unwritten law, that once a man sups with one, forever after must that man be free from insult or injury at one's hand.

How very different it is in our occidental, every day social practice. We go to the homes of acquaintances, partake of their generous hospitality, enjoy the beauty of their homes and the pleasure of meeting their friends, and before we have come out from their roofs, often begin to talk disparagingly of their personalities, their clothes, domestic habits, or if some more venomous critic begins it, join in a scandalous conversation and help to heap abuse on our hosts' heads. This is no exaggeration of fact, and it is a crying shame that it is a fact.

Instead of defending one's benefactors, one's friends even, we are all of us too willing to link ourselves with the calumnious, and by exaggeration and inferential suggestion, belittle and besmirch the "good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches."

How much greater delight would we all have in our social relations if the tongue of scandal, criticism and reproach were stilled by us individually, forever. And how much nobler and better a people we would become if we spoke only good of them out of their presence, to whose faces we are so counterfeitedly agreeable.—Trenton Courier.

Letter of Sympathy

The following letter of sympathy has been sent to Mrs. Whitton by the Campbellford Cheese Board:

Mrs. James Whitton and Family:
Dear Friends,—We, the officers and members of the Dairyman's Board of Trade, Campbellford, have learned with sincere and deep regret of the demise of Mr. Whitton, whom we always recognized as a leading spirit amongst us, and also one of our best buyers. His long connection with the board and the interest he manifested in all its deliberations have been an inspiration to us, and we realize that his earnest efforts in promoting the welfare of the dairy industry have been a great factor in contributing to the success to which it has attained. We wish to place on record our appreciation of the fact that the Province of Ontario has been greatly benefited by the capable instruction given by Mr. Whitton to manufacturers and producers throughout the country, resulting as it has in the enviable reputation of Canadian cheese on the foreign market. We would also say that as buyers and salesmen we all feel that in the death of Mr. Whitton we have lost a personal friend, whose place cannot be filled.

To you, who sorrow most, we desire to express our personal sympathy, knowing the keenness of your affliction in the loss of a loving husband and father. We trust that the divine blessing may continue with you, and that God in His goodness, will by His grace sustain you in your profound sorrow.

Signed on behalf of the Board,
H. MASTERSON, J. GOVAN,
President. Secretary.
G. A. KINGSTON. J. N. STONE.

Peach Tree Pests

Fifteen thousand peach trees in the Niagara district must be destroyed because of the disease known as the "little peach."

This is the news brought back on Saturday by Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, Superintendent of Horticulture for Ontario, after a day in that region. The inspectors are at work, and this pest, which became prevalent only recently, will need stern measures for its repression. The disease exists chiefly in the township of North Grafton. It does not effect every orchard, nor is every tree in the stricken orchards affected.

If you knew the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for lumbago, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

STERLING HALL

Early Fall Goods are now in stock and ready for inspection. Our values and styles are just right.

SKIRT STYLES

BLACK VOILE AND PANAMA SKIRTS—Nicely braided, very special values at.....\$5.00
BLACK VOILE SKIRTS—Elaborately braided, very special values at.....\$7.50 and \$8.50

Ladies' Fall Coats

Already we are showing a range of these in plain and fancy cloths at.....\$8, \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$20.
Ladies' Rain Coats at.....\$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00
Ladies' Early Fall Coats in Black and Fawn, at.....\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00

Silks and Dress Goods

Late arrivals complete our stock of these lines. Serges, Broadcloths, Venetians, are leading lines at.....50c., 75c. \$1.00 yd.
SPECIAL—Heavy Herringbone Tweed, 40 in. Dress Goods in all colors, for Children's School Dresses at.....25c. yd
SPECIAL—Black Paillette Silks, 36 in. wide, at.....\$1.00 and \$1.25 yd

Clearing Prices on Cotton Hose

Women's Black Lace Hose, were 25c. pair, on sale at 15c
" Tan Cotton " 15c. " " 10c
Boys' Double Knee Cotton Hose, sizes 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, great wearers, were 20c., on sale at.....15c

Men's Exhibition Toggery

Make a visit to our Men's Clothing and Furnishing Department and slook up for the Fall Fairs. Special values in Worsteds Suits in new dark fall colorings at.....\$10, \$12.50, \$15
TOPPER COATS—Correct fall lengths, at \$7, \$8, \$10
NEW RAIN COATS—At.....\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00

Saturday Night Bargains

Women's Black Sateen Underskirts, good values at 50c., on sale at.....38c.
Light, Medium and Dark color Prints, worth 8c. for 5c.
Carpet Remnants, worth 50c. yd. for.....29c. yd.

W. R. MATHER

Health Commandments

- 1 Thou shalt have no other food than at meal time.
 - 2 Thou shalt not make unto thee any pies or put into pastry the likeness of anything that is in the heavens above or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not fall to eating it or trying to digest it. For the dyspepsia will be visited upon your children, to the third and fourth generation of them that eat pie; and long life and vigor upon those who prudently keep the laws of health.
 - 3 Remember thy bread to make it well, for he will not keep sound who eateth his bread as dough.
 - 4 Thou shalt not indulge sorrow or borrow anxiety in vain.
 - 5 Six days shalt thou wash and keep thyself clean, and the seventh day thou shalt take a great bath, thou, thy son and thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maid servant, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days man sweats and gathereth filth and bacteria enough for disease; wherefore the Lord hath blessed the bath-tub and hallowed it.
 - 6 Remember thy sitting-room and bed-chamber to keep them ventilated that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God hath given thee.
 - 7 Thou shalt not eat hot biscuit.
 - 8 Thou shalt not eat thy meat fried.
 - 9 Thou shalt not swallow thy food unchewed, or highly spiced, or just before hard work or just after it.
 - 10 Thou shalt not keep late hours in thy neighbor's house, nor with thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his cards, nor his glass, nor with anything that is thy neighbor's.
- Forty thousand harvest laborers were taken into western Canada by the C. P. R. and C. N. R.
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a great reception at Cobourg. Just as he finished speaking the platform collapsed, and for a time there was danger of a serious accident.

THE PALMS

We are installing in our store a
**New Dayton Sanitary
Meat Slicer**

where you can have your Bacon, Ham and Bologna orders sliced on shortest notice in eight different thicknesses from the thickness of a wafer to the sixteenth part of an inch.

We buy our Meat from Canada's Largest Packing House,—quality and Price guaranteed.

Nothing but the
CHOICEST GROCERIES
kept in stock. We will pay you cash for your eggs.

J. L. ASHLEY

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 31

More than seven thousand Bibles have been placed in Ontario hotels during the past five months through the exertions of Mr. F. Patience, the Secretary of the Canadian Gideons' Association.

While the railways in Canada will furnish water they will not furnish drinking cups, and travellers will have to carry cups or glasses or go without water. This rule is now strictly enforced on some of the roads in the United States.

The implicit confidence which many people have in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is founded on their experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures of colds, croup and dysentery that it has effected. For sale by all dealers.

Bank of Montreal

Established - 1817

CAPITAL, ALL PAID UP.....\$14,400,000.00

REST.....12,000,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....961,789.11

A General Banking Business done.

Stirling Branch,
Bank Corner

H. R. BOULTON,
Manager.

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information
of Particular Interest to Women Folk.

COUPS.

White Mountain Soup.—To one level teaspoonful of cold cooked rice add one ounce of dry grated cheese, one cupful of vegetable stock (liquor remaining from cooking peas, cabbage, etc.), one and one-half pints of hot milk, one level teaspoon each of salt and pepper. Put these ingredients into a saucepan. Stir over the fire until it boils, then remove and pour into soup plates. Beat the white of one egg until stiff, salt lightly; with a teaspoonful of the egg in little mounds on the surface of the soup. Serve with cone-shaped wafers.

Vegetable Mulligatawny.—One quart of vegetables of all kinds cut into pieces. Cook until tender in three pints of boiling water. Pass through a sieve and return to saucepan with one tablespoonful of rice flour, one tablespoonful of curry paste, the same of ground nuts, paste of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook for twenty minutes, strain and serve with toasted wafers.

Soup à la Garden.—One cupful of white meat of chicken, six chopped mushrooms, one tablespoon of minced parsley, one carrot chopped fine, two pints of boiling water. Cook until water is reduced to a pint. Rub through a sieve. Add one pint of milk, two teaspoons of flour rubbed into half a cupful of cream, a saltspoon of salt, and a half teaspoon of pepper. Return to the fire, reheat, and serve. Good served cold.

Fruit Bouillon.—Peel three apples and core, add to them one-half cupful of seeded raisins, six chopped figs, the same of apricots, one-half cupful of ground nuts. Pour over one pint of boiling water and let simmer over the fire for forty minutes. Remove from fire and rub through a sieve. To the liquor add one cupful of fruit juice, juice of two oranges and one lemon, one pint of water. Chill and pour into long stemmed glasses. Whip one cupful of cream and with a teaspoon dispose in the chilled fruit bouillon. Serve with graham wafers.

Potato Whisk Soup.—Boil three medium sized potatoes until done. Mashed fine, add a teaspoon each of salt and white pepper, a tablespoon of butter, three cups of milk, one and one-half cups of boiling water. Place on fire and let come to boil before removing from fire, stir in the beaten whites of two eggs, and serve at once with crisp salt crackers.

Yellow Tomato Bouillon.—To one quart of cooked yellow tomatoes, add one-half teaspoon of baking soda and place over the fire; beat the yolk of one egg and add to a pint of milk; into this mixture stir one pint of boiling water; mix well with the boiling tomatoes and remove from the fire. Add one-half teaspoon of celery salt, a pinch of salt, and black pepper and serve hot.

FRUIT RECIPES.

Fruit Salad.—Cut in small pieces six oranges. Mix with half a can of sliced pineapple diced. Add a dozen marshmallows cut into bits, then add broken English walnuts. Mix well. On each salad plate place a lettuce leaf and some of the salad. Dot over with mayonnaise dressing. This is delicious besides being a beautiful decoration in color for the table.

Grape Juice.—To make it just like that you buy in the drug store, pick the grapes from the stems, wash them and put in a granite kettle (tin discolors it). Heat until the juice flows, then strain through a heavy cloth. Add as much water as there is juice, and to every quart of this a cupful of sugar. Bring to boil and bottle.

Brown Raisin Bread.—One cup corn meal, one cup rye meal, one cup whole wheat flour; sift together, then add one teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls melted butter, cups water, three-quarter cups molasses, two and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, one cup raisins; steam for four hours.

Ginger Pears.—Peel, core, and cut in very thin slices. For eight pounds of sliced fruit put into the kettle the juice of five lemons, one cup water, seven pounds sugar, one-half pound ginger root cut and scraped in thin slices. Let sugar dissolve before adding fruit. Cut peel of lemon in long, thin slices. Let fruit and lemon cook slowly for an hour, uncover, and put in jars.

Crab Apple Jelly.—Wash the apples, cut off blossom end and stems only, cover in the kettle with water, just cover well, boil till all in pieces, strain in a sack over a measure juice and sugar. Boil the juice twenty minutes, put the sugar in the heat, then add heated

sugar and boil not more than eight minutes. A fine and never fails. Quince Jelly.—Boil the parings in water to cover them until soft, then drain, don't squeeze, add equal parts of sugar, and boil until ready to put in glasses; will be from twenty minutes to a half hour.

APPLE HINTS.

In these days of high priced food the fresh green apple fills a long felt want, not only for the present need, but for the winter store.

Where the sour green apple is plentiful, it is excellent economy to can for future use some of the first green sauce which has been strained through the colander and sweetened to taste, as no other sauce has quite the same flavor. This makes a delightful relish. It becomes a delicacy (called apple whip) when mixed with whipped cream and served in sherbet glasses. A spoonful of red raspberries or other preserves on top of each glass may add interest to this dish. Any good apple sauce may be mixed with canned cherries, cranberries, and other fruits with good results.

These sour apples make fine jelly. Many like to add a little lemon juice and peeling or a rose geranium leaf, as our grandmothers did; others prefer rhubarb, and all are good. Excellent jelly is made with one-third apple juice and two-thirds plum or equal parts of each.

For jelly, do not peel, but wash thoroughly with seeds and core left in; cover with water and let come to a boil. Strain the remaining pulp for jelly and after thorough cooking, put through the colander and make into marmalade or butter, using lots of orange peel cut fine and a little juice. Lemon is fine used in the same way.

The best marmalade, however, is made when none of the juice is put aside for jelly, but extra juice added to the natural sauce and one-third sugar or more may be used and cook to a jelly-like consistency. The above is as good as orange marmalade. Others will prefer the lemon.

A good butter is made of cooked dried apricots by steaming the apricots and mashing the remainder, or taking same through colander. One pint of apricot juice, one of the pulp, two of apple sauce, one heaping pint of sugar, or more, if desired, the rind of one lemon. Cook until clear. And everybody knows that good, old-fashioned apple butter isn't slow.

Save time in making apple sauce. Don't peel the apples; cut them up and boil them; then put through a colander. The sauce is just as good and it takes a quarter of the time.

PEACH RECIPES.

Peach Shortcake.—Peach shortcake, with almond and whipped cream, makes a rich baking powder crust; roll out about a fourth of an inch thick, cut with a cookie cutter into rounds, butter half of these, and place the unbuttered ones on top. Bake them, split them open, butter them, and fill and cover each one with fresh peaches cut in slices and sprinkled with powdered sugar. Serve hot, surrounded by plenty of whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with almond extract and filled with chopped almonds about one-half cupful.

Peach Pudding.—Peel and stone six large ripe peaches, fill the centers with Wiesbaden strawberries or Maraschino cherries. Put them on the ice to get cold. Make a custard of one cupful of milk with one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, yolks of three eggs and a tiny piece of butter. When this is cold, flavor it with maraschino or almond. Line a dish with slices of sponge cake or lady fingers, put in the peaches, then the custard. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and then add them to one-half of a cupful of cream whipped stiff. Sweeten and flavor. Cover the custard with a garnish of cherries and serve cold.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

An asbestos mat under the bread pan will help the bread to rise on a cold night, as it will prevent the bottom being chilled. The ordinary stove mat may be used.

A back rest for an invalid, which will be found comfortable for one confined to bed, is made of a wide board, well padded, and slipped in to a cretonne pillow case.

A safe paint cleaner is as follows: Two quarts of hot water, two tablespoonfuls of turpentine and one pint of skimmed milk, with soap enough to make a weak suds.

Coarse sandpaper should be kept in the kitchen and used for scrubbing kettles that are burned and for removing anything that has stuck to the pan in the process of cooking.

Always keep alum in the house.

It checks bleeding wounds, and for bleeding of the mouth or tongue a wash in cold water in which alum has been dissolved is very effective. Paint must not be scrubbed with sandpaper, or it will be worn off. Wipe off with a cloth dipped in thick suds of white soap and rinse with a clean cloth wrung from hot water.

Dishes which contained eggs or pastry or dough should be washed in cold water, since by washing them in hot water the adhesive substance is cooked and thus hardened.

In sprinkling table linen use a large salt shaker, and in the water put a little cold starch—about a tablespoonful to a quart of water. The linen will iron with about the same stiffness as when new.

Glass is an ideal shelving for a kitchen closet, as it can be kept clean so easily. If this is too costly paint the shelves white and give a coat of enamel. This is easily scrubbed and does away with the necessity of papers.

To whiten handkerchiefs which have become a bad color through careless washing soak them for a night in a solution of pipe-clay and warm water, and boil them next day in the usual way, and they will come out looking beautifully white.

In cooking vegetables all those grown under ground should be cooked in cold water, adding the salt before they are done, and they should be kept covered while cooking. All of the fresh or green vegetables should be put on in boiling water and left uncovered so that they keep their color.

A rice dish that children like is prepared by cooking a scant cupful of rice in three cupfuls of water for 20 minutes, then adding half a cupful of raisins, a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of butter. Add also a little sugar to suit the taste and a pinch of salt. Stir well and cook a little longer, until thick.

Water that fresh vegetables have been cooked in may be added to the stock pot for flavor. All bones, stale bread and left-over meat scraps may also be used in the stock pot, which at this season should be strained off twice a week, the liquid cooled and the grease strained off. Then it is ready for the foundation of soups or gravies of all kinds.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPT. 10.

Lesson XI.—Daniel and his companions, Dan. 1. 8-20. Golden Text, Rom. 14. 21.

Verse 8. Daniel.—In the reign of Jehoiakim, king of Judah (B.C. 605), Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, besieged Jerusalem, and took with him to Babylon certain sacred vessels of the temple and some Jewish captives. Among the latter were Daniel and his three companions, Hannaniah, Mishael, and Azariah. They were chosen, and others of singular beauty and intelligence, to be trained in the service of the king. Doubtless they were not more than fourteen years of age (compare Isa. 39, 7).

He would not defile himself with the king's dainties.—The provision had been made that the Hebrew children should for three years be fed upon the food and wine which came from the king's table. This was considered a great honor. The delicacies were of course the finest. At the end of three years of such living, the "children" were to "stand before the king." The defilement of this diet would be strictly ceremonial. The Jews, especially in later times, laid great stress upon dietary laws. In this case the meat might be that of animals improperly killed, or of animals prohibited as food (Lev. 12; Lev. 11). Then the meat and wine might have been consecrated to heathen deities, and partaking of them would be equivalent to a recognition of these deities. Antiochus Epiphanes sought to force the Jews to eat unclean food in this way.

Like Joseph in Egypt, he had kindled an affection for himself in the heart of his captors. He had but to make his request, and the prince of the eunuchs looked favorably upon it.

10. So would ye endanger my head.—The king would be greatly displeased if the youths appeared before him unfit because of insufficient nourishment. It was the business of the eunuch to make them thrive physically as well as mentally.

11. Then said Daniel to the steward.—He was certain that the objection on the part of the eunuch arose only from his dread of the king's displeasure. So he turns to the subordinate officer, who acted as a sort of guardian of the Jewish youths.

Daniel, Hannaniah.—Upon entering the Babylonian court they had been given names less suggestive of their Jewish connections and worship. To Daniel, whose name signified "God is my judge," was given the name Belteshazzar, meaning "Bel, protect his life." Hannaniah

("Jehovah is gracious") was called Shadrach ("The command of Aku"). Michael ("Who is what God is?") was called Meshach ("Who is what Aku is?"). Azariah ("Jehovah his helper") was called Abednego ("Servant of Nebo"). This practice of giving a new name to a person entering the service of a foreign land was common.

12. Prove thy servants.—Ten days.—This was a kind of mystic Persian week, a sufficiently long time to test the results of the proposed diet.

Pulse.—Vegetable food in general is meant, besides dates, raisins, and other fruits.

15. Their countenances appeared fairer.—They were also fatter in flesh, an expression used of cattle (Gen. 41, 2). It has often been remarked that monks and others who fast frequently have a clearer skin and livelier health.

16. Took away their dainties.—The Hebrew implies that the treatment became habitual.

17. God gave them knowledge.—They continued to flourish intellectually as well as physically. Compare verse 4. No technical knowledge is intended. They became sagacious, versed in such knowledge as was prevalent at the time. As a general forecast of what is to follow in the book, it is further stated that Daniel had understanding in all dreams and visions. The Chaldeans attracted great importance to these, but like Moses and Joseph before him, this youth, though in an alien land, excelled his teachers in their own field.

18. Brought them in.—As verse 19 shows, the "them" refers to all the Hebrew youths mentioned in verses 3 and 4.

19. The king communed with them.—He tested them by familiar conversation. Among them all was found none like the four faithful lads who had renounced the luxuries of the court because of religious scruples. They were to face severe trials, but their steadfastness at this critical period of their lives proved them of good mettle, besides being a most excellent preparation for what was to befall them. Their escape from the common corruptions of Oriental court life was remarkable. Their being selected to stand before the king signified that they were to become his personal attendants. This was naturally a position of honor and influence.

20. Magicians.—The word is of Egyptian origin, and was probably taken from Genesis and Exodus, where it was frequently used, and refers to those who interpret dreams and work magic. Anyone who was acquainted with the occult arts was regarded as a magician. The Babylonians were world-renowned in their skill as enchanters, or devotees of magic art.

21. Continued even unto the first year of king Cyrus.—The date would be B. C. 539, or seventy years after this event, making Daniel an old man. As a matter of fact, he is mentioned (Dan. 10, 1) as being alive in the third year of the reign of Cyrus. What is meant here, probably, is that he continued for all those years in the character of a man of great wisdom in the city of Babylon. Amid seductions and pitfalls of a position of influence in a heathen court, he did not falter or flinch.

CANADA'S LUMBER CUT.

White Pine Gradually Yielding to Spruce and B. C. Woods.

Interesting statistical comparisons may be made from the 1910 lumber report, prepared by the Dominion Forestry Department. Of the twenty-six native species of wood which together were cut in 1910 to the extent of four billion nine hundred million board feet, worth over seventy-seven million dollars, the first nine were coniferous or soft woods. Spruce was the most important, alone forming over one-quarter of the total cut. Spruce and white pine together formed barely one-half of the 1910 cut, while in the year previous these two species made up nearly three-fifths of the total. The decrease in proportion is due not to a smaller cut of the two species, but to a very great increase in the amount of Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar and yellow pine produced in British Columbia. One quarter of the 1909 cut was formed of these four species, while in 1910 the total cut of the four was increased by 70 per cent.

White pine lumber is undergoing a gradual evolution in its importance to the lumber industry. Up to three years ago white pine stood at the top of the list, when it was supplanted by spruce, although the actual cut of the former had not decreased. The prediction of last year that white pine had nearly reached its maximum cut has proved true this year, the 1909 cut being decreased by 4 per cent, or forty-two million feet. Yellow pine increased in its cut nearly 60 per cent. In British Columbia during one year. This increase of over one hundred and fifty million feet was sufficient to raise it from fourteenth place in the species table to sixth place in importance, thus surpassing in one year red pine, beech, balsam and the four most important hardwoods.

JEAN

By Malcolm Murray

"It's the doctor!"

"It is!"

Old Mrs. Gurney tried to lift herself up on one elbow in bed, as young Dr. Thomas, by far the finest and most popular young man in Breamtown, came with her son, John, into the sick-room. She was very ill, poor lady, but he cheery young doctor always seemed to bring with him a new sense of life's strength.

"And how's Mrs. Gurney?" he asked, going over to the bed.

"Fine!"

"That's good, that's good!" he exclaimed, "that's how I want you to look at things; we'll soon have you up there!"

The old lady laughed shrilly. "Oh! but it's not you, doctor, it's dear John, there!"

The doctor turned to John.

"What's that?"

"It's the news he has!" answered Mrs. Gurney.

"The news!"

"Yes! I'm trying the news. It's a new life into me! I don't know, Dr. Thomas, how I feel about it, but, as soon as I'm up and about, he'll marry you Bessie Deane."

"Why, John?" the doctor cried, "this is good news!"

"Ay! it's good news, the finest that could be!" the mother rattled on. "It's so good that I already feel better to-day. My John's just one of those dear men, doctor, who wants a lass to look after him and bully him; all men need it, doctor, but some need it more than others—they're the best men! And you Bessie's the sweetest lass, the best in Breamtown!"

"She is!" John eagerly assented; and the doctor nodded his agreement. That was all that was said.

"That's right, Mrs. Gurney; but we must still be very careful. Let me have a look at the eyes!"

"They're all right, doctor!"

"Yes! I'm sure they are! But I'll just have a look!"

Downstairs some ten minutes later, the doctor shook John very warmly by the hand.

"Well done, well done, John!" he was saying. "You've done more than all the doctors in the world could do. After all, a son's love is a very good medicine for his mother. The old lady's far, far better; your marriage will give her another good five years—"

"It will?" John cried, tears in his eyes.

"Certainly; but—"

"But?"

"Well, as I said, we must be very careful indeed. The eyes are not so well; I'm only frightened—"

"You don't mean she'll be blind, doctor?"

The doctor hesitated.

"That, of course, is the danger. John, I wanted your mother to wear glasses five years ago, but, like so many old people she was terribly proud of her 'wonderful eyesight,' and now she's paying the penalty. There's another thing; she must have absolutely no excitement."

"I'll be very sure of that!"

"Yes, do! Her heart is still weak, and to the quite frank, any great shock would mean the end. You must keep her mind easy, happy, and at peace,"—he held out a hand. "I'm sure you'll do it, John!"

"Why, of course I will!"

"And good luck to you, John. I'm sure that I hope you will be very happy!"

"Thank you!"

The doctor looked up sharply at John's tone; the young man's face was very grave for that of a happy lover. A thought crossed the doctor's mind.

"It wasn't an excuse, John?" he asked.

"An excuse?"

"You are going to be married soon?"

"Yes, yes," John replied. And this he showed the doctor out into his trap.

John, as a matter of fact, was sorely troubled for the first time in his life—he had known her many years—Bessie and he had quarrelled. To him it had seemed the most joyous, the most natural thing in the world that she should go eagerly to his sweetheart to ask her to help him. Besides which, all that he asked was that she would marry him at once instead of waiting until the spring.

It worried him that she should have demurred; that, at the best, her agreement had been a very grudging one. Loving her as he did, he could not appreciate a love which did not grant a favor more easily than this.

"Ah, well!" he sighed. "Bessie always was a strange lass; that's her fascination. The prettiest and strangest lass in Breamtown. It'll all come right."

From that day old Mrs. Gurney's heart speedily mended, save that, despite all Dr. Thomas's skill, her eyes remained very weak. The doctor knew that all was hopeless with regard to her eyesight, but he told no one.

And each day Bessie Deane and her sister Jean came to see and cheer Mrs. Gurney. They were two sweet lasses, as all Breamtown knew; and while Bessie fitted in for a moment, sprightly, ever merry and thoughtful, her twin spent long hours with the invalid, reading to her, chatting with her—ever, it need scarcely be said, of John, her son.

With John matter had not mended; he tried to be cool, there was no hiding the fact that he and Bessie were growing farther and farther from one another; he could not tell what was the matter.

"Mother'll be out to-morrow," he told Bessie one evening, as he was seeing her back home.

"I'm glad of that!"

John was silent for a few moments; he was trying to get his head under control, but what he had meant to convey to her, and it angered him that she should thus calmly ignore the matter.

"Bessie!" he exclaimed, catching her arm rather roughly. "What's wrong with you, lass?"

"Nothing's the matter; nothing that I know of!"

John considered; he knew the folly of trying to draw a answer from an obstinate woman.

"Well, dear," he continued, "another'll be out to-morrow, and we ought now to name her day."

"When you will!" she said.

"Then, three weeks to-day!" he said, his voice still glad.

"Yes."

"There was a pause."

"Bessie!"

"Well?"

"Aren't you glad, dear?"

"Of course I am!"

"He took her in his arms and kissed her."

The doctor had been to see Mrs. Gurney on the eve of her wedding day, and after saying goodbye to his patient he had taken John out with him into the street. His face was serious, and John noticed it.

"Nothing wrong, doctor?"

The doctor turned.

"Look here, John," he said, "you've got to know it, and you must take it well. Your mother will never see again; she is blind for life!"

"Doctor!"

"I'm so sorry, John! You mustn't take it more to heart than you can help. It's part of the scheme and you have everything to be thankful for, in that your mother is still with you."

"And mother is better otherwise?"

"Infinitely!"—the doctor got into his dog-cart. "She's a different woman; but, mind you, John, no shocks! Good-bye!"

John was just entering his house when as mail boy caught him by the sleeve.

"Miss Deane told me to give you this."

John took the proffered letter with a shaking hand; things had got no better with Bessie, and he dreaded to open this letter.

Standing in the garden, he opened it—his mother was indoors with Jean—and he did not want them to see him read the missive.

"Dear John," it ran,—"I don't ask you to forgive me, I don't expect that you can, and I know that I do not deserve it. I am so sorry. You have been quite right; for the last two months there has been something between us, and that—oh, John! forgive me!—has been that I love another man. The only good thing I have done is to leave Breamtown today, and to save you from any more of my folly. I am going to be married in Glasgow to-day, and he begs you to forgive us. Dear John, I am sorry, I am sorry, I am sorry! My chief fault is that I have been too much of a coward to tell you, for no woman can help her lover. I am so, so sorry."

The letter dropped from John's hand, and fluttered to the ground. He stood for a moment as still as death, just as pale. He was thinking, not of Bessie, for she had killed his love for her, but of his mother!

The doctor's words: "John, no shocks! One must always keep face to face with a weak heart; a moment's neglect may mean the end."

Indoors he found Jean. His mother was resting. To his surprise, Jean came quickly to him.

"I know all about it, John!"

The girl had caught his arm, her voice was broken with grief.

John looked down into her tearful face; he had never realized how beautiful Jean was—as pretty as Bessie, every bit.

"Cheer up! We'll just have to do our best!"

"But mother! You know what the doctor said. It would kill her; he said so. She couldn't stand it. The disappointment would be terrible."

"But it couldn't! I wouldn't let it! I—I—He broke off, and, throwing himself into a chair, buried his head in his hands. Then Jean laid a gentle hand on John's shoulder.

"John," she whispered, "it would kill her!"

"Ay!" he exclaimed, looking up. "And why remind me of it?"

"There's a way!"

"A way? What way?"

"She need not know, John; she need not be told. I'm very like Bessie, my voice—"

He jumped with a cry from his chair.

"What do you mean, lass? What madness is this?"

"John—John," she cried, "you understand! Don't make it so hard for me!"

Something of the girl's heroism, something of her beautiful spirit came to him.

"You mean that you'll marry me, Jean, to save mother?"

"Yes; of course I do! You know that it will kill her. The doctor said so. And she'll never see again. The doctor said so. We would be going away to-morrow, and when we were back she would not recognize my voice. The folk all would help us, and—"

She hesitated, and John let the silence stand.

There was a whirlwind stream through his mind.

"I'll try to be a good husband to you, Jean," he said, presently, sealing the bargain.

The next day they stood, man and wife, in the same room.

"You'll have to call me Bessie," the girl was saying.

"But you'll be just my Jean. And some day," the young man stammered lamely, "you will learn to love me, perhaps."

"Perhaps," she said, in the way women have when they are really in love.

VALOR APPRECIATED

"I love you!" he breathed with all the passion of the hero of a first-class serial.

"Oh, John!" she murmured, as she nestled closer to him.

"Yes," he continued; "there is nothing in all this wide world that I would not do for you. To be by your side I would swim the roughest sea, fight my way through the raging flames, and walk a hundred miles through the dust and heat!"

"No, no, John!" she cried anxiously. "Promise me you will never do any such thing."

"But, dearest, why would you not allow me thus to prove my love and fidelity, should occasion arise?"

"Just think," she sighed. "What a fright you'd look with your clothes all wet and charred and dusty!"

CLOSE QUARTERS;

OR, THE HOUSE IN THE RUE BARBETTE

CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd)

His lordship knitted his brows and smoked in silence. At last he found utterance.

"That's a good idea of yours. It makes things easier. Well, first of all, Edith and I became engaged. Edith is the daughter of the late Admiral Talbot. She and Jack, her brother, live with their uncle, General Sir Hubert Fitzjames, at 118, Ulster Gardens. Jack is in the Foreign Office; he is just like Edith, awfully clever and that sort of thing, an assistant secretary I think they call him. Now we're getting on, aren't we?"

"Splendidly."

"That's all right. About a month ago a chap turns up from Constantinople, a kind of special Envoy from the Sultan, and he explains to the Foreign Office that he has in his possession a lot of uncut diamonds of terrific value, including one as big as a duck's egg, to which no figures would give a price. Do you follow me?"

"Good word."

"Good. Well—I can't tell you why, because I don't know, and I could not understand it if I did—there was some political importance attached to these gems, and the Sultan roped our Foreign Office into it. So the Foreign Office placed Jack in charge of the business. He fixed up the Envoy in the house at Albert Gate, got a lot of diamond cutters, and machinery for him, gave him into the charge of all the smart policemen in London; and what do you think is the upshot?"

"What?"

"The Envoy, his two secretaries, and a confidential servant were murdered the night before last, the diamonds were stolen, and Jack has vanished—absolutely gone clean into space, not a sign of him to be found anywhere. Yesterday Edith sends for me, cries for half an hour, tells me I'm the best fellow that ever lived, and then I'm jiggered if she didn't wind up by saying that she couldn't marry me."

The earl of Fairholme was now worked up to fever heat. He would not calm down for an appreciable period, so Brett resolved to try the effect of curiosity.

He wrote a telegram to Lord Northallerton:

"Very sorry, but I cannot leave town at present. Please ask me later. Will explain reason for postponement when we meet."

He had touched the dominant note in mankind.

"Surely!" cried the earl, "you have not already decided upon a course of action?"

"Not exactly. I am wiring to postpone a shooting fixture."

"What a beastly shame!" exclaimed the other, in whom the sporting instinct was at once aroused. "I'm awfully sorry my affairs should interfere with your arrangements in this way."

"Not a bit," cried Brett. "I make it a sacred rule of my life to put pleasure before business. I mean," he explained, as a look of bewilderment crossed his hearer's face, "that this quest of ours promises to be the most remarkable affair I have ever been engaged in. That pleases me. Pleasant-shooting is a serious business, governed by the calendar and arranged by the head-keeper."

An electric bell summoned Smith. The barrister handed him the telegram and a sovereign.

"Read that message," he said. "Ponder over it. Send it, and give the change of the sovereign to Mrs. Smith's brother, with my compliments and regrets."

CHAPTER II.

Then he turned to Lord Fairholme.

"Just one question," he said, "before I send you off to bed. No, you must not protest. I want you to meet me here this evening at seven, with your brain clear and your nerves restored by a good, sound sleep. We will dine, here or elsewhere, and act subsequently. But at this moment I want you to know the name of the person most readily accessible who can tell me all about Mr. Talbot's connection with the Sultan's agent."

"His sister, undoubtedly. Where can I find her?"

"At Ulster Gardens. I will drive you there."

The barrister smiled. "You are going to bed, I tell you. Give me a few lines of introduction to Miss Talbot."

The earl's face had brightened at the prospect of meeting his fiancée under the favorable conditions of Brett's presence. But he yielded with good grace, and promptly set down to write a brief note explanatory of the barrister's identity and position in the inquiry.

The two parted at the door, and

a hansom rapidly brought Brett to the residence of Sir Hubert Fitzjames.

A stately footman took Reggie's card and its accompanying letter, placed them on a salver with a graceful turn of his wrist, which oddly suggested a similar turn in his nose, and said:

"Miss Talbot is not at home, sir."

"Yes, she is," answered Brett, paying the driver of the hansom.

The footman deigned to exhibit astonishment. Here was a gentleman—one obviously accustomed to the manners of Society—who declined to accept the courteous disclaimer of an unexpected visit.

"Miss Talbot is not receiving visitors," he explained.

"Exactly. Take that card and the letter to Miss Talbot and bring me the answer."

James was no match for his antagonist. He silently showed the way into a reception room and disappeared. A minute later he announced, with much deference, that Miss Talbot would see Mr. Brett in the library, and he conducted this mysterious visitor upstairs.

On rejoining Buttons in the hall he solemnly observed:

"That's a swell cop who is to force the shilling topper, button-hole, buckskin gloves, patent leathers, all complete. Footmen ain't in it with the force, nowadays."

James expanded his magnificent waistcoat with a heavy sigh over this philosophical dictum, the poignancy of which was enhanced by his knowledge that the upper housemaid had taken to conversing with a mounted policeman in the Park during her afternoons off.

The apartment in which Brett found himself gave ready indications of the character of its tenants. Tod's "Rajasthan" jostled a volume of the Badminton Library on the bookshelves, a copy of the Allahabad Pioneer lay beside the Field and the Times on the table, and many varieties of horns made trophies with quaint weapons on the walls.

A complete edition of Ruskin, and some exquisite prints of Rossetti's best known works, supplied a different set of emblems whilst the room generally showed signs of daily occupation.

"An Anglo-Indian uncle, artistic niece," was the barrister's rapid comment, but further analysis was prevented by the entrance of Miss Edith Talbot.

The surprise of the pair was mutual.

Brett expected to see a young, pretty and clever girl, vain enough to believe she had brains, and sufficiently well endowed with that rare commodity to be able to twist the good-natured Earl of Fairholme round her little finger.

Young, not more than twenty—unquestionably beautiful, with the graceful contour and delicacy balanced features of a portrait by Romney—Edith Talbot bore few of the marks that pass current as the outward and visible signs of a modern woman of Society. That she should be self-possessed and dressed in perfect taste were as obvious adjuncts of her character as that each phase of her clear thought should reflect itself in a singularly mobile face.

To such a woman pretence was impossible, the polite fictions of fashionable life impossible. Brett readily understood why the Earl of Fairholme had fallen in love with this fair creature. He had simply bent in worship before a goddess of his own creed.

To the girl, Brett was equally a revelation.

Fairholme's introductory note described the barrister as "the smartest criminal lawyer in London—one whose aid would be invaluable."

She expected to meet a sharp-featured, wizened, elderly man, with gold-rimmed eye-glasses, a queer voice and a nasty habit of asking unexpected questions.

In place of this commonplace personality, she encountered a handsome, well-groomed gentleman—one who won confidence by his intellectual face, and detained it by inevitably establishing a social equality. Fortunately, there is yet in Britain an aristocracy wherein good birth is synonymous with good breeding—a freemasonry whose passwords cannot be simulated, nor its membership bought.

Brett read the wonder in the girl's eyes, and hastened to explain.

"The Earl of Fairholme," said Brett, "thought I might be of some service in the matter of your brother's strange disappearance, Miss Talbot. I am not a professional detective, but my friends are good enough to believe that I am very successful in unravelling mysteries that are beyond the ken of Scotland Yard. I have heard something of the facts in this present affair. Will you trust me so far as to tell me

all the facts that is known to you personally?"

"My uncle, General Fitzjames, has just gone to Scotland Yard," she began timidly.

"Quite so. Perhaps you prefer to await his return?"

"Oh, no, I do not mean that. But it is so hard to know how best to act. Uncle expects the police to accomplish impossibilities. He says that they should long since have found out what has become of Jack. Perhaps they may resent my interference."

"My interference, to be exact," said Reggie, with the pleasant smile that had fascinated so many women. Even Edith Talbot was not wholly proof against his magic.

"I personally have little faith in them," she confessed.

"Well, I will do as you advise."

"Then I recommend you to take me into your confidence. I know Scotland Yard and its methods. We do not follow the same path."

"I believe in you and trust you," said the girl.

So ingenious was the look from the large, deep eyes which accompanied this declaration of confidence, that many men would have pronounced Miss Talbot to be an experienced flirt. Brett knew better. He simply bowed his acknowledgments.

"What is it that you want to know?" she continued. "We ourselves are no better informed than the newspapers as to what has actually happened, save that four men have been killed as the result of a carefully planned robbery. As for my brother—"

She paused and strove hard to force back her tears.

"Your brother has simply vanished," Miss Talbot. If the criminals did not scruple to leave four dead men behind, they would not draw the line at a fifth. The clear inference is that your brother is alive, but under restraint."

"I can see that it is possible he was alive until some time after the tragedy at Albert Gate. But—but—what connection can Jack have with the theft of diamonds worth millions? These people used him as their tool in some manner. Why should they spare him when success had crowned their efforts?"

"We are conversing in riddles. Will you explain?"

"You know that my brother is an assistant Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office?"

"Well, early in September, his chief placed him in charge of a special undertaking. The Sultan had decided to have a large number of rough diamonds cut and polished by the best European experts. They were all magnificent gems, exceedingly valuable it seems, being rare both in size and purity; but one of them was larger than any known diamond. Jack told me it was quite as big as a good-sized hen's egg. Both it and the others, he said, had the appearance of lumps of alum; but the experts said that the smaller stones were worth more than a million sterling, whilst the price of the large one could not be fixed. No one but an Emperor or Sultan would buy it. His Excellency Mehmet Ali Pasha was the special envoy charged with this mission, and he brought credentials to the Foreign Office asking for facilities to be given for its execution. He and the two secretaries who accompanied him have been killed."

"Yes?" said Brett, whose eyes were fixed on the hearthrug.

"Jack was given the special duty of looking after Mehmet Ali and his companions during their residence in London. It was his business to afford them every assistance in his power, to procure them police protection, obtain for them the best advice attainable in the diamond trade, and generally place at their disposal all the resources which the British Government itself could command if it undertook such a curious task. He had been with them about a month—not hourly engaged, you understand, as once the preliminary arrangements were made, he had little further trouble—but he used to call there every morning and afternoon to see if he could render any assistance. Matters had progressed so favorably until the day before yesterday, that in another month he hoped to see the last of them. He was always saying that he would be glad when the business was ended, as he did not like to be officially connected with the fate of a few little bits of stone that happened to be so immensely valuable."

(To be continued.)

THEORIES IN WHEAT.

Experiments Being Made With Sixty-Three Varieties.

There is a touch suggestive of Omar Khayyam in the idea of three-and-sixty conflicting varieties of wheat, but in the quiet heart of agricultural Essex, England, there has been proceeding with silent intensity throughout the present summer a singular combat, says the London Standard. The part is a two rival theories of agriculture, the weapon is wheat, and the fields of battle are of various points on the seven experimental farms of

Messrs. John K. King and Sons, the Essex seed growers. The Mendelian theory of cross breeding has recently been making great headway among agriculturists as well as stock rearers, and this season Messrs. King have been growing experimentally two new varieties of wheat produced on the Mendelian system by Professor Biffin of Cambridge, one of Mendel's foremost disciples in England. But Messrs. King believe themselves in the system of pedigree election and not in crossing and side by side with Professor Biffin's new varieties, is growing a new one of their own, produced by selection over a number of years. Professor Biffin's wheats were Red Joss and Burgoyne, and certainly in this particular soil and under the peculiar climatic conditions of the summer their appearance was not a kind to shake Messrs. King's belief in the older systems, which was represented by Snowdrop, a new white-chaffed red wheat with a good close head. The Mendelian varieties are smaller in the ear, shorter in straw, and grow less closely together, while they are said also not to remain true to type.

Messrs. Kings hold it to be a clear triumph for pedigree selection; but, on the other hand, of several agricultural experts with whom one of our representatives went over the ground, those adhering to Professor Biffin of Cambridge are not disturbed. In two or three of the various trials the Mendelian wheats certainly get the worst of it, but the Cambridge men point out that many factors enter into the consideration, that on another soil and in another kind of weather the results may be altogether different, and that the rival wheats are after all not yet harvested and weighed against each other. Another excellent wheat among the 63 trial growths on the same ground is a new selection from Squareheads Master which has not yet received a name.

Those of the unsophisticated to whom wheat is wheat merely would have been struck by the sight of these sixty-three varieties, growing in strips side by side, of all colors, from greenish white to deep old gold and orange red, square-headed wheat and long-eared wheat, bearded wheat and plain wheat, wheat from France, Flanders, Egypt, from all over England. The constant search for new and better varieties which goes on throughout the country is slowly making wheat better and better, but the chief reason for the activity in experimental growing is that all varieties tend to degenerate after a few years, and need to be regenerated again by special selection. One attempt which the Mendelians are now making is being closely watched by farmers. English wheat usually fetches a few shillings less per quarter in Mark Lane than wheat from California, and certain kinds from Canada. The reason is that these foreign wheats are "stronger," that is, rise better in the loaf, than English wheats. The explanation is believed to lie in the difference of climate, but the secret is not yet definitely known, and the Mendelians are now trying to breed a new English variety, which shall equal Californian wheat in strength.

SCIENTIFIC DRY-FARMING.

That dry-farming methods, when properly followed, are successful has just been demonstrated by Professor Briggs, Kearney and Shantz, of the Department of Agriculture, who in behalf of the department, have completed an investigation of the dry farm in Idaho, U. S. Professor Briggs, before leaving this city, stated that in all of the travels of the committee it has not seen either irrigated or non-irrigated farming which produced better results than were to be found on the dry farms here, in the face of the fact that the year has been one of severe drought.

The Woodsmansee and Webster Farm of 5,000 acres is producing 2,400 acres of Turkey red wheat, that will average not less than 40 bushels when threshed. This result is obtained under dry-farming tillage methods, and the use of 30 pounds of seed to the acre.

Mr. C. H. Woodsmansee of Rexburg, Idaho, has been invited to address The Sixth International Dry-Farming Congress to be held in Colorado Springs, October 16 to 20, explaining his methods of tillage and business, utilized on his big ranch. Mr. Woodsmansee is said to be one of the most exacting farm operators in the West, and is able to tell at the close of each year to a fraction of a cent, the cost of ploughing, harvesting and handling his crop.

In the vicinity of Idaho Falls Government men found 50,000 acres of dry land grown grain that will run from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre. In addition to this, the valley is now harvesting 150,000 acres of diversified dry-farmed crops, all of which are producing heavily. The valley already has about 200,000 acres of dry-farmed land under what is known as summer tillage or fallow, which will be seeded this fall.

Give the average man half a chance and he'll want the other half.

LETTERS OF A SON IN THE MAKING TO HIS DAD.

—By REX McEVOY

[Mr. McEvoey will write for this paper a series of letters from the west. They will appear from time to time under the above heading, and will give a picture of the great Canadian west from the standpoint of a young Ontario man going out there to make his way. These letters should be full of interest for every Ontario father.]

No. 2.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20th, 1911.

My Dear Dad—

I am a long way from home now, but I didn't remember it when I got off the train here, and almost the first person I ran into was Bill Dodson, who used to keep store over at the corners. He's been out here three years now, and he has a fine house on one of the best streets in town and drives an automobile. He took me in it up to his house to dinner and asked about all the folks round home. He may be east next winter. He has done pretty well contracting.

My last letter was from Heron Bay, after our first glimpse of Lake Superior. That same night, before it got dark, we stopped at Jackfish to take on coal. The C. P. R. has an immense coaling place here perched by the side of the line on the steep slope of a hill. While we were waiting there we could see a large steamer lying at the wharf below us. The coal was hauled up out of its hold in great buckets, which were hoisted by cables far above our heads to where dump cars were standing on a track on a lofty trestle. As soon as the cars were full they were run off down the track to a pocket or hopper, where they were automatically emptied. These pockets have chutes over a siding on which coal cars are put to supply the engines of the C. P. R. on the long run through placed where coal is not obtainable.

After leaving Jackfish we passed round a most remarkable horseshoe where the track looped right round the bay on a bank built up a long way above the water. While going round the curve I could see the engine and the first six cars of our train from my window. At first I thought the engine belonged to another train.

That night I waked about one o'clock and found that the train was standing still. I raised the blind at my window—that is one advantage of having a lower berth—and looked out of the window. Two giant buildings of a grey color towered up right outside my window, and I recognized them at once from pictures as the grain elevators of Port William. They are tremendous buildings and they reminded me from the outline that I could see dimly against the night sky, of the pictures of Notre Dame cathedral in Montreal. Our barn wouldn't be knee high to a grasshopper beside one of these elevators. They are enormous. They were the first thing to remind me that we were getting pretty near the West and its great wheat fields, and you may be sure I was pretty interested. I just gazed at them till we tumbled off again, which was not long, and the last I saw of Port William was a great black rugged hill standing out against the sky with electric lights twinkling in the town beneath it. I am told that this mountain was thought by the Indians to be a sleeping giant. Well, he will surely be a surprised giant if he ever wakes up and sees Port William and Port Arthur at his feet, for they must be pretty busy places from what I could see from the window, and they say that their development has practically all been in the last ten years.

I woke up at Dryden, where the Ontario Government has an experimental farm, so you can judge that there must be some quantity of good agricultural land in this end of the Province. It is a good lumbering district, too, and the large piles of lumber in a wood yard near the station are the most prominent things to be seen from the train. There is a brick yard here, too, that seems to turn out quite a lot of bricks for the country round.

I was up and ready for breakfast by eight o'clock by my watch. I thought I would have breakfast in the dining car for a change, but I found that I was an hour too early, as at Port William the watches of the railroad travelers must all be put back an hour. It is the nearest thing to living your life over again that can be imagined. I would rather not live it over again just before meals, and I decided not to wait, so got my own breakfast out of the

grub mother put up in the telescope valves for me.

We stopped at Kenora, which used to be called Rat Portage, in the morning. It's quite a town, with substantial brick buildings. It has a large brick railway Y. M. C. A. building, close to the station. The place is right close to Keewatin, and both are on the Lake of the Woods. There are lots of islands in the lake, and there are pretty houses on them, half hidden by the trees. A school teacher who was in our car says that twenty-one Frenchmen were massacred by the Indians on this lake by the Sioux Indians in 1726. An exploring party discovered the bones of the victims in 1907. You don't think of Indians and scalping when you look at the pretty, quiet lake to-day.

I saw the shops the Government is building for the transcontinental railway at Transcona, six miles out of Winnipeg. They are tremendous shops—everything seems to be on a big scale out here—and quite a town has grown up round them. We got to Winnipeg not long after noon. The teacher said that the first European to put foot on the present site of Winnipeg was a Frenchman named La Verendrye, who came here 150 years ago. They say that there are 170,000 people here now, and the place looks to be going ahead at a great rate. Building is going on in every direction, and some great buildings are being added to those which already line Portage and Main streets. The Bank of Montreal certainly thinks that the West is going to have lots of money, for they are putting up a fine building that I saw, right in the heart of the town, and it is to have a vault about a hundred feet square, the floor of which will be eighty feet below the street. That will hold a considerable amount of money and valuables.

You meet all sorts of people on the streets of Winnipeg. You can tell what a mixed population there is when the word "Office" at the Emigration bureau has to be written in eight languages. I took a copy of it. Here it is:

OFFICE.
SKRISTOFA KONTOR
BUREAU KANZLEI
URIAU KONTOR
IRODA

Everybody seems to get along with English, however, so I guess the foreigners must mostly be sent out to the prairies.

Good-bye for the present. Loving son JIM.

KING GEORGE A CRICKETER.

As a "Middy" He Used to Indulge in the Game and Subsequently Played in a Match

There is only one occasion recorded in which the late King took part in a formal match, namely, when in 1861 he assisted I Zingari to defeat the Gentlemen of Norfolk at Sandringham, and was bowled by the first ball he received.

Early in the 'fifties, when the professional cricketer attached to Eton College was the well-known Cambridge bridge player, F. Bell, he was frequently summoned to Windsor Castle to bowl to the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Devonshire, and members of the household. But, alas! it has to be recorded that on his return from one of these expeditions he made the dreadful announcement that he "couldn't make a job of 'em at all."

King George, as well as his brother, the late Duke of Clarence, took an active interest in the game. His Majesty, indeed, who as a "middy" used to indulge in the game on the deck of the Bagheante; at the conclusion of one day's racing at Goodwood some years ago played in a match in Goodwood Park that was got up between the guests at Goodwood House. The team included His Majesty and an eleven captained by M. Cannon, the famous jockey. The former is credited with having possessed one of the most expensive bats in existence, the blade being of walnut and the bat being mounted in silver. A peculiarity with regard to the King's favorite bat, by the way, lies in the fact that high up on the blade on either side of the splice appear the famous three feathers that form the crest of the Prince of Wales.

Queen Victoria witnessed more than one cricket match, but never one that may with accuracy be described as a first-class fixture. On August 3rd, 1866, she, together with the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, witnessed a very close game at Osborne between the Royal Household at Osborne and the officers and men of the Royal yacht, which was won by the former by the narrow margin of two runs. The reason that the late Prince Leopold undertook the duties of scorer, whilst figuring on the side of the sailors we find the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, one line of the score sheet reading:

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, b Head, 10; c Cole, b Archer, 2.

THE BEST PRESERVES

DURING THE PRESERVING SEASON

Extra Granulated Sugar

IS DAILY WINNING FRESH LAURELS.

Its uniform high quality commends itself to all good housekeepers.

"BEST FRUIT, BEST SUGAR, BEST PRESERVES."

Ask your Grocer for Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal

Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Stirling, Ont.

J. S. MORTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

OFFICIAL, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Ophthalmologist. Member Canadian
Association of Ophthalmologists.
Examination and imperfect sight
corrected with glasses.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, of Ontario.
Office—One door north of new Bank of
Montreal.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, etc. Office in W. B. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains leave Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.00 a.m. Passenger. 10.27 a.m.
Passenger. 6.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.41 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1911.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mrs. Harry Ferguson caught a ten pound pike in Rawdon Creek a few days ago.

A number went from here to hear Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Cobourg on Tuesday last.

The Sunday School of St. Andrew's Church meets next Sunday at 9.45 a.m. Baraca Bible Class meets at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. D. A. Bird, who spent the week end in Campbellford, sang very acceptably in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church there on Sunday evening.

It is stated that regular trains on the Canadian Northern Railway will be in operation between Toronto and Trenton before the end of this month.

Services next Sunday in St. Andrew's church will be taken by Rev. J. H. Barry of Bancroft. Mr. Hills goes to administer the communion on Bancroft field.

On Monday evening next the Epworth League of the Methodist church will be "At Home" to the High School, the members of the congregation and "the strangers within our gates."

The regular monthly meeting of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church will meet in the S. S. room, Tuesday afternoon, September 12th, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. Visitors welcome.

The congregation of St. Andrew's church was delighted last Sunday evening by a solo sung by Miss Leelah N. Calder of Springville, N. Y. Miss Calder possesses a very sweet voice and sang with beautiful expression.

On Tuesday a by-law was voted on in Trenton, and carried almost unanimously, granting to the Canadian Northern Railway a fixed taxation for ten years, and a small bonus in the shape of free land sites, which insures Trenton as the first divisional point east of Toronto.

Mr. W. H. Hubbell, the Reciprocity candidate for West Hastings has arranged for a series of meetings to be held at different parts of the riding. Good speakers will be secured for all. The meeting at Spring Brook will be held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 12th, and at Stirling on Wednesday evening, Sept. 13th. Meetings to commence at 8 o'clock.

PERSONALS.

Miss Edna Black is visiting friends in Toronto.

Miss B. F. Mosher has returned to her school at Canby.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Fox, of Madoc, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. Robert Patterson left on Saturday for his school near Bancroft.

Miss Hazel Reynolds has gone to attend Model School at Napanee.

Miss Maud Ward left on Monday for her school near Bancroft.

Mr. J. L. Ashley spent a few days this week at the Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Finn attended the Toronto Exhibition last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bull, Oshawa, were guests of Mrs. C. Bull last week.

Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Withers, of Napanee, are visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haight returned from Camp at Crowe Lake on Tuesday.

Mr. W. C. Burlingham, of Wallaceburg, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Collins.

Mrs. J. M. Geen and little daughter, Edna, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Collins.

Mr. Harold Clarke, of Toronto, spent the week end and holiday at Dr. Bissonnette's.

Miss Archer, of Campbellford, is relieving Miss Jennie Descent in the Telephone office.

Mr. Donald F. Bissonnette, of Toronto, is spending his annual holidays at his parental home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hume, of Campbellford, spent the holiday with his sister, Mrs. Bissonnette.

Mr. R. G. Ross, of the Bank of Montreal, has been promoted to the Goderich Branch and left yesterday morning.

Misses Leelah and Hazel Calder, of Springville, N. Y., made a short visit with friends and relatives in town.

Mrs. and Miss Coates, who have been visiting Mrs. Wm. Montgomery, returned to their home in Napanee on Monday.

Mrs. J. L. Ashley, Misses Bessie Ashley, Rosa Reynolds, Marguerite Whitty and Mollie Warren spent Labor Day in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mitts and son, of Ottawa, who were visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity, left for their home on Friday last.

Mrs. S. Armstrong, of Harold, and Mr. W. J. Armstrong, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Menie, on Tuesday last.

Miss Retta Edwards returned to Toronto on Thursday last where she will continue her music at the conservatory. She was accompanied by her cousin, Miss Kathleen McKee, who will spend a couple of weeks in the city.

Mr. C. D. Rodgers has returned to Winnipeg after spending his holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rodgers. His brother, Mr. A. E. Rodgers, has also arrived in Winnipeg, carrying with him one of the Belleville Business College diplomas.

Among the visitors at the Toronto Exhibition are: Messrs. Clarence Anderson, Everett Anderson, J. W. Brown, Clarence Cook, L. McKeljohn, A. D. McIntosh, J. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. L. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Saries, Mrs. Jas. Ralph, Mr. W. Mather, Misses May Saries, Violet Utman, J. Wescott, and many others.

Mr. E. D. McConnell, of High River, Alta., after spending a couple of weeks visiting his mother, Mrs. Nancy McConnell, and Mr. M. McConnell, of Anson, and Mr. Conger McConnell, of Mt. Pleasant, and his sister, Mrs. J. W. Thompson, of Menie, has returned to his duties as teacher in the Public school there.

World's Iron Supply Running Short

A statistician writing in the Central-Post under Huetten and Walzwerke (Berlin), the organ of the German iron industry, calculates that in ten years England's iron ore will be exhausted. Even the United States, which yields a third of the 100,000,000 tons mined throughout the world annually, cannot keep up her yield for more than fifty years. Germany, we are told, has a supply for thirty years, France for seven hundred years. Far sighted Germany, according to the Continental Correspondence (Berlin), is therefore turning her attention to other foreign deposits. It has been discovered that there are large beds of iron ore in southern Morocco. Hence the obstinacy with which the Kaiser's Government hangs on to Agadir, the hinterland of which abounds in ferruginous deposits.

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1911

Issued by the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, L. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent.

Bancroft.....Oct. 4, 5
Belleville.....Sept. 12, 13
Brighton.....Sept. 27, 28
Campbellford.....Sept. 26, 27
Castleton.....Sept. 29, 30
Colborne.....Oct. 3, 4
Frankford.....Sept. 14, 15
Keene.....Oct. 3, 4
Kingston.....Sept. 27, 28
Lindsay.....Sept. 21, 22, 23
Madoc.....Sept. 27, 28
Norwood.....Oct. 10, 11
Perth.....Sept. 11, 12, 13
Peterboro.....Sept. 14, 15, 16
Renfrew.....Sept. 20, 21, 22
Rosenburgh.....Sept. 28, 29
Shannonville.....Sept. 16
Stirling.....Sept. 21, 22
Tweed.....Oct. 4, 5

A Live Town

More towns die for want of confidence on the part of business men and lack of public spirit than any other cause. When a man in search of a home or business location goes into a town and finds everything brim full of hope and enthusiasm in the prospects of the place, and all earnestly at work to build it up, he soon becomes imbued with the same spirit, and as a result, he drives down stakes and goes to work with the same interest. When, however, he goes to a town where everyone expresses doubt and apprehension for the future prosperity of the place, moping about and indulging in mournful complaints, he naturally feels that it is no place for him, and he at once shakes the dust off his feet, while he pulls out with all possible speed for some other place. Consequently, try and make a live, enterprising town out of the town in which you live. When you are working for, or saying a good thing for your town you are accomplishing all the more for yourself.

If your "luck" isn't what it should be, better put a "P" in front of it and try again.

A storm which swept over London district on Saturday afternoon caused great damage to buildings, orchards and forests in its track. Several persons were injured, but none seriously. The loss will run into many thousands of dollars. For miles there is a trail of destruction, and in many places the roads were impassable on account of trees which were blown across the highways.

Memorial Service

From the Brandon, Man., Daily Sun

A memorial service of the late James Whitton, who died at his home, Wellman's Corners, Ontario, on Tuesday, was held at the home of his son, Mr. W. J. Whitton, 355 Third street, Friday afternoon, the Rev. T. Murphy being the officiating minister. Of the sons and daughters of the deceased there were present W. J. Whitton and family, Brandon; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Whitton, Guelphborough, Sask.; Ira R. Whitton and wife, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Morris and family, Souris, Man.; and Mrs. G. D. Tice and son, Milestone, Sask.

The deceased had been in ill-health for some time and when the news of his death reached the members of his family in the west it was not unexpected. The funeral service was held at his home in the east, but carrying out his wish the members of the family met in Brandon to pay their last tribute to his memory. Deceased was about 65 years of age and was widely known in the locality in which he lived, having the esteem of all who knew him. For over 40 years he was associated with the cheese manufacturing business in Ontario. In municipal matters he was always a prominent figure, and gave much time and thought to whatever was for the good of his community.

The Clean Mouth League

Much has been said and written lately about the "Clean Mouth League," which aims at the purifying of the language from profanity and coarseness by co-operation. It is generally agreed that such an effort is much needed.

All right-thinking people are asked to unite in using their influence publicly and privately to this end as they go about their daily life. Those who can do more aggressive work are asked to carry the battle into schools, Sunday Schools, colleges, factories, etc.; in fact, wherever it is needed.

Unity is strength, and a local branch should be formed in every town, and an honorary secretary appointed, and work and meetings organized. The society has a pledge card which can be had by applying to Mrs. Harry W. Jackson, honorary secretary "Clean Mouth League," Box 424, Kemptonville, Ont.

After all, the future purity of our language depends chiefly upon the mothers. If they will instill into the little ones a horror of bad words, a fear of wrong-doing, and a reverence for God and His Holy Names, we shall have purer atmosphere and a people of stronger, true character, for the words of a man help largely in moulding his character, even as his character is shown by his words.

Through the co-operation of the Women's Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the Women's Institutes have been asked to use their influence in furthering the objects of this association. A sample pledge card is being sent to the officers of the Institutes. Where it is not thought well to form a separate society for this work, its objects can very well be attained by the appointment of a committee by the Women's Institutes. The secretaries of these committees should report from time to time to the honorary secretary at Kemptonville as to the progress of the work.

More About Larger Farms

The tendency of the times is towards larger farms. Everywhere the well-to-do and progressive farmers are becoming more prosperous, buying more land; and the unprogressive, the indifferent ones, are travelling another road, and eventually the tendency is for them to sell out and attempt other lines of endeavor, or work for their more successful brother farmers. Gradually but certainly farming is being placed beyond that of being a poor man's business.

If farms are to remain as we all would have them, small, well-tilled and intensely productive, under a multitude of smaller capable heads, we must develop more business capacity amongst us as a class or some of us will not be able to keep the pace and compete against better equipped neighbors who are after more acres and can do things on a larger scale.

Slowly developed and set in motion having in view the educating of the class of farmers who find it difficult to own and manage their small farms and compete in the open markets with the representatives working under the Department of Agriculture in several of the counties of Ontario, and the whole machinery of agricultural education as we have it today, are tending to right matters, but notwithstanding all effort that heretofore has been put forth, the agrarian revolution now so marked in the States and becoming more and more evident here, whereby the farms are becoming larger, is bound to succeed. It will require much more effort on the part of our agricultural educationalists than has yet been put forth to stem the tide.

The working out of this tendency towards larger farms will give more scope for our brightest and best boys to demonstrate their ability on the farm and to obtain for them the returns their talents deserve. Nevertheless it involves a grave danger, since the principle is closely akin to that which has proved so disastrous in connection with the operation of trusts and combines. Let us strive for smaller farms, well tilled by individual owners, but let us not overlook this tendency towards larger farms and fail to develop our people by righting our tariffs, widening our markets and

Valuable Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale Block "A" in the 7th concession of Sidney, containing 105 acres more or less. On the premises are a good frame house, and a barn, 32 x 32, with basement and cement floor. Well fenced, and spring water in house and barn. Plenty of all kinds of timber on the place. Will be sold on easy terms of payment. For further particulars apply on the premises, or to Frankford P.O., Box 7.

W. E. MILLS.

For Sale

House and lot on north side of Church street, Stirling. Good frame house and barn, and good well on the premises. For terms and further particulars apply to

MRS. MAGGIE TWIDDY

Notice

Spring Brook Cider Mill will be ready for operation on Tuesday, Aug. 29th, and will run Tuesday and Friday until further notice. I will be pleased to see all my old patrons and as many new ones as possible.

JEREMIAH WILSON.

Wanted

Timothy and Alsike Seed. Best prices given. Seed reclaimed free of charge if purchased. Samples and inquiries by mail promptly attended to.

CHARLES E. BISHOP, Seedsmen, Belleville, Ont.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN TURT, late of the Township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings, Yeoman, deceased.

Pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 129, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named JOHN TURT, who died on or about the 13th day of July, 1911, are required on or before the 15th day of September, 1911, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Everdon C. Tufts of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Undertaker, Administrator of the estate of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, together with full particulars of their claims, a statement of the security, if any, held by them.

And notice is further given that after such last mentioned date the administrator of the estate will proceed to distribute the assets of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall at the time of distribution have been given, and the Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not have had notice.

Dated at Madoc this 7th day of August, 1911.

WILLIAM CROSS, Solicitor for Administrator.

Farm For Sale

A choice garden and small fruit Farm, situated about two miles south of the Village of Stirling. Good brick dwelling and out buildings. A fine trout creek runs out buildings. Choice land for gardening pasture field. Apple and cherry orchard. 20 acres of small timber, 40 acres of good work land in high state of cultivation. A bargain for a quick buyer.

W. S. MARTIN & SON Agents.

G. W. ANDERSON

RAINCOATS

The time is coming when Raincoats will be useful almost every day. The style in vogue now for both men and women are useful almost any time, and for an unlimited number of purposes.

Our prices in Men's Coats are from \$7.50 to \$15.00. Prices in Ladies' Coats range from \$8.00 to \$10.00. Our assortment is unsurpassed.

Grocery Specials

20 lb. Cotton Sack Redpaths best granulated Sugar, \$1.35.
Quaker Puffed Rice, 2 packages for 25c.
"Poppy," Best Baking Powder made, 1 lb. tin, 15c.
Best canned Pumpkin—3 tins for 25c.
Challenge Brand Corn Starch, per package only 7c.
Bananas, while they last, only 10c. per dozen.
Best Durham Mustard, regular 10c. tin, only 5c. per tin.
Solar Laundry Soap, 6 bars for 25c.

G. W. ANDERSON

Phone 29 Goods delivered promptly.

SCHOOL BOOTS

The boys and girls will soon be off for school! Prudent parents are on the look-out these days for the better sort of Boots for boys and girls. There is no economy in buying shoddy Shoes for hard school wear.

For Boys

We have Urus Calf, Gun Metal, Box Calf and Tan Boots. Prices from.....\$1.25 to \$2.25
BOOTS FOR GIRLS.—Guaranteed to give satisfaction, in Box Calf, Dongola and Oil Grain. Prices.....\$1.25 to \$2.00.

Never before have we had such a complete stock. It will pay you to call and see our Shoes before purchasing elsewhere.

We are still giving bargains on the "Last of the Summer Lines" of Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Pumps.

Men's Plough Boots from.....\$1.25 to \$2.50
Boots made to order and repaired. Shoe Polish 5, 10 and 15c.

J. W. BROWN

Reliable Boot and Shoe Merchant.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

HARDWARE

In order to clear out the following Summer lines we are offering them at very low prices.

REFRIGERATORS—Hardwood antique finish, with new style swing base, patent drip valve, improved galvanized iron shelves, raised panels, fancy brass locks and hinges, regular price \$12.00 for.....\$9.75
BICYCLES—Fitted with Hercules Coaster Brakes, Dunlop tires, rubber pedals,—in fact these Bicycles are latest on the market. Regular price \$45.00, for.....\$35.00
HAMMOCKS—We have some very fine patterns left. Regular price \$2.50 for.....\$1.50

We have a few New Perfection Coal Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers and Lawn Mowers left that we will clear out at greatly reduced prices.

McGEE & LAGROW

BELLEVILLE FAIR 1911

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Sept. 12th and 13th

\$2,000 in Premiums

Arrange your affairs to attend the Belleville Fair. This promises to be the best in Central Ontario.

Fast and honest Racing. The exhibits in all classes will be larger than ever. First class special attractions every day and evening. Reduced rates on Railroads.

W. C. FARLEY, Pres.
R. H. KETCHESON, Sec.

COAL! COAL!

We handle nothing but the best quality of Scranton Coal. All sizes always on hand. We have an office now at the coal shed and some one will always be found there to wait on customers. We also keep on hand Cannel Coal.

GREEN & MCCUTCHEON

Improved Farm For Sale

Situated in 7th con. Thurlow, 65 acres, soil clay loam, clean, 65 acres cultivated, balance pasture and sugar bush, spruce in pasture, flat land tile drained, all fences, two never failing wells, orchard, basement barn 30x50 ft., remodelled painted modern stables, cut stone house, 20x38 ft., kitchen and woodshed attached, painted drive house, piggery, splendid location, 2 miles from school, grist mill, etc., at Poucher's Mills, one mile from village of Plainfield, telephones in neighborhood, 1 mile from cheese factory. Any person desiring good farm cannot do better than to consult the owner, on premises, for terms and particulars.

E. B. MCKENZIE, Plainfield P. O.

Farms and Village Property For Sale

Farms situated in Rawdon, Hungerford and Thurlow, and two choice village properties.

A General Insurance business transacted. No fees charged on renewals or new business.

For full particulars write

W. S. MARTIN & SON, Stirling.

Breeders

Insure your Live Stock, Stallions, and in foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred stock, or the life of a valuable mare and foal, when a policy in the

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada

Will protect them. For full information as to rates, write or apply to

MORDEN BIRD, Agent, Stirling!

Representing first-class Fire, Accident and Health Insurance Companies.

SHINGLES!

JUST ARRIVED—A car load of first class Shingles. Price and quality guaranteed.

All kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

Mr. W. R. Girdwood will have charge while I am away at camp.

J. W. HAIGHT.

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

For tea
you can't beat
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

TRAGEDY ON LONELY LAKE

Man Was Found Killed and His Partner
Dead From Poison.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says: The tragedy of a lonely shack in the far northern wilds of Western Canada is recalled in detail by the arrival in Winnipeg of a letter to Mrs. Mills, wife of Captain J. W. Mills, of the Hudson's Bay Company steamer Mackenzie River, plying between Fort McPherson and Fort Smith. The letter tells the story of a young clerk who when bringing out the mail in the Spring, on June 6, found Pete Meland dead with his head crushed and W. S. Elver, the other man's prospecting partner, dead of poison, self-administered, and a confession signed by the latter, telling of the whole tragedy. The scene of the horror is Salt River, about five hundred miles north of Great Slave Lake. The confession read as follows:

"I am not crazy, but have simply been goaded to death. He (Meland) thought I had more money than I have, and has been trying to finish me. I tried to get him to go after some medicine, but he would not, wishing to have me die. So, good-bye—W. S. Elver."

A further confession read as follows:—
"I have just killed the man that was killing me, so good-bye, and God bless you all. I am awfully weak and down since the last of March, so there is nothing but death for me. Cruel treatment drove me to kill Pete. Ship everything out and pay George Walker \$10.—W. S."

The two bodies were buried together after the inquest, which returned a verdict of murder and suicide. A large stock of fur and the sum of \$104 were found in the shack.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

"YIELD" ON BONDS DEPENDS ON TIME
BOND HAS TO RUN BEFORE
MATURITY.

Explanation of This Important Point of
Great Importance—Not Like Stocks
Which are Never Repaid and Therefore
Time Not Considered in Reckoning Return—Some Interesting Illustrations.

(By "Investor")
In the first of this series it was shown that "distribution of risk" is an important principle of investment. It is a very simple one, however, involving no complicated ideas. There is another principle to be borne in mind when making investments which is of no less importance, but it is, however, considerably less obvious to those whose investment experience is small—and even to many who should understand its actions thoroughly. This is the principle of investment "in accordance with careful requirements."

Not long ago a financial paper stated, quite correctly, that a high return on an investment should always be looked upon with suspicion. This, however, must not be taken to mean that such a stock as Dominion Bank, which pays 12 per cent. per annum is decidedly past the danger mark and should be avoided. Of course, the person who figures this out in this way quite misses the point. "The rate of income" or "return" on an investment depends on the rate of dividend, to be sure, but it is quite a different thing altogether. For example, take the case of a stock paying 12 per cent. The investor will have to pay at least \$200 a share for this stock. But the dividend is figured on the par or face-value of the shares, which is \$100. Therefore the return on the \$200 investment is 12 per cent. or \$6 on every hundred invested—that is, 6 per cent.

This is what was referred to in a previous article, when "rate of income" was given as one of the points—the second in importance—to be considered in choosing an investment.

Now, in the case of stocks, as we see above, this is a very simple matter to understand. When we consider bonds, however, there is considerably more to be taken into account.

Anyone who has ever bought bonds may sometimes wonder why two different issues of the bonds of some particular city sell at quite different prices. The security is exactly the same, the rate of interest identical, the only difference, probably, is that one bond may be payable in ten years and the other in twenty. It is this last feature that affects the price. What difference could that make? you ask.

Suppose a 5 per cent. \$1,000 bond with ten years to run sells at 103.14. The owner will receive \$50 a year on an investment of \$1,031.40. In such circumstances a stock—which is never repaid—would net the investor about 4.12 per cent. The bond is different, however. The investor pays \$1,031.40 for the bond, which in ten years is paid off at \$1,000. So he must save enough out of his income each year to replace the \$32.50 of capital thus lost. That is to say, he must lay away in each year of the ten which his bond has to run, the sum of 66.39, which, at compound interest, will amount to the \$32.50 by the time the bond matures. Therefore, the investor can only consider \$45.30 of his annual interest of

\$50 as legitimate income, and, dividing \$45.30 by \$1,031.40 we find that this amounts to 4 per cent. on the sum of \$1,031.40 invested. Therefore, a 5 per cent. bond, with ten years to run, selling at 103.14 "yields" 4 per cent. Remember, the amount returned is, of course greater than 4 per cent., but the half of 1 per cent. in excess of that rate is really repayment of a part of the invested capital, in installments.

On the other hand, where, a similar bond sells below par, the process is reversed. For example, a 4 per cent. bond selling at 95, with ten years to run, "yields" the investor 5.3 per cent., whereas, a 4 per cent. stock selling at 90, returns but 4.4 on the investment. The reason, of course, is this: In ten years the bond is repaid at par of \$1,000 and cost but \$950, therefore, to every \$40 of interest must be added the part of that \$100 profit which will be received at the time the bond is repaid, and of which, in the "yield" account is thus taken.

So, in buying bonds or other forms of mortgage or debentures which are payable on a fixed date, the element of time is a most important one. In such a case the "rate of income" is not as simple to estimate as is often supposed, as we have just seen. Bond dealers, of course, do not have to bother working out these details, for there are books of tables compiled in which the figures for all values, rates and times are given, and most bond dealers have a supply of small books of this sort which they supply to their customers.

Indeed, in bond selling, in many cases, bonds are sold on the basis of their "yield," and the price not figured out until the transaction is completed. Therefore, it is necessary to understand how this is figured out before buying, or one may be disappointed. For instance, a man might buy Electrical Development Company bonds at 87 on the open market under the impression that as they "yield" 6 per cent. his income will be \$63.67, or \$52.20 a year, whereas as they are 5 per cent. bonds he gets but \$50 on each thousand, as he will have to wait till the bonds mature, 22 years hence, for the \$10, which represents the additional \$2.20 he expected and didn't get. The \$10, of course, is the profit derived from buying the bonds for \$87 and having them redeemed at \$100.

Don't forget, therefore, when reckoning the rate of income on a security to find out—if it is a bond—how long it has to run.

OWE LIVES TO THE DOG.

Family's Narrow Escape From
Burning House—Dog Perished.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The lives of six people were saved by a dog in a fire early on Wednesday morning, which destroyed the residence of Alex. McDougall, near the Ottawa Golf Club. The barking of the animal awakened the family just in time to get out of the building in safety, though almost suffocated by smoke. The faithful dog, however, lost its life, no trace of it having been found after the fire. The residence was one of the finest country homes around the capital. The loss is about \$25,000.

Foresight as a rule, only comes to a man when he is so old he has nothing to look forward to.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING
TRADE CENTRES OF
AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese
and Other Produce at Home
and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The Wheat Markets are steady, with some scarcity of Manitoba. Cables weaker for wheat and stronger for corn.

Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, at \$3.45, Montreal freights; Manitoba flours—First patents, \$3.30; second patents, \$4.80, and strong bakers', \$4.60, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.05 1/2, Bay ports; No. 2 at \$1.05, and No. 3 at \$1.03.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, new, quoted at \$2.12 to \$2.12 1/2, outside.

Peas—\$5 to \$6, f.o.b. cars, outside.

Oats—Ontario grades, new No. 2 at 28c, outside, and of No. 3 at 36c, outside. No. 2 Western Canada, 45c, and No. 3 at 42 1/4c, Bay ports.

Barley—Prices nominal at 60 to 70c, outside, according to test. No. 2 worth 70 to 75c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow quoted at 67c, Bay ports, and 71 1/2c, Toronto.

Rye—Car lots outside, 77c.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 62c, outside.

Brans—Manitoba at \$2, in bags, Toronto, and shorts \$25, in bags, Toronto.

Ontario bran, \$22, in bags, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Small lots of hand-picked quoted at \$2.25 per bushel.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 to 11c per lb. Combs, \$2 to \$2.25.

Baled hay—No. 1 is quoted at \$13 to \$14, on track, and No. 2 at \$10 to \$11.

Baled straw—\$6 to \$6.50, on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots, in bags, quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.40.

Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c per lb. fowl, 11 to 12c; ducks, 14c; turkeys, 15 to 16c.

Live poultry about 2c lower than the above.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter—Dairy prints, 21 to 22c; inferior, 16 to 17c. Creamery quoted at 25 to 30c per lb. for rolls, and 23 to 24c for solids.

Eggs—Offerings are only moderate, with strictly new-laid quoted at 23c, and fresh at 19 to 20c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—The market here is higher. Large quoted at 14c per lb. and twins at 14 1/2c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 12c per lb. in case lots. Pork, short cut, \$23; do., mess, \$20 to \$21.

Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 18c; do., heavy, 15 to 16 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/4 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 19 1/2 to 20c.

Lard—Tierces, 10 1/2c; tubs, 10 3/4c; pails, 11c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1/4 to 41 3/4c, car lots extra; No. 1 feed, 43 1/4 to 44c; No. 3 C. W. 43 1/4 to 43 3/4c.

Spring wheat patents, first, \$5.40; second, \$4.90; winter wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.70; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; in bags, \$1.85 to \$2.10.

Rolled oats, per barrel, \$4.95; bag of 50 lbs., \$2.35.

Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 70 1/4c; Millfeed—Brans, Ontario, \$2 to \$2.35; Manitoba, \$2 to \$2.25; middlings, Ontario, \$25 to \$26; shorts, Man., \$24; moullie, \$26 to \$31.

Eggs, selected, 24 to 25c; No. 1 stock, 20 to 22c. Cheese—Westerns, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4c; easterns, 13 1/4 to 13 1/2c.

Butter, choice, 26 to 26 1/4c; seconds, 25 1/2 to 25 3/4c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5.—Wheat—September, \$1.00 3/4; December, \$1.02 1/4 to \$1.02 3/4; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.04 7/8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.02 to \$1.04 3/8; No. 2 Northern, 97 3/8 to \$1.02 3/8; No. 3 wheat, 93 3/8 to 93 3/4c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 61 1/2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 41 3/8 to 42c. Rye—No. 2, 80 to 80 1/2c.

Brans—\$20.50 to \$21. Flour—First patents, \$4.90 to \$5.20; second patents, \$4.40 to \$4.65; first clears, \$3.25 to \$3.45; second clears, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Buffalo, Sept. 5.—Spring wheat—No. 0 of foreign; winter, No. 2 red, 92c; No. 3 red, 90c; No. 2 white, 90c. Corn—May, No. 3 yellow, 66c; No. 4 yellow, 67 1/4c; No. 3 corn, 67c, all on track, through billed.

Oats—No. 2 white, 43 1/4c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 4 white, 45c. Barley—Malt, \$1.19 to \$1.24.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Choice steers sold at 61 1/2c, good at 53 1/2 to 56, fairly good at 51 1/4 to 51 1/2c, fair at 43 1/4 to 50, and common at 41 1/4 to 41 3/4c per pound.

Cows brought from 4 to 5 1/2c, and bulls from 3 to 4 1/2c per pound.

Lambs sold at 6c, and sheep at 3 1/4 to 4c per pound. Calves were scarce. The supply of hogs was ample to fill all requirements, and the sales of selected lots at \$7.50, and mixed and heavy lots at \$6.50 to \$7.25 per cwt., weighed off cars.

ALL OVER HIM.

"You, there, in the overalls," shouted the cross-examining lawyer, "how much are you paid for telling untruths?"

"Less than you are," retorted the man, "or you'd be in overalls, too."

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER
THE GLOBE IN A
NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World
in General Before Your
Eyes.

CANADA.

The wages of canal employees have been increased.

Low water in the Cornwall canal has closed down the cotton and paper mills.

Emile Lisotte was shot while trying to stop a fight in Montreal, and died in the hospital.

Forty thousand harvest laborers were taken into western Canada by the C.P.R. and C.N.R.

Mrs. McIntyre of Brantford was fatally burned when her clothes and bedding caught fire from a lamp.

Montreal police are alleged to have ill-treated Alphonse Lafarge, a man who died shortly after his arrest.

Guelp Council will consider the question of cancelling the agreement with the People's Railway after due notice.

Sub Fire Chief Martin of Montreal has been suspended from duty as a result of his difference with Chief Tremblay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British coal miners are agitating for a minimum wage.

The Canadian Artillery team now in Britain won an important contest.

Owing to the drought in India the King has sanctioned the curtailment of the Delhi durbar programme.

GENERAL.

A mass meeting was held in Berlin to protest against intervention of Britain in Morocco.

Anxiety prevails in France as to the outcome of negotiations with Germany, but war is regarded as highly improbable.

Alfonso, the alleged head of the Camorristi, and another member of the Camorra, now on trial for murder at Viterbo, Italy, were condemned to three months' imprisonment for insulting the president of the court.

Mlle Arria By, a leading feminist of Toulon, France, and an accomplished revolver shot, is determined to fight a duel with an editor who criticized an article she had written in which she argued that women ought to live and die unmarried.

RIEUAU HALL IMPROVEMENTS

The Interior Being Given a Thorough Renovation.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Extensive improvements are being rushed forward at Rideau Hall during the absence of his Excellency Earl Grey at Toronto, in preparation for the coming of the Duke of Connaught. The interior is being completely renovated, and the exterior will also be improved. The chapel built during the regime of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General has been torn down, and its place taken by a garage of sufficient size to accommodate four automobiles. The suggestion made some time ago that another addition would be made to the front of the Rideau Hall will not at present be acted on, and the facade will remain as it is for some time at least.

SUGAR ON UP GRADE.

Increase at Canning Time Will Seriously Affect Consumer.

A despatch from New York says: Grocery circles here showed concern on Wednesday over the high prices now prevailing in the sugar market. There was another advance in granulated during the day to 6.25c, representing a full cent rise in the past few weeks, and the highest level in many years. Coming at the height of the canning season, this advance is of vital interest to consumers all over the country. It is attributed primarily to a poor sugar beet crop in Europe, following prolonged drought this summer. To make matters worse, the Cuban crop, which furnishes the bulk of raw material for American refiners, also proved short, and prices began to soar.

WILL COST A MILLION.

Tenders Received for Transcontinental Terminus at Quebec.

A despatch from Ottawa says: More than half a dozen tenders were received Friday by the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus at Quebec, which will cost about a million dollars. The contract will not be let for a week or ten days, however, as the merits of the various bids have to be looked into. Several contractors, who have submitted tenders, are in the city to-day.

GILLET'S PERFUMED LYE



FOR MAKING SOAP,
SOFTENING WATER,
REMOVING PAINT,
DISINFECTING SINKS,
CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

BELGIUM PREPARES FOR WAR

Fears German Invasion Would Follow
Outbreak of Hostilities.

A despatch from London says: Belgium is preparing for contingencies in the event of war between France and Germany. The Belgians know by experience that the neutrality of their country would be very difficult to safeguard in such circumstances, and they fear that a German invasion would take place in a few hours after an outbreak of hostilities. The Belgian Minister of War has given instructions for all forts on the Meuse, especially around Liege, to be furnished with men and ammunition.

Plans for rapid mobilization are being studied, and the forts at Namur are being fitted with new cannon of the Hotchkiss type. The annual manoeuvres of the Belgian army will not take place this year. Disquieting rumors are afloat as to the prospects of war between France and Germany. Several Belgian journals affirm that Adolphe Messimy, the French Minister of War, has caused the attention of the Belgian Government to be directed to the weakness and neglected condition of this country's defenses on the German frontier.

THREE ENGINEERS DROWNED

Were Employed on Canadian Northern Construction Staff.

A despatch from Port Arthur says: An upturned canoe found on Lake Helen, above Lake Nipigon, following their non-arrival at Nipigon Station as expected, indicates the drowning of Division Engineer R. H. McCoy and Resident Engineer C. H. Nelson and Drum, of C.N.R. construction staff. The men left camp at Exander Sunday evening for Nipigon, telephoning to Nipigon that they were departing. Their route lay across Lake Helen, between their camp and Nipigon River, and when they did not arrive search was made, resulting in the finding on Tuesday on the shores of Lake Helen of the upturned canoe and floating paddles. McCoy was 43, married, and came from the Western States. Drum and Nelson also are Americans, and their residences unknown.

PIRATES ATTACK FORT.

Buccaneers Driven off in Crimea After a Sharp Fight.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A report has reached here from Kerch, in the Crimea, that a band of pirates landed and attacked the fortress. The soldiers replied to the shots of their assailants with a heavy rifle fire, wounding many. Fifteen pirates were captured, while most of the others made off in boats.

STRIKE IN RUSSIA SPREADS.

Volunteer Fleet is Affected—Many Steamers Tied Up.

A despatch from Odessa says: The seamen's strike at Black Sea ports is extending to the volunteer fleet. Thirteen mail and passenger steamers are now tied up. A railway strike is threatened and 10,000 factory hands have struck at Lodz.

FRENCH WOMEN MARKETING

If the Storekeeper Charges Too Much They Wreck His Shop.

A despatch from Paris says: The agitation against the high prices of provisions continues, and disorders of considerable proportions were reported on Wednesday from twelve places in Northern France. The usual procedure for a crowd of women of the lower class to assemble and do their marketing together, carrying large placards, upon which are written the prices which the women are willing to pay. If the shopkeeper assents to sell his goods at the price offered, the women buy; but if he refuses, they pitch all of his stock into the street. The man next door generally yields, though the crowd in its excitement may sack the place out of spite without entering into the price of his goods. The police ordinarily are inadequate to keep peace with the movement, and tragicomic incidents are reported from some localities where the storekeepers have attempted to defend their stock.

FINE YACHT SUNK.

Belonged to W. L. Harkness, a Standard Oil Millionaire.

A despatch from Fort William says: The ocean-going yacht Gunilda, owned by Wm. L. Harkness, the Standard Oil millionaire, went ashore in Lake Superior on Wednesday, and the 3 passengers were taken off in life-boats safely on Thursday. The crew stuck by the boat, but when the tug Whalen pulled the vessel off the rocky ledge she began to sink at once, and went down in a few minutes. The crew escaped in time to avoid being carried down with the vessel. The Gunilda lies in 300 feet of water, and will never be recovered.

NORWAY'S ARMY MUTINIES.

Government is Called Upon to Check Spread of Socialism.

A despatch from Christiania says: The Norwegian press is calling upon the Government to adopt stern measures to prevent the spread of Socialism in the army. The Young Socialist party has secured enormous influence over the soldiers, and mutinous scenes are constantly occurring on the drill grounds. Two serious affairs of this kind happened at Stenkaer and Gardemoen, soldiers storming the cells and liberating comrades whom they considered to have been unjustly imprisoned.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Increase of \$4,500,000 During Five Months of Fiscal Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Customs receipts for the five months ended August 31 amounted to \$33,500,145, an increase of \$4,501,543 over the figures for the corresponding five months of the last fiscal year. For the month of August alone the revenue from Customs was \$7,678,395, which is greater by \$1,198,000 than the Customs receipts for August, 1910.

ECZEMA IS CAUSED BY IMPURE BLOOD

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Because They Make Pure Blood

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that eczema is caused by impurities in the blood; that nothing can cure it that does not reach the blood—that salves and outward applications are worthless and a waste of money. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have always been so successful in curing this most annoying trouble is because they act directly on the blood, reaching the root of the trouble and driving out all impurities. They banish eczema, salt rheum, and unsightly pimples and eruptions, relieve the irritation and itching and give perfect health. Mrs. A. Puling, of Milestone, Sask., says: "I was afflicted with a blood and skin disease which the doctor called eczema, but which did not yield in the least to his treatment. I was covered with sores and in very bad shape. A friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using eight or nine boxes I was completely cured. I can strongly recommend the Pills to anyone suffering from that trouble."

A medicine that can make new, red blood will cure not only skin troubles, but also anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion and a host of other troubles simply because these troubles are the result of bad blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood and under their use blood and nerve troubles disappear. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ENGLISH WOMAN IN CHINA

ETIQUETTE OBSERVED WHEN MAKING A CALL.

A Visit to a Lady of High Degree and One to a Farmer's Wife.

"We could have walked from our house to that of the Wei's in five minutes," writes an English woman visiting in China to the Lady, "but etiquette ordained that we should drive. So we ordered a blue hooded, springlike machine, the only conveyance obtainable in that northern city, and crawled in on all fours under cover of the hood while the servant sat on the shafts and the driver walked behind us using his voice instead of reins."

"We had dressed in gala clothes for the occasion."

"Your white gown is very pretty," said my hostess in a doubtful tone, "but—"

"But what?" I asked anxiously. "But the Chinese do so dislike white. You see it is the sign of mourning. No don't trouble to change. That pink scarf will make it all right and pink is one of their favorite colors."

"The gatekeeper at the Wei mansion hearing the sound of cartwheels flung open the big gates and we were conducted round a few sharp corners and across some paved courtyards into an inner court where the mistress of the establishment, surrounded by a group of hand maidens and relatives, came forward to meet us."

"Her face, thickly coated with a wash of rice flour paste, and rouge dabbed on here and there in what we should call the wrong places, gave her face the wooden look of

A DUTCH DOLL

and her wooden walk on the poor lily feet three inches long kept up the resemblance."

"We were ushered with many polite speeches into the guest hall, a bare, uninteresting room with walls that had once been white-washed and a latticed window with paper panes that had once been white. The chief furniture consisted of a table placed squarely against the centre wall with a ponderous chair at either end."

"The Tai Tai sat afar off, looking more wooden than ever with her shrunken legs, like a couple of large ninjins encased in purple trousers. Had it not been for the relatives and the hand maidens conversation would have flagged considerably. She came from the south and was still unaccustomed to northern mandarin."

"Fortunately among the relatives a vivacious, good looking girl with a merry laugh kept the ball rolling. The more she talked, however, the more silent did the Tai Tai become, and our suspicions were aroused. "Meanwhile the tea was brought in, and a dainty sup covered with an inverted saucer was placed beside each guest. According to etiquette, we ignored its existence until the Tai Tai requested us to raise our cups in both hands, we made a feint of offering them to her. Declining the honor, she repeated her request that we should

ourselves partook of the tea, and formalities thus concluded, we gave a sizzling sip to

SHOW APPRECIATION.

"We were careful to hold the cup in both hands and not to remove the lid or inverted saucer, but merely to tilt it slightly to one side. Sponge cakes dipped in oil and savory pastries stuffed with dates were piled up on the table beside us, the attendants handling them with fingers which made no pretence of being clean."

"The Tai Tai was becoming more wooden than ever, when by a fortunate chance my companion, who spoke the language fluently and was well versed in Chinese etiquette, made the discovery that the merry faced conversational girl was an 'Ih Tai Tai'—in other words, the secondary wife. Realizing the difficulties of the situation, she was careful henceforth to address her conversation very pointedly to the real Tai Tai and thereby probably averted off a family quarrel after our departure."

"Luckily for people like myself, whose knowledge of the language is distinctly limited, there are various topics to be discussed with a 'new guest' which need but a stunted vocabulary."

"Which is your honorable kingdom?" they ask.

"My inferior kingdom is England."

"And your honorable age?" they inquire.

"At which, if one desires to answer indefinitely, one replies twenty-odd or thirty-odd as the case may be."

"They soon discover if one is unmarried and this affords some surprise, for spinsters of a certain age are hardly ever met with in China. An explanation that in England we please ourselves as to whether we will marry or not only increases the bewilderment. You seek to divert their attention by inquiring how many 'commanding gentlemen' they have (meaning sons). If they reply, that they have one or more

YOUNG PUPPIES (meaning sons), you hasten to congratulate, and so it goes on.

"Finally your attempts to finish your tea having been frustrated by the attendant, who fills the cup up again before it has a chance of getting empty, leaving takings are commenced. You fear you have been very little company, and the Tai Tai murmurs something deprecatory about herself. You beg her to detain her steps and she implores you to 'walk slowly.' At each corner you all bow, hugging your fifth ribs with clasped hands in the orthodox fashion, and the progress to the outer gates is halting in the extreme."

"My next visit was of a very different character. We spent the afternoon with a respectable farmer's family. The farmer's wife welcomed us warmly and regaled us on tea and boiled eggs—a dish of twenty or thirty boiled eggs, to be eaten without bread or salt or any accessory whatever except the tea."

"The farmhouse was built of mud, with walls 2 feet thick, and the windows were almost non-existent. The place looked poverty stricken, but the farmer's wife spoke of recent prosperity. Crops had done well and she and her husband had been able to purchase that which they had been wanting for some years past."

"She took us to see the newly bought treasures. We peered in through the door and the good woman's face beamed with pride and pleasure. There they were straight in front of us made of polished wood, black as ebony, two magnificent coffins."

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

A FAIR QUESTION.

Willie—"Pa?"

Pa—"Yes."

Willie—"Teacher says that we're here to help others."

Pa—"Of course we are."

Willie—"Well, what are the others here for?"

HIS MISTAKE.

"I used to think I could hire all the brains I wanted for \$25 a week," said Mr. Pushum. "Well, couldn't you?"

"Yes. But it wasn't long before I had to call in a \$100,000 lawyer to straighten out the kinks they put into my affairs."

CAN TAKE NO MORE.

"I thought your daughters were taking French?" says the friend.

"We thought they were, too," answers the father, "but it seems that the small quantity they absorb simply vaccinated them."

A well-known lawyer met an old-time friend named Fuller. After a hearty handclasp, Mr. Fuller remarked:—"You are looking exceedingly well. Aren't you filling out a little?" "No, indeed," replied the other. "You probably think so because I'm looking Fuller in the face."

A SAFE INVESTMENT BONDS

A bond offers to the investor a safe, sane, and profitable investment.

Safe because it is a first mortgage on the entire assets of the corporation issuing the bond.

Sane because bonds are saleable at any time.

Profitable because they pay a higher rate of interest than any other investment that offers equal security.

We would like to send you our literature on bonds as investments, just send us your address, it will not cost you anything.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
YONGE AND QUEEN STS.
TORONTO

THE REAL TEST.

Mother—Have you been a good boy at school to-day, Clarence?
Son—Yes, mother; I didn't get caught once.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

Dr. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLEYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Visitor—"Look here, if I decide to stay with you for a week or so, how much is it going to cost me?" Clerk (of the swell hotel)—"You can answer that best yourself. How much have you got?"

There are many imitations of Wilson's Fly Pads. Do not be deceived by unsatisfactory imitations. Get Wilson's.

"Goodness, John," said a woman to her husband, "your suit looks as if you had been sleeping in it." "Well," replied John, "why not? Isn't that the suit I wear to church?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"The people I lived with before, ma'am," said the new cook, "was very plain." "Well," asked her new employer, "are we not plain here?" "Yes, are, ma'am, but in a different way. They wuz plain in their way of livin', not in their looks, ma'am."

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

"Me good fellow," said the English tourist, "kin you direct me to a place where one may get a good drink?" "Well," replied the thirsty native, "I kin direct yer better to a place where two kin git a good drink."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Mother—"Now, Charlie, you must be a very good boy. You have a nice new brother. Aren't you pleased?" Eight-Year-Old Charlie—"Oh, I don't know. It's always the way; just as I'm getting on in the world competition begins."

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

WRONG DEPARTMENT.

"I want a pair of shoes that will be plenty large enough," she said, as the clerk looked into her old one to find the number.

"In that case," he replied, "perhaps you had better step over into the men's department."

OFTEN.

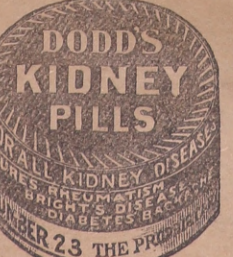
"What becomes of the average man's money?"

"I guess it goes to the average woman."

FRANCE ENCOURAGES THRIFT.

With a view to encouraging thrift, in France, M. Chaumet, under secretary of state to the post office, has issued a circular to the directors of departments, from which it appears that various municipalities intend to put a franc in the savings banks in the name of every child as soon as it is born. By way of assisting the communes in their laudable efforts to encourage the habit of saving among children the Post Office Savings Bank will accept the deposits made in the names of newly-born babies. There is a stipulation that the children cannot withdraw the deposits made by the parish until they have reached their majority, or get married.

Figures do not lie but estimates are often misleading.



TOOTHLESS SAWS.

Toothless saws have been in use cutting armor plate for a number of years. The theory of the action is abrasion by local fusion due to the very high speed of the disk, causing so many thousand inches of surface to impinge on the metal under-cut that the material acted upon is heated at the point of contact to a temperature approaching if not equal to the fusing point. It appears as if a very small portion of the metal being cut immediately in the neighborhood of the point of contact is first melted and at once surface off, thus exposing a fresh surface to the frictional action, and that this process goes on continuously while the disk is working. The temperature of the disk must necessarily be much lower than the work in contact with it owing to its large surface area, and when it is considered that all the frictional energy of the rotating disk is concentrated on an extremely small area of contact in the material subjected to its action the results obtained are not so surprising as appear at first sight.—Cassier's Magazine.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

"The trouble with you is that you keep constantly forgetting that you ever were a boy." It was his wife who said it, and he, of course, came right back with the witty reply:

"Well, you never forget that you were once a girl, although everybody else forgot it years and years ago."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A REAL PESSIMIST.

Mrs. Wiggs—Mrs. Harper is always complaining of what might have been.

Mrs. Diggs—Yes; she has wasted enough time crying over spilt milk to buy a couple of cows.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

ALMOST REPAIRED.

Customer—"And my watch—when will it be repaired?"

Country Jeweller—"You might have it now, sir, except for one little wheel. I can't seem to find where the miserable little thing belongs."

It is a fact beyond dispute that one packet of Wilson's Fly Pads has killed a bushel of house flies. This is more than could possibly be caught on three hundred sheets of sticky paper. All Druggists, Grocers and General Stores sell Wilson's Fly Pads. Be sure you get the genuine Wilson's.

Barber (to bald customer)—"Try a bottle of this preparation, sir. Splendid stuff for baldness." Customer—"So it may be, but I've got the baldness I want, thanks."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

And some church members seem to think it is up to the minister to make good for the entire congregation.

When you have a pain think of Hamelin Wizard Oil. For headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomach ache, and many other painful ailments there is nothing better.

NA-DRU-DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

relieve and cure indigestion—acidity of the stomach—biliousness—flatulence—dyspepsia. They reinforce the stomach by supplying the active principles needed for the digestion of all kinds of food. Try one after each meal. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

DEFINITION OF SLOW GAME.

Little Elmer—Papa, what is chess?
Professor Broadhead—Merely a scientific method of fooling away time.

Costiveness and its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

Mr. Bored—I wish I had your voice.

Miss Bawler (delighted)—Why so?

Mr. Bored—Well, then I could stop it whenever I pleased.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether. DAVID HENDERSON, Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N. E., Sept. 17, 1904.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Kate—"Maude is married and she doesn't know the first thing about housekeeping."

Alice—"Yes, she does; the first thing is to get a husband to keep house for."

MODE GOOD.

There are many sticky devices on the market that kill some flies, but housekeepers who have tested them know that Wilson's Fly Pads kill many times more, and do not damage carpets and furniture like all sticky fly catchers.

THAT'S WHY.

Benedict—"Do you know, old man, I don't spend so much money now as I did before I was married?"

Bachelor—"How's that?"

Benedict—"Well, I don't have it to spend."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Delicious Spice Pie.—The yolks of three eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of good cream, two tablespoons of flour, two thirds of a cup of butter, one teaspoon of spice, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg. Mix flour and sugar together, then cream with butter; add yolks of eggs, beating thoroughly; next add cream and spices. Use the whites for the frosting on top.

Cream Pie.—Crust—Two tablespoons butter, one and one-half tablespoons sugar and the yolk of one egg; cream butter and sugar; beat the yolk well and add; then add a small cup of flour. This resembles a mass of crumbs. Press into a pie tin with the back of a spoon; bake until a light brown. Fill with the following cream: One pint of milk in the double boiler; mix well together three tablespoons of sugar and three tablespoons of flour; add to the boiling milk; cook until thick; then add the yolks of three eggs; cook for a while, then take from fire and add one tablespoon of vanilla. Cover with a meringue made of the well beaten whites of four eggs and a little brown nicely in oven. This is a delicious pie, and easily digested.

PIE.

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors of the goods are retained. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet, The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

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We publish the lists of names and bring you pay full fare up to \$50.00 and bring long distance students for full fare. Good board and room, \$10.00 per week. If you cannot come to Chatham, we can train you by mail.
Here are some students placed recently: Nate Wade, Cameron & Hays, Regina. E. H. Wood, Trust Co., Chesham, Mich. E. J. Wood, Trust Co., Chesham, Mich. Right calls just received for placement. Good board and room, \$10.00 per week. Some from \$600 to \$1000 will give you some idea of the demand.
COLLEGE REOPENS FOR 86TH YEAR
SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Catalogue 33 cents of work at Chatham. Catalogue at 10 cents of work by mail (either Free).
D. McLAUGHLIN & CO., G. B. College, Chatham, Ont.

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When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it cures the itching and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles. Zam-Buk is made from pure herbs and poisons. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer! Druggists and Store Everywhere.

Zam-Buk

OUR POPULAR FALL SHOES

SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES



And the people who are admirers of stylish shoes need not look further than our stock to find what they want. Ask for these lines of shoes as they are leading the styles this year:

INVICTUS, LONG LIFE, AMERICANA, VICTORIA and MOTHER HUBBARD for the children. We have them in all the latest lasts and styles and at all prices.

School Shoes

This is the time of year you need new shoes for the children. We have taken great care in selecting the very best on the market, and feel sure we can suit you in quality and price.

SEE OUR MEN'S HEAVY TAN BOOTS—LEATHER LINED
ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF STOCK

Our Handmade Boots

Are known all over to be the best wearers, the best fitters and the best workmanship. Give us a call when needing a pair. Shoe repairing a specialty.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING



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And The Pain Comes Out

Pains and aches will come to every household, and the prudent mother keeps a bottle of Father Morrissey's Liniment on hand to meet them.

Whether it's cuts or bruises, burns or frost-bites, chapped hands or chilblains, sprains or sore muscles, back ache, toothache, ear ache, rheumatism, sore throat or pain in the chest,

Father Morrissey's Liniment

gives prompt relief.

It "rubs in" quickly and thoroughly, going right to the seat of the pain. Scarcely a trace of it stays on the skin. That is one reason why it is so effective.

With a bottle of Father Morrissey's Liniment in the house you can save yourself and your family hours and hours of needless pain.

"There's ease in every drop."
25¢ a bottle at your Dealer's.

30

Father Morrissey Medicine Co. Ltd.

Montreal, Que.

Canadian Home Journal

If we dare judge just from our own opinions and those of a few friendly feminine advisers, our decision would be that September number of CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL, Toronto, our one exclusive woman's magazine, comes as near to being the magazine that suits most women as any magazine of this class has yet reached.

There are some fine short stories and serials to help rest for an hour—Mrs. Mackay's first serial, "The House of Windows" has justified our advance notice and added largely to her reputation as a writer, giving an excellent choice of fall and winter clothing for women girls and children suitable for all occasions. There are embroidery and gift suggestions, recipes and menus are most toothsome, and the household and toilet "helps" are really helpful.

The "Holiday Story Competition" for the youngsters has produced some excellent work. The words and music of a love song will be appreciated by the majority of the readers. There's a word of advice from one "Girl on a Farm" to all others, with a balm for the loneliness of the country; and other special features.

Not the least part of the JOURNAL's desirableness is its attractive appearance—color, fine paper and printing, and many illustrations. If you are in the market for such a magazine, take our advice and write the publishers for a sample copy.

Jottings

It doesn't cost much to please a woman but it's keeping her pleased that costs like sixty.

A person should be very careful in picking his friends that he does not pick them to pieces.

Things worth while are more apt to come your way if you get after them.

Steeping the brain in Alcohol will not preserve the mind.

Some women spend half their lives before the glass, while some men spend half their lives behind the glass.

The doctor always looks for the worst thing there is in you.

Lots of people waste a heap of time during the week in looking after and into things that are none of their business.

There was a run on German Provincial banks owing to war scare.

The price of sugar has advanced over one dollar per hundred pounds within the past few weeks. The cause of this advance is said to be a failure in the sugar beet crop in Europe, and a short crop of sugar cane in the south.

Few, if any medicines have met with the uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood have given it a wide reputation. For sale by all druggists.

BULLIED THE CLUB

A London Duelist Who Forced His Way Into Brooks'.

VETOED HIS OWN REJECTION.

After Having Been Balloted For and Unanimously Blackballed He Made Every Member Deny His Vote and Then Declared Himself Elected.

It was a witty bishop who once defined a club as a place "where women cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Another amusing definition was that given by George Augustus Sala. "A club," said he, "is a weapon used by savages to keep the white woman at a distance." Nowadays, however, as Ralph Nevill remarks in his book, "London Clubs," things are different. "Within the last twenty-five years or so the spirit of London club life has entirely changed. The old fashioned clubman, whose whole life was bound up with one or other of these institutions, is now practically extinct."

Perhaps the most striking story which Mr. Nevill tells regarding Brooks' club is that concerning the famous duelist, George Robert Fitzgerald, who was executed for murder in 1780. No first class London club would admit him. His name does not appear in the club list, though he must in a sort of way be regarded as having belonged to the club. He was, however, in it only once, though it was his boast that he had been unanimously chosen a member.

Owing to Fitzgerald's well known duelling propensities no first class London club would admit him. Nevertheless he got Admiral Keith Stewart, who knew that he must fight Fitzgerald or comply, to propose him for Brooks'.

Accordingly the duelist went with the admiral on the day of the election to the clubhouse and waited downstairs while the ballot was in progress. The result, a foregone conclusion, was unfavorable to the candidate, not even one white ball being among the black, the admiral having been among the first to deposit his. Mr. Brooks eventually went to tell Fitzgerald, who was waiting in the hall, that there was one black ball and that therefore his candidature had failed.

Thrusting aside Brooks, who protested that nonmembers might not enter the clubrooms, Fitzgerald flew upstairs and entered the room. Walking up to the fireplace, he thus addressed Admiral Stewart.

"So, my dear admiral, Mr. Brooks informs me that I have been elected three times."

"You have been balloted for, Mr. Fitzgerald, but I am sorry to say you have not been chosen," said Stewart.

"Well, then," replied the duelist, "did you blackball me?"

"My good sir," answered the admiral, "how could you suppose such a thing?"

"Oh, I supposed no such thing, my dear fellow. I only want to know who it was that dropped the black ball in by accident, as it were."

Fitzgerald now went up to each individual member and put the same question to all in turn. "Did you blackball me, sir?" until he made the round of the whole club, and in each case he received a reply similar to that of the admiral.

When he had finished his investigations he thus addressed the whole body: "You see, gentlemen, that as none of you have blackballed me I must be elected. It is Mr. Brooks who has made the mistake."

After this nothing more was said by the members, who determined to ignore the presence of their dangerous visitor, who drank three bottles of champagne in enforced silence, for no one would answer him when he spoke.

When he had gone it was agreed "that half a dozen stout constables should be in waiting the next evening to bear him off to the watch house if he attempted again to intrude, but Mr. Fitzgerald, aware probably of the reception he might get, never did."

Appropos of blackballing, Mr. Nevill mentions the greatest instance of blackballing probably ever known, which took place some years ago at a ladies' club, where one candidate received three more black balls than the number of members present—a case of excessive zeal indeed!

The practical joker is naturally not unknown in the most solemn of clubs, and "some irrepressible jokers have paid for their love of fun by having to resign their membership. One of them, whose escapades were notorious in London twenty years ago, sitting half asleep in a certain bohemian club, became annoyed at a very red headed waiter who kept buzzing about his chair. The sight of the fiery locks was eventually too much for this drowsy spirit, and, darting up and seizing the man, he emptied a bottle of black ink over his head before he could escape. The result, of course, was expulsion from the club, besides which very substantial compensation was rightly paid to the waiter."

Sauce.

"The impudence of that young brother of mine!" exclaimed Mrs. Nagger. "He just told me I was no chicken when I married you."

"Well," replied her unsympathetic husband, "that's true enough. You weren't a chicken, were you?"

"No; I was a goose!" Philadelphia Press.

No wise man ever wished to be younger—SWIFT.

HELD HIS JOB; LEE.

Bishop O'Connor of Peterboro Was Given Great Ovation.

Wednesday, August 2, was a red letter day in the annals of Peterboro, for on that date the Catholic people and citizens generally celebrated the golden jubilee to the priesthood of Right Reverend Richard Alphonsus O'Connor, D.D., the spiritual head of the diocese. On August 2nd, 1861, Bishop O'Connor was ordained by Archbishop Lynch, and the long and unintermittent period of service which has been given was marked by festivities and felicitations of which the everywhere-esteemed and popular prelate was the recipient.

A golden jubilee is a rare event. In a career which gives an average of about sixteen years, those who reach the half-century mark in harness and still ready to answer the call of duty with as much elery and ability as men many years their junior, are worthy of special recognition. His lordship of Peterboro fills these conditions to a remarkable degree. The single fact of an extensive and arduous confirmation tour made in the heat of our early July days shows in itself the mettle of which he is made. The tour took in Allison, North Adjalla, Schomberg, Tottenham, Acton, and South Adjalla. These are all outside the diocese of Peterboro, his lordship coming to the help of the Toronto diocese, which at present has no one to officiate at confirmation. At South Adjalla a great welcome awaited the bishop, who had ministered there forty years before, and the present incumbent, Rev. Father Jeffcott, and the people, some of whom still remember the Father O'Connor of other days, gave cordial greeting to the old-time pastor.

Though born in Ireland, Bishop O'Connor has been nearly all his life in Canada, and may be said to belong to Toronto, as it was here that most of his life, until his ordination, was passed, and in the diocese of Toronto he spent the years of his ministry from 1861 until May 1889, when he was consecrated in Peterboro Cathedral by Archbishop Cleary of Kingston, Archbishops Fabre of Montreal, and Duhamel of Ottawa, being assistant bishops. As one of the first pupils of St. Michael's College, and later a student at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, both of which have a clientele which stretches out to all parts of the continent, Bishop O'Connor is extensively known, and his golden jubilee is of widespread interest. In Barrie, Ont., where, as pastor and dean, he resided for a number of years, he is especially remembered. When Dean O'Connor left the pretty northern town to take upon himself the burdens of episcopal office, a fine church and church property, free of debt, and efficient schools amongst the best in the province, testified to his work. He was also a member of the High School Board, and as presiding examiner, was very popular with the candidates of all creeds who wrote at the examinations of those days.

A portion of the life of Bishop O'Connor which places him in the category of those who have done good pioneer work for Canada is the time spent among the Indians, many of whom were found in the northern part of his diocese before it was broken up, with Sault Ste. Marie as the new jurisdiction, and Bishop Scollard as its ecclesiastical head. Summer trips to the far wilds lasting weeks, and sometimes months, were for a long time part of the journeyings of Bishop O'Connor. Remoteness from the noise and bustle of city life and civilization, he made many a voyage by canoe and portage, the Indians who paddled and guided being his only companions. A warm welcome always awaited for the bishop at the end of his journey, for with his red children he was as popular as was the "black robe" amongst the Hurons of old, and it was sometimes with regret that the return journey was accomplished.

Looked Like Kubicle.

Boris Hambourg, the cello master of the new Hambourg Conservatory, bears a striking resemblance to Kubicle, the violinist, who was in this city some years ago, and in this connection, he tells of a lady who was introduced to him on the steamer going to Australia, where he was to make a tour. This lady was the wife of an Australian merchant prince, very wealthy, and (she prided herself on the fact) very musical.

"In so delighted to meet you, dear Mr. Hambourg," she said, "isn't it extraordinary how much you resemble my friend, Mr. Kubicle?"

On another occasion, Boris was taking a cab to play at a concert in Queen's Hall, London. Having only the exact fare in his pocket, he put it in his pocket, he handed it to the cabby without remark. The latter regarded the removal of the big cello from his vehicle with some doubt. He felt that there ought to be an extra charge for he asked softly, "Nothin' extra for that flute, guv'nor?"—Toronto Star.

Second Shortest Parliament.

The Parliament dissolved recently was the 11th in the history of the Dominion, and was elected on Oct. 26th, 1908. It has, therefore, been less than three years in session, the shortest on record except the second, which opened on March 5, 1873, and was dissolved on Jan. 2, 1874. The late Parliament opened on Jan. 29, 1909, the position of parties being 137 Liberals, 83 Conservatives, 2 Independents and 1 Labor. Three constituencies were vacant and Sir Wilfrid Laurier represented two constituencies. At its dissolution the position was: Government, 133; Opposition 88.

The Oldest Mason.

Mr. S. G. Dolson, St. Catharines, Ont., is probably the oldest Mason in Ontario. He joined St. George's lodge, St. Catharines, in 1852. Also Union Lodge, L. O. O. F., in the same year. He is probably the oldest Oddfellow also. He was born in Lewiston, New York, 83 years ago, but came to St. Catharines with his parents a year or two later, and has lived there ever since.

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FATHER OF HANSARD.

Hon. James Young Started the Official Record in the Commons.

Hon. James Young, of Galt, is just completing a second and revised edition of his notable book, "Public Men and Public Life in Canada." The first edition of the work is considered by students of our political history to be of unique and extraordinary value, and the revised volume will bring the history up to 1896, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first Government was formed.

Mr. Young is one of the few survivors of the old guard of Reform Parliamentarians. He was born in Galt in 1835, and his wife is an elder sister of Mr. W. K. McNaughton of Toronto. He started to learn the printing business when he was sixteen, and at eighteen was editor and publisher of the Galt Reformer. He was elected a member of the first Parliament of Canada in the year of Confederation, 1867, and had a Parliamentary career of twenty years—nearly in the House of Commons and live in the Ontario Legislature, representing both South Waterloo and the neighbouring constituency of North Brant. In 1883 he became a member of Oliver Mowat's Cabinet, and served therein for several years.

Mr. Young, though few people know it, was the originator of Hansard, the official record of every word uttered in the House of Commons. For some time after Confederation no record was kept of the proceedings. They were reported in the newspapers, twisted and colored greatly in those days by party bias. Cases arose where much confusion resulted from members being misquoted. The House was in the same position as the Provincial Legislature is now, and we know how Hansard is occasionally misused there—in such cases, for example, as the Gamely incident, when newspaper reports were the records to go before the commission of inquiry. Mr. Young suggested Hansard. A committee was formed and official records were thereby established.

Mr. Young was a room-mate of the Hon. Edward Blake and the late David Mills at Ottawa during the sessions of the first Dominion House. He was also a great friend of George Brown, and often toured the province with him, for he was one of the strongest stump speakers of those days.

Mr. Young has special qualifications as a political historian, as he always kept a diary of Parliamentary events and was familiar with all the leading politicians of his time. Even now he often writes letters to the Toronto newspapers commenting on current political questions, with all which he is closely familiar. And when these letters appear he is deluged with correspondence from old-time Liberals who remember and honor his long service to party and country.

At the age of 76, Mr. Young is still active in business. He is president of the Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Galt, and is regularly at his desk. He is a former member of the Confederation Life, and almost every Wednesday he goes to Toronto to attend the weekly board meeting. A man full of honors in his own town, where he was born and where he has always lived, he has taken the deepest interest in local, as well as national, history. His book, "Reminiscences of the Settlement of Galt and the Township of Dumfries," is one of the few valuable records we have of early local history of Ontario's most interesting days.

Mr. Young's residence, Thornhill, at Galt, is a beautiful old home, surrounded by spacious lawns and gardens—a suitably comfortable and dignified abode for one of our most honorable and earnest-minded pioneer nation-builders. Mr. Young has never been an urgent office-seeker, but a good many of his friends think he should ere now have been honored by the gift of a Senatorship—Star Weekly.

The Kaiser reviewed the most powerful German armada ever assembled by that country.

A Cleveland company is to build a million-dollar chemical plant at Hamilton that will employ a thousand men.

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 1.

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Prices range from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

To start the season's business you will be able to buy any Coat Sweater Coat in our window on Saturday for ONE DOLLAR.

You will be thinking of a NEW OVERCOAT. It will save you Dollars to see our new line before purchasing.

NEW FALL SUITINGS are on the move, don't miss your choice. Just as easy to be first as last.

You are welcome here at

FRED. T. WARD'S
THE MEN'S WEAR MAN

COOK & FOX

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

It affords us great pleasure to announce our

Fall Millinery Opening

And Style Show

TO BE HELD

SEPTEMBER 21st and 22nd

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

Comprising the latest Paris and New York Pattern Hats, along with original creations from our work rooms. Remember, we import our Millinery, Trimmings, Ribbons, etc., direct from the OLD COUNTRY. Therefore our prices are as low as the lowest. Styles the latest.

Don't Fail to See

Our new Fall Dress Suitings, Tweeds, Dress Silks, Ready-made Skirts and Coats, Sweater Coats, and newest novelties.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

Highest price for produce

Phone 43

Goods delivered promptly

COOK & FOX

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits \$6,600,000
Total Assets (Over) \$50,000,000
May 31st 1911.

No Man Remains Poor who saves every week, or month, or year, a certain amount, no matter how small. Few ever get rich without doing so.

The Savings Department of this Bank provides a safe place for your savings to accumulate, and grow with the interest which is added half-yearly.

\$1.00 or upward is enough for the first deposit. Money may be withdrawn whenever you need it.

Stirling Branch--W. S. Martin, Manager.
Spring Brook Branch--E. S. Theaker, Act'g Manager.

Stirling Fair 1911

On the 21st and 22nd days of September the Stirling Agricultural Society will hold their annual Fall Fair. This will be an event of much importance alike to the rural and the urbane population of Sidney, Rawdon and surrounding townships; an opportunity for the farmer to display the result of his resolutions and plans laid a year ago, when he determined to profit by his past shortcomings, and to lay a bigger and better plan for the show of 1911.

It will provide an opportunity for the whole family to enjoy a pleasant holiday to meet neighbors and friends who, in the months of hurry and bustle have been neglected or forgotten. The best results of the best farms of the district will be on display in the halls and on the grounds, and should prove an inspiration to all who are interested in their country's prosperity.

To the townspeople, the event will prove a day of recreation, a pleasant break in the monotony of daily routine, a chance to become acquainted with rural things and rural people, and to foster that harmony, and amicable relationship that must exist between all classes of our people ere we can develop to its highest state that ideal of nationhood that is in the heart of every loyal citizen of Canada.

Farmers, come out to your Agricultural Show. If you have an animal that is worth showing, show it, irrespective whether it wins a prize or not. Get above everything that is petty or small. Take your defeat like a man. Rejoice in your neighbor's good fortune. Show that you are a farmer and a citizen, and come to Stirling on the 21st and 22nd, prepared to make the show of 1911 the biggest and best in the history of the Stirling Agricultural Society.

Wants to be a City

The Trenton Courier says: "By a vote so overwhelming that it left not the slightest doubt in the mind of a single individual as to the will of the citizens of Trenton, the by-law authorizing a bonus of \$14,000.00 to the Canadian Northern Railway, carried on Tuesday, and Trenton at last became really sure that she would become a railway divisional point."

"The establishment of the C. N. R. Divisional Point in Trenton, means more for this town than can be foreseen. The direct benefits accruing will be very great, and our business men will not long have to wait to find practical proof of this in increased business. Scores and even hundreds of new people will come to make this their home and new houses will have to be built to provide homes for them. The new citizens will have to be clothed, fed, entertained and otherwise provided for, and they will have the means to live well. Railwaymen earn good wages and they are good spenders. Trade will be better in Trenton than it has ever been before. And then as for indirect benefits, it is a well-known fact that industries of all kinds seek centres where the railway service is best. This is but reasonable, and we cannot tell where our growth from now on will end. Nothing should prevent our becoming a good-sized city in a few years."

Drowned in Buttermilk

Gilmore, Neb., Sept. 6.—Thomas Her, a milkman, was drowned near here to-day in 1,000 gallons of buttermilk. Her was driving a tank containing the buttermilk to this city, when the wagon dropped into a depression of the road and overturned. The tank burst and the milk filled the depression. Her was caught beneath the tank. Occupants of a passing automobile pulled the body from the sea of milk half an hour later.

Running up and down stairs, sweeping and bending over making beds, will not make a woman healthy or beautiful. She must get out of doors, walk a mile or two every day, and take Chamberlain's Tablets to improve her digestion and regulate her bowels. For sale by all dealers.

Local Option By-Laws

The report of Rev. D. McTavish, field secretary, of Kingston, submitted at a meeting in the Women's Building at the Exhibition of the executive committee of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, revealed the fact that at least a hundred municipalities will vote upon local option by-laws in January 1912.

According to the report of the campaign committee the present status of Ontario municipalities is 142 without license, and 380 with license.

The report of the campaign committee shows that there are 244 municipalities in which campaigns are possible, though it is hard to say just how many places will vote.

It was decided to hold a Dominion Temperance Congress in connection with the next annual convention with a view to harmonising the policy of the temperance workers in all parts of Canada.

Hooked a Monster

The Rev. W. G. Clarke, of Belleville, president of the Bay of Quinte Conference, while fishing on Baptiste Lake last week enjoyed the unique experience of being towed fully a mile by a "monster of the deep" which he hooked while trolling. The Reverend gentleman was alone in the boat at the time, and after fighting the fish for about an hour he was compelled to let the big fellow have his head, and he started up the lake in the face of a stiff west wind. Mr. W. H. Leavitt and M. Sine, who were on the lake at the time, seeing Mr. Clarke's predicament, offered to assist him, but he waved them off and held on for dear life. The fish was heading for a shoal, but Mr. Clarke, not being accustomed to the lake, did not know this, and when the boat struck the rocks the tackle broke and the fish escaped. The fish never came near the surface from the time it was first hooked and no one had an opportunity of judging its size, but it is safe to say that if Mr. Clarke had succeeded in landing it, it would have been the largest fish ever taken from these waters.—Bancroft Times.

Fairs Protected From Loss By Rain

10 Edw. VII., c. 19, s. 24, amended—49. Section 24 of the Agricultural Societies Act is hereby amended by adding the following subsection:

Special grants to Agricultural societies where gate receipts are affected by weather,—

(2) If the Superintendent, on or before the 31st day of December in any year receives proof by the joint affidavit of the President and Secretary or Secretary-Treasurer, that rain or snow has fallen at the place of holding an exhibition, and before three o'clock in the afternoon on any day of the holding the exhibition, and upon his being satisfied that as a consequence the gate receipts were less than the average of the previous three years of holding the exhibition, the society shall be entitled to receive a grant equal to one-half of the difference between the gate receipts of the current year and the average of the gate receipts of the previous three years, but the amount to be paid shall not exceed three hundred dollars, and the total amount so paid to all societies shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

The situation between Germany and France over the Moroccan question is exceedingly critical. France has definitely refused to accept the terms laid down by Germany for settlement, and unless Germany modifies these terms war may be the outcome. There have been reviews of war fleets by both powers, a considerable movement of troops towards the frontier, while both Holland and Belgium are putting themselves in an attitude of defence to prevent violation of their neutrality by either one of the big neighboring powers in the event of a conflict taking place.

Bank of Montreal

Established - 1817

CAPITAL, ALL PAID UP.....\$14,400,000.00

REST.....12,000,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....961,789.11

A General Banking Business done.

Stirling Branch,
Bank Corner

H. R. BOULTON,
Manager.

STERLING HALL

Next week is Fair week and visitors will find our stock for Fall very complete in every department. It will be a pleasure to show you through whether you buy or not. We emphasize particularly our showings of Furs, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Men's Clothing and Underwear.



Ladies' Cloth Coats

New up-to-the-minute goods in Plain and Fancy Cloths. Priced much in favor of the buyer, at....
...\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 to \$20.00

Girls' Cloth Coats

Coats for the children in Navies, Browns, Greens and Fancies, at.....
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00 to \$8.00



A Foreword For Furs

Our critical buying has gathered the best in qualities and values in the Canadian market. They are priced to our customers advantage and cannot be matched for value.

LADIES' FUR LINED COATS.—Best Broadcloth shell, Canadian rat lined, natural Sable trim, value for \$75.00 on sale at.....\$60.00

LADIES' FUR LINED COATS.—Fine Broadcloth shell, rat lined, natural Sable trim, value for \$60.00 on sale at.....\$45.00

MEN'S CANADIAN RAT LINED COATS.—Otter collar, fine Beaver shells, good value at \$60, special at.....\$50.00

An endless chain variety of Muffs, Stoles, Scarfs, Cap-erines, etc., at most reasonable prices.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Whatever your needs in Men's and Boys' clothing, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, etc., we are now ready to supply for fall in the most dependable qualities and correct styles.

WATERPROOF COATS AND TOPPER OVERCOATS at.....\$4.00, \$7.50, \$10.00

WORSTED SUITS for men. Very special at.....\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00

OYERCOATS in Convert, Presto, and other adjustable collars, special values at.....\$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00

SWEATER COATS in all sizes at...75c. up to \$3.00

NOTE—We have openings for good, smart boys and girls to learn the business.

W. R. MATHER

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information
of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

FROZEN SWEETS.

Ice Cream Hints.—Now that freezers are to be had at a price so reasonable that every one can afford to have one, no family should be without one, as the height of dessert excellence is reached in many frozen sweets impossible to procure in any but the largest city confectioneries. In fact, in most communities and in the rural districts it is even impossible to get a simple ice, the only thing available being ice cream, in perhaps vanilla and chocolate flavors. With a freezer at home, a variety of creams, as well as ices, frappes, etc., is possible, and one has the satisfaction of feeling that the best and cleanest materials go into them, and they have a delicious "homey" flavor impossible to procure in creams or ices procured at the stores. Listed below are a number of tested recipes, and also hints as to the cream used in ice creams, and method of making the cream. If you want the rich, full bodied delicacy known as Philadelphia ice cream, scald half the cream used. This portion of the cream will increase slightly in quantity when freezing, while the raw cream will almost double its bulk. Ice cream made from scalded cream is too rich for most tastes and unnecessarily costly, while, on the other hand, ice cream made from all raw cream is neither so smooth nor so rich as when half scalded cream is used. For freezing ice cream the ice should be smaller than walnuts and mixed with rock salt, two portions ice to one of salt. After cream is frozen it can be kept hard by covering with larger pieces of ice over top of can, using half as much salt as when freezing cream. Be sure to keep waste hole in tub open during this time. Too large ice or too little salt while freezing means extra labor and buttery, greasy cream, and too much salt makes coarse, watery cream. Water ice or frozen fruit will not freeze so readily as ice cream, therefore use larger proportion of ice and finer ice. Fresh fruits for flavoring should be mashed or cut fine a few hours before using and mixed with sufficient sugar to sweeten and draw out the flavor. All fruit flavors should be added to cream when partially frozen, to avoid any chance of curdling.

Sultana Roll.—This is one of the daintiest of all frozen desserts. A round mold is lined with pistachio ice cream, the center filled with whipped cream, slightly colored pink, and mixed with sultanas.

Pistachio Cream.—Blanch, chop fine and pound to a paste four ounces of pistachio nuts. Add while pounding, drop or two at a time, a teaspoon of bitter almond extract. Scald a pint of cream, add seven ounces of sugar; when sugar is dissolved take from fire, and when cream is cold add gradually pistachio paste. Add another pinch of cream, and when mixture is icy cold freeze. Pack your round molds in a tub with ice and salt. Whip a pint of cream to stiff froth, mix with it two tablespoons sugar (powdered) and half a cup of sultanas that have been soaked over night in sherry (they must be drained dry), or add half a cup chopped Maraschino cherries. Line the molds with pistachio ice cream, making wall and bottom at least one inch in thickness; fill center with whipped cream, put on a layer of pistachio ice cream over the top and put on lid. Dip strips of muslin in melted paraffin and wrap joints of mold. This will prevent salt water from entering molds if they should be defective. Cover all over with salt and ice and let stand two hours. When ready to serve plunge cans instantly in hot water, turn out pudding and serve. Claret sauce—Boil a cup of sugar with half cup of water five minutes, take from fire, add juice of lemon, cup of claret, and stand on ice until perfectly cold. In serving the pudding cut it in slices one inch thick, dish and pour sauce over.

TASTY DISHES.

Meat Patties.—Take a pound or so of fresh round steak, cut off the fat and run through meat chopper. Separate into small patties and in salt of each place a pinch of onion, also. Fold the meat over so each patty into beaten egg, which also has been seasoned, then into cracker crumbs, and fry in hot fat until nice and brown on both sides. Garnish with parsley.

Deviled Peppers.—Six green peppers, three-quarters of a pound of beef, and one-quarter of a pound of pork ground together, two onions chopped, two acids crackers and fine, two acids tomatoes, a few of peppers, remove tops, and wash well. Mix

thoroughly the meat, onions, cracker meat, salt, and pepper. Fill the peppers with the mixture, putting a teaspoonful of butter on top. Set on the tops and tie in place with white string. Put tomatoes on fire, adding one can of water and when boiling point is reached drop in the stuffed peppers. Boil one hour, or until peppers are soft. To serve cut peppers in halves, lengthwise. Lay two halves on lettuce leaf. Pour remaining tomato sauce, thickened stiff, on each half, about the size of a silver dollar. Sprinkle lightly with red pepper. Garnish each half with a stuffed olive in center.

DESSERT.

Fruit Dessert.—A most pleasing and economical dessert can be made from one box of strawberries, one pineapple, and pint of peaches. Slice pineapple fine or grate it, slice strawberries lengthwise, peaches, use either fresh or canned. This dessert can be placed on ice to chill as early as you like. Sweeten the fruits after they are all placed together, to taste. You can use any of these fruits canned with the fresh fruit, or use all three canned. If all canned fruits are used cook the strawberries down thick, and pour off some of the juices of the peaches and pineapple. When you are putting up these fruits place some in pints, to have ready for this dessert. If tart taste is desired use a few cherries, but don't spoil this dessert.

Almond Ice Cream.—Blanch, chop and brown in oven four dozen sweet almonds. Make a custard of one quart of milk, two yolks of eggs, and one-half pound sugar, and when cold add one quart whipped cream and the four dozen browned almonds and freeze. It may be molded or served in sugar baskets. It is well to set freezing machine two or three hours before time to start freezing, as it freezes much quicker and saves lots of labor.

Devil's Food.—Yolk of one egg, half cup milk, half cup grated chocolate. Boil until thick. Add tablespoon butter, one cup sugar, half cup milk, one teaspoon vanilla, one small teaspoon soda, sifted with one and a half cups flour. Make icing with white of egg, stiffly beaten, to which is slowly added syrup of one cup sugar and one-quarter cup water, boiled until it threads. Beat until thick and cream.

Doughnuts.—One-half cup sugar, one-half cup mashed potatoes (hot), one tablespoon shortening, two eggs, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, flour to make a stiff dough, spices and one teaspoon vanilla.

TOMATOES.

Sweet Pickles.—Fifteen pounds of sliced green tomatoes; let stand over night with a little salt sprinkled over; drain; five pounds of sugar; one quart of best cider vinegar; one ounce of whole cloves, two ounces of stick cinnamon; boil fifteen or twenty minutes; skim out tomatoes and boil the syrup until thicker, if preferred, but it is not necessary.

Tomato Relish.—One peck ripe tomatoes chopped fine (drain over night), six medium sized onions, chopped fine, two cups chopped celery, three tiny red peppers or one-fourth teaspoon cayenne pepper, two pounds brown sugar, three pints vinegar, two ounces white mustard seed, one ounce sage cinnamon, three cups salt. Bottle cold without cooking.

Tomato Soup.—Two quarts stewed tomatoes, two small onions chopped fine, four bay leaves, one teaspoon salt; season highly with pepper, cook thirty minutes, and strain; add one quart can bouillon, one tablespoon butter; thicken with one large spoon of flour mixed in water. Sautéed Tomatoes.—Select firm, not overripe, tomatoes; pack closely as possible in a jar, leaving three inches of space at top of jar. Over tomatoes pour boiling lard; when cold spread layer of salt over lard to keep out insects and keep in a cool, dry place.

JELLIES.

Prune Jelly.—Remove stones from twenty boiled prunes. Replace the prunes in the water in which they were boiled, add gelatin, according to directions on package, and a crystal of citric acid one-fourth inch in diameter. Boil till gelatin and acid are dissolved. Stand in a cold place and in a few hours the jelly will harden. It is nice served with sweetened cream.

Crabapple Jelly.—Wash the apples and cut them into pieces. Barely cover them with water and cook slowly until tender, then strain through a cheesecloth bag. Boil the juice twenty minutes. Measure the juice and add an equal amount

of sugar and boil five minutes longer. Turn into sterilized glasses.

LITTLE HELPS.

To Peel Eggplant.—Cut the egg plant in slices about an eighth of an inch thick. Then take a grapefruit knife and run it around the edge of each slice. This will remove the peeling all in one piece. Besides saving time and avoiding waste by thick peeling your pieces of egg plant are a better shape.

The addition of a generous pinch of sugar to all boiling vegetables except potatoes gives a flavor which once tried will be repeated.

With plain apple pie serve crushed maple sugar.

Serve a dish of tart strawberry jelly with macaroni.

With sliced tomatoes, parsley may be used and a French dressing spread over both.

Pour a little maple syrup over plain vanilla ice cream.

Boil tiny new potatoes with green peas and serve with cream gravy. There is nothing better for a cold than castor oil, and a very simple way to give it to children is to make a pan of molasses candy and add plenty of castor oil to it just before removing from the fire. The taste of oil in it cannot be detected.

THE WORLD'S WATERFALLS

THEIR RELATION TO INDUSTRY AND CONSERVATION.

Victoria Falls in Africa—Power of the Iguassu River in South America.

The waterfalls of the earth have become the subject of a conflict which is yearly increasing in violence. The lovers of nature wish to preserve the waterfalls in their original condition as far as possible for all time, while the engineers and industrial promoters seek to exploit them as sources of cheap power for electro-technical purposes. The accomplishment of this object on a large scale necessarily involves the total destruction or serious injury to the waterfalls, regarded as picturesque additions to the landscapes.

It is only within recent years that waterfalls have been considered from the commercial point of view, but since it has been recognized that the energy of flowing water in very many cases furnishes a cheap and almost inexhaustible substitute for coal, which is yearly becoming more costly and more largely consumed, the great waterfalls, which as impediments to internal navigation have hitherto been worse than worthless from the viewpoint of social economy, have suddenly become objects of very great value.

The falling water drives the turbines of electrical power stations, producing electric light and power, which in many cases are transmitted over hundreds and even thousands of miles. The war over the waterfalls which is now being waged by the friends of nature and the promoters of industry is likely soon to increase greatly in bitterness, for many

CELEBRATED FALLS.

have already been destroyed or have at least suffered aesthetic injury from the establishment of power stations.

The famous falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen are at present the subject of heated controversy. Several power stations already stand on their banks and sap their life blood. The Swiss Government, however, takes care to preserve a sufficiently large volume of water to maintain the character of the falls as a notable spectacle and an attraction for tourists, writes Dr. Richard Herring in Ueber Land und Meer. A still more bitter strife has been engendered in America by the question of the preservation or destruction of the Falls of Niagara. These famous falls have already narrowly escaped entire absorption in the pipes of power stations, and very energetic action on the part of lawmakers both in the United States and Canada has been required to keep intact from industrial invasion and preserve in its original beauty at least a remnant of this great wonder of the world.

There is a popular but erroneous impression that the Falls of Niagara are the greatest in the world, and even those more enlightened persons who know that the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River in Africa are twice as broad and more than twice as high as those of Niagara almost invariably assign to Niagara the second rank among the great waterfalls of the earth. Even this is an error, for South America possesses a waterfall which

EXCEEDS NIAGARA

both in width and in height and is actually the second largest waterfall in the world.

This little known waterfall is that of the Iguassu River, tributary of the Parana, and like Niagara, it is situated at the boundary of two States, each of which owns half of

it. The total water power of the Iguassu Fall, which is 213 feet high and nearly two miles wide, is estimated as about 14,000,000 horsepower. This is approximately equal to the aggregate water power of all Scandinavia, which is rich in waterfalls, or about ten times the total water power of Germany. The temptation to exploit this great, inexhaustible, never freezing stream as a source of power for industrial purposes may be easily imagined.

At present such exploitation is quite impossible, as the Iguassu Fall is too far from the beaten tracks of commerce to make it profitable to establish any electrical power station, but it will probably not be long before these falls will be threatened with the fate of Niagara. This undesirable possibility has been foreseen by the interested States, Brazil and Argentina, which have already begun negotiations designed to protect the falls.

The largest of the earth's waterfalls, the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River in Rhodesia, which are 386 feet high and more than a mile wide and which were discovered by Livingstone in 1855, have also become the subject of a compromise between the conflicting demands of the lovers of nature and the promoters of industry. The water power of these falls is estimated to be fully

35,000,000 HORSE-POWER,

two and one-half times that of the Iguassu and five times that of Niagara. By way of comparison it should be noted that the aggregate water power of the whole of Europe cannot greatly exceed 35,000,000 horse-power.

It is certainly possible to derive a million horse-power from this great fall without appreciably detracting from its majestic beauty. The demands which are made at present are still more modest. The Victoria Falls Power Company ask for only 160,000 horse-power, less than one two-hundredth part of the whole, and the plans for the future development of the station involve no danger of the annihilation of the falls. The British Government and the colonists know very well that the Victoria Falls, which since 1895 have been easily reached by the Cape to Cairo Railway, which crosses the Zambesi immediately in front of the principal fall, will certainly bring as much money into the country by attracting tourists as by producing electrical power.

There is no other waterfall in the world which is at all comparable in greatness with the Zambesi, Iguassu or the Niagara. Asia, notwithstanding its colossal mountain ranges, is comparatively poor in large waterfalls, which are found most abundantly in Africa and North America. The largest African streams especially are interrupted by many falls of considerable height. The Congo has several high falls which, owing to the great volume of the river, about sixteen times that of the Nile, may be counted among the most important sources of water power on earth.

THE STANLEY FALLS,

in the middle reach of the river, consist of seven successive falls, of a total height of 164 feet and a width of nearly 4,000 feet, and offer an exceedingly rich source of power which probably will soon be exploited. Still more important is the total water power which the Congo develops in the non-navigable section extending from its mouth to Stanley Pool. Here the river, confined in a channel only a few hundred yards wide, and with a depth of water of nearly 300 feet, flows with a velocity of 48 feet a second, so that at every point of the stream 25,000 to 30,000 cubic meters, or about a million cubic feet of water, are hurled along with irresistible force, while thirty-two rapids and water falls lower the level of the stream by 820 feet in a stretch of 170 miles.

The lower Nile in Egypt possesses a series of rapids, the celebrated cataracts of the Nile, but no waterfall in the strict sense of the word. True waterfalls occur on the upper Nile, the most beautiful of them at the point where the stream issues from Lake Victoria Nyanza. This Ripon fall is only a few yards in height, but the volume of water is so great that it presents a magnificent spectacle.

Comparatively few persons know which is the highest waterfall in Europe. The most voluminous of European waterfalls, strictly so called, are the Rhine Falls at Schaffhausen, but the highest are the Rjukan Falls of the Maan-Elf River, in the Norwegian province of Telemarken. The principal fall is 800 feet high and the total height of the two chief falls with the intervening rapids amounts to 1,837 feet, while the average flow of water is 50 cubic meters, or 1,760 cubic feet per second. The Rjukan Falls, with their total energy of 250,000 horse-power, are already things of the past, for they have been irrevocably perverted to industrial uses.

A similar fate threatens other small Norwegian falls, but Norway is so

RICH IN WATERFALLS

that it can well spare a few. In Sweden, likewise, the Falls of Trollhatta, the most celebrated of all Scandinavian waterfalls, have been almost entirely annihilated as objects of natural beauty. Nearly all of their water is now employed for the production of electricity.

The Government itself has recently established here a power station with a capacity of 40,000 horse-power. This, now the largest water power station in Europe, will soon be surpassed, however, by the station at Rjukan in Norway and by a still larger station in the north of Sweden, which will serve for the operation of the Lofoden Railway.

The Porjus Fall, at which this last mentioned station will be placed, is only one fall, or rather rapid, of a long series formed by the Lule-Elf near its source in the lake region of Lapland.

The largest and most beautiful of these falls is the celebrated Harsprang, which forms the subject of many legends. The Porjus power station is expected to reach completion in 1914 and to develop soon afterward about 80,000 horse-power, yet the wild beauty of the Porjus Fall will be little affected, as it is estimated that its total water power in summer, after its sources of supply have been regulated, will be about 300,000 horse-power.

In the Porjus Rapid the river descends 164 feet in about 2 miles. The Harsprang is also half waterfall and half rapid and accomplishes a descent of 244 feet in 1½ miles. The Harsprang would therefore yield more power than the Porjus, but it is to remain untouched for the present, and it is to be hoped that it will be forever preserved as a natural monument. Sweden, with its great wealth in water power, can well afford such a luxury.

Even little Finland is endeavoring to preserve natural beauty and has decided to keep her greatest waterfall in its original condition as a natural monument and to allow no large power station to be erected on its banks. This fall is the celebrated Imatra Fall of the Wouuxen River. The total descent is only 66 feet in two miles, but the volume is very great and the depth considerable, while the width of the stream contracts from 570 to 150 feet in the course of the falls.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, "SEPTEMBER 17.

Lesson XII.—Daniel's Companions in the Fiery Furnace, Dan. 3. Golden Text, Heb. 13. 6.

Verses 1-7.—The king's proclamation regarding the image.

1. Nebuchadnezzar.—No date is given, but there seems to be warrant for assuming that it was about the eighteenth year of his reign, after some notable victory.

An image of gold.—Not necessarily of solid gold. In all probability it was simply overlaid with gold. As no mention is made of any particular deity it is likely the image represented the king himself, this being a not uncommon practice of the Assyrian kings. These images were set up in conquered places, and suitably inscribed. It would require an enormous amount of gold for a statue ninety feet high and nine feet broad, but it was a matter of pride with these monarchs of the East that they had so much gold. The plain, or valley, of Dura has been partially identified by a huge brick mound, which may have formed the pedestal of a gigantic image. It is located about six miles below Babylon.

2. The dedication of the image.—Those invited to the solemn festival are named with minute fullness by the writer. It is difficult to give any specific description of these functionaries. The satraps were chief rulers of a province. The governors were perhaps the rulers of conquered provinces. The names seem to be a catalogue of Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian titles, and may represent the three classes of civil, military, and legal officers. Among the other rulers of the provinces were probably included the three Hebrew children. The story has nothing to say about Daniel. He was an exceptionally high dignitary (Daniel 2. 49).

4. Peoples, nations, and languages.—This redundancy of expression is common in Daniel and Revelation. The crowd present would include not only Babylonians, but Greeks, Phoenicians, Arabs, Jews, and Assyrians.

5. All kinds of music.—Here again, we have a plethora of descriptive words, whose meaning it is very hard to define. Three of the names, those for harp, psaltery, and dulcimer, are Greek words, one of the evidences of the late authorship. The sackbut was a small stringed instrument, having four strings.

6. A burning fiery furnace.—Such cruel punishments were after the manner of the time (compare Jer. 20. 22).

7. All kinds of music.—Note the leisurely reiteration of the various instruments, just as in verses 2 and 3 the officers are twice listed. Compare also verses 10 and 15.

8-15.—The charge against the three Hebrew youths, and their reply.

8. Chaldeans.—In the book of Daniel the word is descriptive, not of a nation, as elsewhere in the Old Testament, but of a learned class among the Babylonians. It was made up of the priests, whose duties lay largely in the realm of magic, astrology, and divination. Brought accusation.—Literally, "they ate the torn pieces of the Jews." This shows that back of their charge was an excessive jealousy. In addressing the king, they use the standing formula employed elsewhere in Daniel (compare 2. 4).

12. Jews whom thou hast appointed.—Revealing the secret of their malice. These disappointed aspirants for imperial honors seized eagerly this chance to bring a charge of disloyalty against the youths who had outstripped them in their own craft.

13. Nebuchadnezzar in his rage.—It is said that this king was subject to sudden outbursts like this. He could not tolerate what seemed base ingratitude and insubordination on the part of those whom he had favored.

14. Is it of purpose?—The king is willing to put the best construction upon their act. Perhaps after all they had not intended openly to defy him. He will give them the privilege of recanting at any rate.

15. Who is that god that shall deliver you?—A defiant challenge to the God of Israel. Similar challenges, and their answers, may be studied in Exod. 5. 2, Isa. 36. 20, 2 Chron. 32. 13-17.

18. But if not.—The three young men had no doubts as to God's ability to help them in this hour of peril. It might not be in accord with his full purpose to do so. Even so, they would not be unfaithful. The steadfastness of their faith and courage is admirable. "It is man's testimony to his indomitable belief that the things of sense are not to be valued in comparison to that high happiness which arises from obedience to the laws of conscience, and that no extremities of agony are commensurate with apostasy."

19-27.—The youths delivered. 19. The furnace.—Probably one used for the customary cremation of the dead.

21. Mantles.—Though the names of these garments are at most only conjectures, this is probably the best word for the robe, a long, loose one, and therefore most apt to catch the flames.

22. The fire slew those men.—In the Septuagint, which includes a "Song of the Three Children," the flames are represented as streaming forth seventy-five feet.

24. The king was astonished.—The words imply that he was alarmed as well as amazed, so much so that the rose up in agitation from the seat from which he had been watching the proceedings.

25. The fourth is like a son of the gods.—The king could identify the three youths whose fetters were burned away, so that they were loose, but whose bodies appeared unscathed. But the fourth had an angelic appearance. This is all that is meant by the expression. Nebuchadnezzar could not have used the phrase "Son of God," found in our authorized version, with the Christian meaning we attach to it. Besides the last word is actually plural, "gods."

28-30.—The king's doxology, edict of toleration, and promotion of the faithful Jews.

29. Shall be cut in pieces.—The violence of this punishment is in keeping with the spirit of Oriental butcheries such as were commonly practised by Assyrian and Persian despots. The threat to transform a house into a dunghill was also common (Ezra 6. 11; Dan. 2. 6).

30. Promoted.—That is, assisted them in various ways so that their course in the province would be a prosperous one.

ROOT OF THE COMPLAINT.

Bellingham was a long-suffering man and a patient one. Never had he tried to interrupt the continuous flow of conversation which Mrs. Bellingham provided. At last, however, his nerves gave out, and the doctor was called in.

"He must have sleep and rest," was the doctor's verdict. He looked at Mrs. Bellingham thoughtfully. "Madam, I will send up some sleeping-powders which must be used exactly as written on the box. Will you promise to do this, or must I order him to the hospital?"

"I promise," said Mrs. Bellingham, readily enough, although wondering why he made so odd a request. She learned when the box came from the druggist's, and she read on the label:

"Sleeping powders, to be taken at night and morning—by Mrs. B."

What good does it do to know that behind the darkest cloud the sun is shining, if you haven't an umbrella at the time?

CLOSE QUARTERS;

OR, THE HOUSE IN THE RUE BARBETTE

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd)

"Did your brother call there as usual on Monday afternoon?" said Brett.

"Yes; he came straight here from Albert Gate, and had tea with uncle and myself. He sat in the very chair and in the very position you now occupy. I can remember him saying: 'By Jove! the hen's egg—that is what he used to call the big diamond—' is turning out in fine style." He even discussed the possibility of bringing us to see the collection when it was finished and before it left this country."

"Did your brother say why the diamonds were brought to this country in the first instance?"

"Yes; the Sultan and his advisers seemed to think the work of cutting them could be performed more safely and expeditiously here than anywhere else. Even the Turk has a high regard for the manner in which law and order are maintained in Britain. Yet the sequel has shown that the diamonds and their guardians were perhaps in greater danger here than they would have been in Constantinople."

"Was that the only reason?" said Brett, who had apparently made up his mind with the reference to the pattern of the carpet and was now gazing into the bright fire which danced merrily in the grate, for the day though fine was chilly.

The girl wrinkled her brows in thought before she answered: "I think I do remember Jack saying that he believed there was some State business mixed up in the affair, but I am quite sure he did not know the exact facts himself."

"Can you recollect any of the special precautions taken to protect the gems? Your brother may have mentioned some details in conversation, you know."

"Oh, I think I know all about them. In the first instance, the house at Albert Gate had previously been tenanted by a rich banker, and it was well defended by all ordinary means against the attacks of ordinary burglars. But, in addition to this, before the diamonds left the safe at the Bank of England, the building was practically torn to pieces inside by workmen acting under the direction of the Commissioner of Police. It was absolutely impossible for any one to enter except through the front door, unless they flew out of the second story window. Servants and workmen, like everybody else, had to use this door alone, as the windows and doors in the basement had all been bricked up. Inside the entrance hall there were always twelve policemen, and an inspector in charge."

"Every one who left the house was searched by the inspector on duty, and Jack used to say that he was very glad he invariably insisted upon this examination, although the police were at first disinclined to meet his wishes in the matter, he being, so to speak, their direct superior for the time. Beneath the entrance-hall were rooms occupied by several Turkish and other servants. Mehmet Ali himself, in the presence of his secretaries, used to open the door leading to the suite of apartments in which the diamond cutters worked and two of the Turkish gentlemen would remain there all day until the men left in the evening. The Envoy and both secretaries used to meet Jack when he visited the place, and for the last three weeks he had nothing to do but see the diamonds, count them, drink an excellent cup of coffee, and smoke a wonderful cigarette, made of some special Turkish tobacco, cultivated and prepared only for the Imperial household."

"Ah!" sighed Brett, with a note of almost unconscious envy in his voice. He knew exactly what that coffee and those cigarettes would be like. "I beg your pardon," he went on, perceiving that Miss Talbot did not understand his exclamation. "Will you tell me as nearly as you can the occurrences of Monday evening?"

"They were simple enough," said the girl. "My brother dined at home. We had one or two guests, and were all in the drawing-room about 10.15, when a note came for him from Mehmet Ali. I knew exactly what was in it. I looked over his shoulder whilst he read it. The words were: 'I wish to see you to-night on important business. Come, if possible, at once.' I have to tell you that it was in French, but this is an exact translation."

"Your brother was quite sure that it was from Mehmet Ali himself," said Brett.

"Quite sure," was the reply. "He knew his handwriting well, having had several communications from him during the progress of the business."

"Did your brother leave the house immediately?" asked Brett.

"That instant. He went downstairs, put on his overcoat and hat, and got into a cab with the messenger who brought the note."

"Do you know who this messenger was?"

"One of the policemen on duty in the house itself."

A slight pause ensued, and Brett was about to take his departure, having no further questions to ask at the moment, when some one was heard hastily ascending the stairs, talking to a companion as he advanced.

"This is my uncle," exclaimed Miss Talbot, rising to go to the door. Before she could reach it an elderly gentleman entered, bearing upon him all those distinguished tokens that stamp a man as a retired major general. He exclaimed impetuously—

"I have brought a gentleman from Scotland Yard, my dear." Then he caught sight of Brett. "Who is this?"

Edith was about to explain, when another man entered—a strongly-built, bullet-headed man, with keen eyes and firm mouth, and a curious suggestion in his appearance of having combined pugilism with process-serving as a professional means of existence. His face extended into a smile when his eyes fell upon the barrister.

"Ah, Mr. Brett," he cried. "Now we have something to do that is up to your mark. You are on the spot first, as usual, but this time I can honestly say that I am glad to see you."

Sir Hubert Fitzjames glanced in astonishment from his niece to the barrister. He could find nothing better to say than—

"This, my dear, is Mr. Winter, of Scotland Yard."

CHAPTER III.

Brett promptly cleared the situation by explaining to Sir Hubert, in a few words, the reason for his unexpected presence, and when the Major-General learnt the name of the distinguished personage who had sent Lord Fairholme to the barrister he expressed a ready acquiescence in the desire to utilize his services. Nor was the effect of such a notable introduction lost on Mr. Winter, whose earlier knowledge of the barrister's remarkable achievements in unravelling the tangle skein of criminal investigation was now supplemented by a certain amount of awe for a man who commanded the confidence of his Majesty's Government.

"Well," said Sir Hubert Fitzjames, with the brisk animation of one accustomed to utter commands that must be instantly obeyed, "we will now proceed to business."

For a moment no one spoke. The Scotland Yard detective evidently wished his distinguished colleague to take the lead. No sooner did Brett perceive this than he rose, bowed politely to Miss Talbot and her uncle, and said—

"The first thing to do is to trace the whereabouts of Mr. Talbot and this should be a comparatively easy task. The other features of this strange occurrence impress me as highly complex, but it is far too early a stage in the investigation to permit any definite opinion being expressed at this moment."

Every one seemed to be surprised by Brett's attitude.

"Where are you going to, sir?" asked Mr. Winter.

"That depends largely upon you," was the smiling reply. "If you come with me we will go direct to Albert Gate, but if you decide to prosecute further inquiries here, I will await your arrival at my flat."

"That is as much as saying that there are no facts worth inquiring into to be learnt here?"

"Exactly so," Miss Talbot has told me all that is material to our purpose. Her brother was unexpectedly sent for after dinner on Monday night, and left the house hurriedly, without affording any clue to his subsequent proceedings beyond that contained in a brief note sent to him by Mehmet Ali Pasha. Indeed, it was impossible for him to afford any explanation, as he himself was quite unprepared for the summons. Meanwhile, every moment lost in the endeavor to follow up his movements is precious time wasted."

The barrister's manner, no less than his words, impressed Mr. Winter so greatly that he too rose from the seat which he had occupied, with the intention of conducting a long and careful examination of one member of the household.

"Then I will come with you at once," he said.

"Oh," cried the Major-General, "I understood you to say as we came here that there were many questions which required immediate inquiry in this house, on the

principle that the movements of the missing man should be minutely traced from the very commencement."

Mr. Winter looked somewhat confused, but Edith Talbot broke in—

"I think, uncle dear, it would be well to defer to Mr. Brett's judgment."

"Do you really believe," she said, turning to the barrister, "that you will soon be able to find my brother?"

"I am quite sure of it," he replied, and the conviction in his tone astonished the professional detective, whilst it carried a message of hope to the others. Even Sir Hubert, for some reason which he could not explain, suddenly experienced a strong sense of confidence in this reserved, distinguished-looking man. He stepped forward eagerly and held out his hand, saying—

"Then we will not detain you, Mr. Brett. Act as you think fit in all things, but do let us have all possible information at the earliest moment."

Brett and Mr. Winter quitted the house; they hailed a hansom and drove rapidly towards Albert Gate.

"Do you know," said the man from Scotland Yard, breaking in on his companion's reverie, "when ever I happen to meet you, Mr. Brett, in the course of an inquiry, I always start by being very angry with you."

"Why?" There was an amused twinkle in Brett's eyes, which might have warned the other of a possible pitfall.

"Because you treat me as if I were a precocious youth. You listen to my theories with a sort of pitying indulgence, yet I have the reputation of being one of the best men in Scotland Yard, or I should not have been put on this job. And I am older than you, too."

"I may surely pity you," said Brett, "even if I don't indulge you too much."

"There you go again," snapped the detective. "Now, what is there silly about my theory of the crime, I should like to know?"

"You shall know, and before you are much older. Bear with me for a little while, I beg you. You may be right, and I may be quite wrong, but I think there is much beneath the surface in the investigations we are now pursuing. My advice to you is to drop all preconceived theories, to note every circumstance, however remote it may appear in its bearing upon events, and in any case not to act precipitately. Whatever you do don't arrest anybody."

"But," said the other, somewhat mollified by Brett's earnestness, "half a dozen people may be arrested at any moment."

"Pray tell me how?"

"Descriptions of the stolen diamonds and of the suspected persons are in every police office in Great Britain and in most Continental centres by this time. Passengers by all steamers are most carefully scrutinized. Every pawnbroker and diamond merchant in the country is on the lookout, and generally speaking, it will be odd if somebody does not drop into the net before many hours have passed."

"It will, indeed," murmured Brett; "and no doubt the somebody in question will experience a certain amount of inconvenience before he proves to you that he had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Now, don't answer me, Winter, but ponder seriously over this question: Do you really think that the intelligence which planned and successfully carried through an operation of such magnitude will be trapped by plain clothes constables watching the gangways of steamships, or by any pawnbroker who has ever lent half the value of a pledge?"

Almost impatiently the barrister waived the subject out of the hansom, and the detective had sense enough to leave him alone during the few remaining minutes before the vehicle pulled up near the Albert Gate mansion.

(To be continued.)

SCOTCH LOGIC.

Donald (who is seeing his more prosperous cousin off by the train)—Ye might like tae leave me a bob or two tae drink ye a safe journey, Wullie.

Wullie (feigning regret)—Man, I canna. A' my spare shillin' I gie tae my auld mither."

Donald—That's strange. Because yer mither told me ye never gie her anything.

Wullie—Weel, if I dinna gie my auld mither anything, what sort o' chance dae ye think ye've got?

Perhaps there is nothing grander in this world than a newly-promoted foreman, and Richard, whose appointment was but one day old, fully appreciated his position. A lady happening to visit the works approached him. "And who might be in charge of this department?" she asked. "I am, mum," said Richard, proudly. "Really?" she said in surprise, which Richard took as homage to his position. "Yes," he said, puffing out his chest. "And I'll prove it. Kelly," addressing one of the workers, "you're sacked!"

LETTERS OF A SON IN THE MAKING TO HIS DAD.

—By REX McEVY

[Mr. McEvoy will write for this paper a series of letters from the west. They will appear from time to time under the above heading, and will give a picture of the great Canadian west from the standpoint of a young Ontario man going out there to make his way. These letters should be full of interest for every Ontario father.]

Calgary, Aug. 27th, 1911

My Dear Dad—

Since I wrote you from Winnipeg I have left the prairies behind me. To-day, about forty-five miles before reaching Calgary, I had my first sight of the Rocky Mountains. They lay low along the Western horizon, like clouds. The only way you could tell they were not clouds was because they did not change their shape. On the prairies I saw Indians, looking very civilized with their Bain waggons, cowboys, and mounted policemen, but I must tell everything in its turn. Before I go any further, I want to ask you to be sure to send me the newspaper from home. I feel just like Bill Dodson, whom I met in Winnipeg. He was telling me that whenever he got a paper from home, it was just like meeting an old friend, because it told him all about the folks he knew. His father gave him a subscription for a year as a Christmas present, and he said he couldn't have had anything that would have pleased him more. If I decide to stay out here, and anybody at home should want to give me something for Christmas, they might think about this. Don't wait till Christmas to send me the paper, though, please.

Say, Dad, if you saw the threshing machines that were round the railroad sidings at Winnipeg waiting to be shipped to the prairies you wouldn't wonder that people in the west boom their country. These machines, loaded on flat cars, or standing like batteries of guns waiting to be shipped, reminded me of the South African war pictures of shipping guns and ammunition to the front. There is just as much hustle here. At the station, all along the line, are more machines waiting to be unloaded, and empty box cars are being collected on the sidings to move the crop out. Everybody says that it is to be a bumper crop this year, and bigger than ever before. What you can see from the train certainly looks good. They have got cutting well under way now.

It's funny the way the towns out west advertise. You frequently come to towns where sign boards have been erected at the stations telling of the advantages the towns have to offer settlers. Back at Port Arthur they had an attractive little one-story brick building, what is called a kiosk, which is a bureau of information. At Fort William there was a big sign: "Fort William the Pulse of the Dominion: the bulk of East and West traffic passes through this town." There is another big sign there, but there is so much crowded on it, and the print was so small that I could not read it from the train. Indian Head is another place that advertises in this way. On one side of the track is the sign: "Indian Head, Saskatchewan's Beauty Spot. Good land \$20 to \$50 per acre." Across the track on the other side is a sign which reads: "Dominion Government forest nursery, 490 acres, one mile from town: Distributed annually, 3,000,000 trees free to settlers. Visitors can inspect at any time." You would think that if these towns wanted to advertise they would do it in Ontario papers. Of course, thousands of people read the signs by the railroad track, but by the time they see them they have tickets to their destination and are not likely to stop off.

Out from Winnipeg the country is as flat as a table, and the horizon is as straight as the edge of a ruler. It surprised me to find out that between Winnipeg and Portage La Prairie, which is fifty-six miles west, there is a rise of 100 feet. Portage has a population of 7,000, and is quite a town, and one of Manitoba's principal grain markets. There are elevators there, of course, and there were west for a long way there are elevators at all the stations. There will be two or three elevators at each station, belonging to different companies. To a newcomer from Ontario these elevators, so many of them, are strange, and they are all the more noticeable because the country is so flat and there are no big trees. The elevators can be seen for miles.

At Brandon I laid eyes on the first Northwest Mounted policeman I ever saw. They wear red coats, just like those of the dragoons we saw in Toronto, and cowboy hats. It is said that the red coats were made part of the uniform of the police by Sir John Macdonald because the Indians among whom the police had their most difficult work always looked on the soldiers of the Queen as their friends. A red-coat would be trusted where anyone else would meet only distrust and suspicion. The most prominent building, from the Brandon station, is a seed warehouse, and this is another indication of the character of the West. And the fact that they go in for agriculture wholesale is shown by the advertisements to be seen offering "plowing engines" for sale. The plowing is done



A New Head In 30 Minutes

Excludes that aching, throbbing, suffering, muddled head for a clear, cool, comfortable one by using a

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafer

25c a box at your druggist's or by mail from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

by engines on the big farms. Out on the prairies I saw great big galvanized iron tanks, which I thought must be for holding gasoline for running the plowing engines, but a man on the train said that these were portable granaries into which the grain is put as it is threshed, until it can be taken in to the elevators.

My, the prairies are lonely. You can look from the train window and get a wide sweep for miles and miles, and perhaps there will only be one house in the whole landscape. And there are no fences to show that anybody has made their home there. The rail fences, such as we have about the old place, you never see out here; wood is too scarce. Why, the only place about which there was a fence in some of the towns was the lumber yard, and this was sure to be protected with a high fence. Wood is so valuable that they say people lock their kindling in safes before going to bed.

Bye-bye for the present.

Your loving son,

JIM.

THE TREASURY.

Mark 12: 41-44.

The Building was admired by all Who in their father's footsteps trod: It was the house they loved to call The Temple of the Living God.

But on that day they little knew That He who owned the house was there:

Of Him they did not seek a view: To Him they breathed no word of prayer.

Against the treasury sat He Who is of heaven and earth the King:

His all-discerning eye could see All those who came their gifts to bring.

And He whose hand the veil up-lifts That He may hidden things unfold

Perceived amongst their varied gifts The worthless dross and purest gold.

While some brought gifts with boastful air,

As if they gloried in their rights, A widow, with a silent prayer,

Brought all she had—two single mites.

Then to His own said Christ the Lord,

"Their gifts which seem so great are small;

They gave what they could well afford; But this poor widow gave her all."

Beside the treasury to-day There sits the Lord of earth and heaven;

To those who do His word obey The riches of His grace is given.

He honors those who for His sake Unto each urgent call attend:

He knows the sacrifice those make Who seek His kingdom to extend.

May love enrich the gifts we give And cleanse our gold from sordid dross:

The life of service may we live And always glory in the cross.

T. WATSON.
Iona Station, Ont., 1911.

WHEN BRITANNIA RULED.

An Episode on Board a Steamer Bound for South Africa.

A fancy-dress ball in celebration of "crossing the line," given on board a steamer bound for South Africa, is described by Lady Elizabeth Butler in her book, "From Sketch-Book and Diary." On this occasion the passengers of the second-class cabin were invited to join those of the first on the gaily decorated promenade-deck. Before quoting directly from her diary the account of the "catastrophe," the author inserts some words of explanation. Here I must interpolate the state-

ment of certain facts which will enable you more fully to sympathize with me in the catastrophe that closes this mid-ocean episode.

You must know that white servants were impossible to find at the Cape, and one must bring all one's staff out with one, "for better, for worse." It may be for three, four, five years. If any turn out badly, it is true you may send them home, but—who is to replace them?

I could not persuade my cook at Dover Castle to undertake this expedition, her courage failing her at the last moment, and I had to find an untried substitute. She was a Dane with the blood of generations of bellicose vikings coursing through her veins, and from afar I had watched her daily on the other deck with apprehensions.

"The ball is over and I feel decidedly limp. I thought I was going to have a pleasant evening. I was sitting with Lady—and all the others who were not masquerading, enjoying the sight of the figures in all kinds of extempore costumes appearing on the deck from below and mustering prior to setting to, the band playing a spirited waltz, when there slowly emerged from the saloon stairway, as if rising from the waves, she brass-Britannia!"

"First a high shrapnel helmet with scarlet crest, then a trident held in the other, and the folds of the union jack draping her commanding form. She stepped on deck."

"I say, said a voice, 'this is the success of the evening. Who is it?'"

"Who is it?" you heard on every side

turning to me.

"My cook," I faintly answered. "The last speaker knew her South Africa, and all the possibilities of the future might have spoken in my face, to judge by the choking laughter that caused her precipitate withdrawal. Each time she ventured back within sight of my smileless face, the fit seized her again."

"Later on I saw Britannia dancing in a small set of Lancers, hand in hand with the Marchioness. Shall I ever get her harnessed now?"

"I went back to hang over the bulwarks and lose myself among the stars."

FOUND RIGHT PATH.

After a False Start.

"In 1890 I began to drink coffee. 'At that time I was healthy and enjoyed life. At first I noticed no bad effects from the indulgence, but in course of time found that various troubles were coming upon me.'"

"Palpitation of the heart took unto itself sick and nervous headaches, kidney troubles followed and eventually my stomach became so deranged that even a light meal caused me serious distress."

"Our physician's prescriptions failed to help me and then I dosed myself with patent medicines till I was thoroughly disgusted and hopeless."

"Finally I began to suspect that coffee was the cause of my troubles. I experimented by leaving it off, except for one small cup at breakfast. This helped some, but did not altogether relieve my distress. It satisfied me, however, that I was on the right track."

"So I gave up coffee altogether and began to use Postum. In ten days I found myself greatly improved, my nerves steady, my head clear, my kidneys working better and better, my heart's action rapidly improving, my appetite improved and the ability to eat a hearty meal without subsequent suffering restored to me. And this condition remains."

"Leaving off coffee and using Postum did this, with no help from drugs, as I abandoned the use of the medicines when I began to use the food drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest."

THE PRESERVING TEST

FOR NEARLY 60 YEARS

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EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

has stood the searching test of preserving time. This is only possible because of its consistent high quality.

FROM YOUR GROCER.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal
Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

Maine Stands by Prohibition

An exciting contest has been waged in the state of Maine for some months past over an effort by the liquor interests to repeal a clause making prohibition a part of the constitution of the state. The most prodigious efforts were put forth by the liquor party not only of the State itself but assisted by the liquor interests of the whole country to effect a repeal. The vote was taken on Monday last, and the first returns gave a majority of over 1,440 for the repeal. Later returns, however, tell a different story, and full returns from all places give a majority of 515 for retaining Maine as a prohibition state. The small majority is to be regretted, but the extraordinary means used by the liquor party in the cities and larger towns of the state caused a heavy vote for liquor in these places, which had to be overcome in the rural districts. Every true friend of temperance should rejoice at the result.

The Mining Industry In North Hastings

The Belleville Ontario of Monday last gives an interesting description of several mining industries of North Hastings, a representative of that paper having visited the mines last week. We quote a few paragraphs, which will give some idea of the richness of these mines. The talcum mine was the first visited. This is known as

THE HENDERSON MINE

It was in the year 1899 that this great talc deposit was first discovered by J. E. Harrison, a prospector who used to reside in Bridgewater, but now of Cuba. The property is located on lot 14, in the 14th concession of Huntingdon. Harrison secured a lease and operated the mine in a small way for several years. He occupied himself in shipping the crude ore to the United States.

It was in 1908 that the mine was taken over by Geo. H. Gillespie and Company and development work began in earnest. In the first year, 1908 only seven or eight men were employed, and the total output was 800 tons. This company at once proceeded to erect a mill at Madoc station, so that the finished product could be put on the market, freight saved and employment given to local labor.

In the year 1910 the gross output of the company was 8000 tons or an increase of business of nearly 1000 per cent. inside of three years. Of this, 7000 tons were shipped as refined talcum and the balance crude ore.

Of the 7,000 tons about thirty per cent. was taken by the local market, and the remainder was shipped to the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Russia, Scandinavia, South America, Australia India and Japan. The Henderson is the only producing talc mine in Canada.

THE ORE BODY

The ore body rises in the form of a hill not far from the shores of Moira Lake. In one direction we follow the deposit by surface outline cropping for 800 feet. To speak of this deposit as a "vein" scarcely gives an adequate idea of its immensity. The vein is known to be seventy-five feet wide at one point and may be much wider. The main shaft is now down 185 feet, and the ore grows better and purer the deeper they go. Its purity is the marvel of the mining world. Almost nothing but the purest of pure talc is seen from top to bottom of this great shaft. In the various galleries of the workings 150,000 tons are exposed to view. How many tons there are in the total deposit no man can tell. It will probably run up into several millions.

MILLING

The process of grinding talc is for all the world like making wheat into flour. Much of the machinery is the same as is used in flour mills. The finest talcum powder, however, is finer in the division of its particles than the finest wheat flour. The finest talc used in the sifting of flour has 14,400 holes to the square inch. The final siftings of talcum powder pass through silk with 40,000 holes to the square inch. This is the finest mechanical division known.

The rock first passes through a crusher which reduces it to particles about the size of a bean. Then a cession of emery grinders reduce it to powder. At first the ground product passes over a wire sifter with 6,400 holes to the inch, then on and on until the sifting process is completed with the fine silk described above.

USES

Most of us associate talcum with the powders sold by the drug stores. This is only one of its important uses. But in that particular line its sale has increased enormously within the last ten years. Talcum is the filling material used in making the smooth, glossy paper so extensively used for the floor printing papers. Another important use is as a filling, to give weight and firmness to cotton fabrics. Other uses are for filling and adulterating rubber, and soap filling. Concrete grades are used in wall plaster to give it gloss, for roofing composition, and for foundry facing. Mr. Gillespie did not believe it was very much used as an adulterant in the making of candies.

To the Electors of West Hastings

Having been very strongly urged by a large number of Electors of both the political parties to accept the nomination of the Convention, which was held in Trenton on August 29th, and composed of representatives throughout the riding who are in favor of the Liberal tariff policy, I have consented to enter the contest as the Reciprocity candidate for West Hastings. After a thorough study of the question I am convinced that nothing will do more to increase and enhance the remarkable growth of Canada, which has attracted the attention of the world, than the carrying out of this trade arrangement with the United States. From the standpoint of the farmer or producer, the consumer and the manufacturer the pact should prove of great benefit to Canada without any disadvantages.

Reciprocity is receiving the enthusiastic support of practically every independent newspaper in Canada, and particularly of those devoted to the interests of farmers. In spite of the high tariff, which is now considerably higher on the American side, Canada's trade with the United States is, at present, greater than with all other countries combined. In connection with this trade the Canadian producer pays the duty on the exports, and the Canadian consumer on the imports, so that even were the volume of trade not increased the Pact would be of great advantage to Canada.

Men of both political parties, who are most in touch with the trend of affairs throughout Canada, believe that the liberal trade policy will be sustained by a large majority in the coming election. This trade policy has been advocated by the leading statesmen of both political parties for the last forty years, and the campaign now being waged against it is that of the moneyed interests against the interests of the people at large.

Owing to the vast extent of the riding and the short period of time before the election, it will be impossible for me to make a personal canvass, and so I take this means of asking for the hearty support of all who are in favor of Reciprocity and a greater Canada. I feel that I can number among my personal friends a large proportion of the electors of the riding, especially in the rural sections, and to these, as well as to all who are in favor of better trade relations with the neighboring Republic, I would appeal to rally to my support and promote an active campaign in my behalf.

If elected I can assure you that West Hastings will have a representative who will represent it, not simply a member of parliament. I will always consider the best interests of my constituents, and in matters that pertain to the welfare of the riding I will put your interests first, notwithstanding party ties.

I hope to visit as many places throughout the riding as time will permit, notice of which will be given by poster, and at these points I will be glad to meet all electors and discuss the questions of the day.

Yours truly,
W. H. HUBBELL

East and West

All things taken into consideration this has been a good average year for the Ontario farmer. While dry weather has prevented abnormal yields of fruit, grain or vegetables, the great demand in our home markets has kept prices unusually high. Any local householder will bear us out in this statement. As a result the return to the producer for what he has raised, has been or will be, just about as great as though he had had a larger crop and sold it at inevitably lower prices. Farmers in Ontario should never be envious of their Western brothers. True enough the West is usually very good, where it is good at all, but for year-in-and-year-out dependence, for the infinitely greater comforts of his home surroundings, due to Nature's lavish generosity, and for the absence of killing worry over the doubtful prospects of a single crop, the Eastern farmer is far and away ahead of the prairie man. There is more, vastly more wealth in this world than monetary wealth. There is wealth of beauty, both of land and water; there is wealth of variety; there is wealth of tempered atmospheres and wealth of man-made conveniences and pleasures. In these, Ontario and Ontario farmers are so much better off than the Western tiller of the soil that comparison is almost impossible. The trouble with a lot of us is, that we measure wealth by dollars alone. It is a wrong standard. Monetary wealth cannot insure happiness, unless its possessor be also endowed with the spirit of contentment. This we can all possess. Good health and happy homes, enough to eat and wear,—what more do we need, or can we have? Ontario farmers in no sense, suffer by all-round comparison with the Western farmers.

Iron-Oxide

In the vicinity of Madoc village are the only known deposits in Canada of hematite iron ore suitable for the manufacture of paint oxide. Some years ago several of these deposits were worked for iron production, but work was discontinued because they could not be operated on a sufficiently large scale to pay attractive dividends.

Ferrous oxide for paint is worth, from \$10 to \$14 a ton. Iron is worth from \$2.50 to \$3 a ton. In developing these fine deposits the iron would pay the cost of mining and be treated as a by-product, while the paint oxide would go to pay profits—Belleville Ontario.

India Again Faces Famine

A letter has been received at the office of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society from Rev. J. A. Sharrard, a graduate of the University of Toronto, who is on the staff of the Presbyterian College at Indore, Central India. It states that the gravest anxiety is being felt with regard to the impending crops, and if the present drought is not alleviated it may result in one of the severest famines ever experienced in that district.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

Edson's Birthday.

Seven months ago a dozen people cleared away a few bushes on the prairie and founded the town of Edson. Recently Edson, which squats down in the coal area of Alberta, celebrated that event. The exuberant, chubby municipality positively could not wait until it was a year old before it let loose and held a birthday party. The shine was a big success, too. Smith's band came from Edmonton and made things lively. There was oratory—Rev. George Kenney, the only parson—and the first living man for that matter—who ever footed it up Mount Robson, delivered an address. Postmaster Griggs rivalled him in chin wind. Broncho busting was another tip-top incident on the program. Football—yes, there was football; and the home team scored a whitewash. By the way, they seem to think highly of the gridiron game in Edson. The president of the Board of Trade, who appears to be a hustler, has put up a \$100 cup for football competition.

Deceptive Appearances.

Wherever he has gone, the private secretary to Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Canada's Minister of Railways and Canals, has always appeared in immaculate dress. When Mr. Graham and his secretary were in London, England, some time ago the secretary wore the conventional dress of London—frock coat and silk hat. Mr. Graham wore a soft grey hat and tweed suit. In the corridor of the Cecil Hotel a couple of men at a distance noticed the Minister and his secretary. "Who is that man over there?" asked one of the other men. "That's Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways in Canada," was the answer. "Oh, I know him," said the questioner, "but who is that man with the slouch hat who is talking to him?"

Canadian Canal Traffic.

Traffic returns of Canadian canals up to June 30th, this year, totalled 14,919,285, which is an increase of 3,637,347 tons over the same period last year. The figures show that the S. Co. Canal provided 3,568,169 tons of the increase.

Ancient History.

"I'm satisfied," said the young man who was just home from college, "that the science of electricity was understood before the flood."

"Don't be a fool," snorted the old gentleman.

"Reg pardon, but Noah must have certainly used some kind of an ark light."

One of Those Crazy Questions.

"Well, great guns, Jones! I see you're wearing glasses. What for?"

"For a sprained knee, you darned fool! What do you suppose?"—Toledo Blade.

Another Trouble.

The trouble with most men is that they want to be at but all the time and are never willing to do any thing.—Chicago Record Herald.

Few, if any medicines, have met with the uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood, have given it a wide reputation. For sale by all dealers.

A QUAIN T RAILROAD.

Carillon-Grenville Line is the Smallest in America.

The Carillon-Grenville Railway of Canada (once called the Old Sykes Line), operated in connection with the Ottawa River Navigation Co.'s boats running between Montreal and Ottawa, according to recent press dispatches, will soon lose its identity by being merged into the Canadian Northern system, and will soon become part of the new Ottawa-to-Montreal line which the C.N.R. is building via Hawkesbury. This quaint, independent public railway of broad-gauge and wood burners is the smallest railway in America, and the oldest engine, "The Ottawa," is also the oldest in America, and once had the honor of driving the late King Edward. It was built in Liverpool in 1849. Although still in good working order to-day, it is so great a curiosity that American and English locomotive builders and railway men have made special trips to see it. It is a quaint, old-fashioned, wood-burner and its smoke-stack is without a usual shape. It has a cow-catcher on each side, which proclaims the fact that it can run as well backwards as forwards, and if you look at the rails you will see that they are made "U"-shaped and of iron. Therefore there is little danger of the engine running off the track even if the train does go at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour. A representative of the firm of locomotive builders who supplied it recently made a trip to Grenville in order to inspect it. There are also a few passenger and flat cars still in use by the company and a second engine which was bought from the Grand Trunk Railway some forty years ago when the Grand Trunk discarded the broad-gauge of four feet eight and a half inches. This old-time also presents a remarkable appearance. But these pioneer engines still in use will soon be discarded, as the tracks will be rebuilt to standard gauge, and it has already been suggested that "The Ottawa" should be presented by the Hon. Senator Owens, the owner of the line, to the "Chateau de Ranzrazay," in Montreal, Carillon, from which the quaint train starts, is a delightful riverside resort at the head of the Lake of Two Mountains, and is forty-five miles from Montreal. This charming little village, with its wide waters, has the largest dam on the continent, built by the Canadian Government at a cost of \$1,350,000. It is two thousand feet long and twelve feet high and was commenced in 1873 and finished in 1881.

At a half-yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad in 1910, then twelve years old, but the oldest railway in Canada, a number of new rules, bylaws and regulations were adopted, which show that already the company had commenced to dictate to the public, and the public to encroach upon the company. This was half a century before the creation of a Railway Commission. Several of these regulations are interesting as indicating the conditions of travel at that time. Passengers were required to procure tickets before the train started, and to occupy places in the cars indicated by the tickets, under a penalty of ten shillings. The regulations go on to say: "No person allowed to go upon the locomotive or tender; no smoking allowed in the first-class cars; no person allowed to go on top of the passenger cars; no dogs allowed in first-class cars." The company refused responsibility for packages of bank notes placed in charge of its servants, or for animals, such as horses, stoves, marble in slabs or manufactured, and furniture, "which will be carried at the risk of the owner."—H. Gerald Wade in The Globe.

Overcropping.

"The trouble in Manitoba corresponds closely to the trouble in Dakota. Farmers are overcropping the land. They say that they are not, but I tell them fearlessly that they are. They are shipping away the essential element, and they are not returning it. They are taking what they call the fibre from the earth, and the result is the blowing which is witnessed every summer. Then, in addition, there is, as a result of the continual cropping, a fungus which attacks the root of the wheat. These causes will do much to lessen the yield of wheat this year in this province and the crop will be less than the farmers expect."

This is an expression of opinion from no less an agricultural authority than Prof. Thomas Shaw, says the Farmers' Advocate, who has spent practically all his life teaching agricultural conditions.

Flax in Canada.

While wheat is the great staple product of Western Canada and has added to the total output tremendously in recent years, it has probably not increased, proportionately, more than flax, which is already one of the great revenue producers of the West. In fact, in the last five years the yield has been growing so rapidly that it has practically wiped out the imports, while adding extensively to the exports.

The great flax producing provinces are Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Canadian limited manufacturers believe that the Western flax industry is only in its infancy and that it will eventually surpass in magnitude even that of the flax-producing States.

Fountain Pens

There is no Pen quite as good as a Waterman. It is always satisfactory and you run no risk in buying as every Pen is guaranteed.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes
Prices \$2.50 to \$5.00 or Better

We also carry the Remex Fountain Pen at \$1.25, the cheapest guaranteed Pen on the market, and we recommend it.

J. S. MORTON

Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Wall Paper, Seeds, Etc.

ENDOWMENTS

At the close of 1910 the Government Blue Book credits the

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

with writing \$2,558,416 on the

Endowment Plan

the largest amount written by any Canadian Company for that year, bringing up the total Endowment Insurance on its books as at December 31, 1910, to \$19,363,967—nearly \$1,500,000 in excess of the next highest of any Company doing business in Canada.

It Leads Them All In Endowments.

TOTAL INSURANCE IN
FORCE - \$65,000,000

Full information cheerfully given by

BURROWS, of Belleville.

Agents Wanted.

General Agent.

Col. Lamb, head of immigration of the Salvation Army with headquarters at London, England, states that this year's Salvation Army immigration to Canada was ten thousand men, women and children, and that during the past five years over fifty thousand had come. These were not only from the British Isles but also from Northern European countries.



YOUR CLOTHES

are important. Don't neglect them! There is all the difference in the world between a

PROPERLY MADE SUIT and a cheap, poorly made one. We charge very moderately yet give the most excellent materials and workmanship.

JOHN M. MCGEE

THIRTY YEARS

Our Seven Colleges have been established during the past 30 years. The largest trainers in Canada. Owing to our connection all over Ontario, we do better for our graduates than any other School. You may study all at home or partly at home and finish at the College. Affiliated with The Commercial Educators' Association of Canada. It would be well for you to investigate before choosing. Exclusive right for Ontario of the world-famous Bliss Bookkeeping System, which is unequalled. It is actual business from Start to finish, and the student keeps same books as Chartered Banks and Wholesale Houses. Enter any time.

Individual instruction. Fall Term From Aug. 28th Write, call or phone for particulars

PETERBORO
BUSINESS COLLEGE
(Founded 1885)
GEO. SPOTTON, President
E. E. LOGAN, Principal

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Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
Special Train leave Toronto 2:00 p.m. on
APRIL 4, 13 MAY 2, 16, 30 JUNE 13, 27
JULY 11, 25 AUG. 8, 22 SEPT. 5, 19
Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal Northwest points at
LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES
Winipeg and return \$33.00; Edmonton and return \$41.00; and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.
Early application must be made
ASK FOR HOMESSEEKERS' PAMPHLET
containing rates and full information.
Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent or to R. L. Thompson, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.
ONLY DIRECT LINE NO CHANGE OF CARS

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Cement Bricks always on hand, and Blocks made to order. Granolithic Walks, solid Walls, Brick, Plastering and Stone work done.

Planks and bolts to rent.
W. U. GRAIN.
P.O. Drawer 356.

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
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J. S. MORTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
OFFICIAL GRADUATE CANADIAN
Ophthalmologist. Member Canadian
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Eyes examined and imperfect sight
corrected with glasses.

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FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto,
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, of Ontario.
Office—One door north of new Bank of
Montreal.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Woodward, from Ellensburg, N. Y.,
is the guest of Mrs. H. S. Ferguson.

Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Walt and Master
Cecil returned from Toronto on Saturday.

Mrs. T. Bailey has been visiting her
brother, Dr. Frank C. Weaver, at Lock-
port, N. Y.

Mrs. Harry Ferguson, who was visiting
Mrs. H. S. Ferguson, returned to New
York last week.

Miss Cora Warren returned on Monday
after spending a couple of weeks in Peter-
boro and Toronto.

Mrs. John Shaw and Master Leeland, of
Foxboro, spent last week with her sister,
Mrs. Jas. Bailey, of Harold.

Mrs. W. W. Hagerman, who has been
the guest of Mrs. H. S. Ferguson, returned
to her home in Kingston last week.

Mrs. James A. Johnson, Concession, Miss
Belle Forter, Louisville, Ky., and Miss
Killick, Picton, are guests at the Rectory
this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kingston left
on Thursday the 7th for their home in
Calgary where Mr. Kingston has secured
a good position.

Heavy Seizure

That the officials of the License De-
partment of the Province have been
busy during the past six months in the
Northern Ontario districts at least
is shown in a report just handed out
by Superintendent Joseph Rodgers,
showing the seizures of liquor that
have been made in that district since
the first of the year. According to
this, 7,885 bottles, 5 barrels, 104 gal-
lons in cans, of whiskey; wine, 240
bottles, 12 barrels; gin, 48 bottles, 2
gallons in bulk; high wines, 231 gal-
lons; beer, 300 cases, 62 kegs, have
been confiscated by government officers.
While there seems to be an unfor-
tunate tendency to try and violate
the law in newly organized districts,
the law-breakers usually suffer, sooner
or later for their wrong-doing.

A Seven-Foot Harvester

When the C. P. R. harvester train
pulled out of the Union Station, Tor-
onto, the other day it carried with it
one of the tallest men who ever passed
through the Union Station.
According to his own statement,
Joseph Lawrence is seven feet in his
stocking feet, and all good Scotch ma-
terial. When asked what his name
was, he said: "My name is Joseph
Lawrence, and I was born in a suburb
of Glasgow."
"How old are you?"
"Well according to my mother's
statement, I am now 28 years of age.
In 1905 I came to Canada and settled
in Guelph and worked at my trade as a
machinist. I am simply going west
for a change."
"No I never earned any money by
exhibiting myself."
Lawrence was presented with a gold
medal in 1901 for being the tallest
man in the British Isles at a competi-
tion held in Glasgow that year.

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1911

Issued by the Agricultural Societies
Branch of the Ontario Department of
Agriculture, J. Lockie Wilson, Super-
intendent.
Bancroft..... Oct. 4, 5
Brighton..... Sept. 28
Campbellford..... Sept. 23, 24
Castleton..... Sept. 23, 34
Colborne..... Sept. 23, 34
Frankford..... Sept. 14, 15
Keene..... Oct. 3, 4
Kingston..... Sept. 27, 28
Lindsay..... Sept. 21, 22, 23
Madoc..... Sept. 27, 28
Newwood..... Oct. 10, 11
Peterboro..... Sept. 14, 15, 16
Renfrew..... Sept. 20, 21, 22
Rosedale..... Sept. 28, 29
Shannonville..... Sept. 16
Stirling..... Sept. 21, 22
Tweed..... Oct. 4, 5

THE PALMS

We are installing in our store a

**New Dayton Sanitary
Meat Slicer**

where you can have your Bacon, Ham
and Bologna orders sliced on shortest
notice in eight different thicknesses
from the thickness of a wafer to the
sixteenth part of an inch.

We buy our Meat from Canada's
Largest Packing House,—quality and
Price guaranteed.

Nothing but the
CHOICEST GROCERIES
kept in stock. We will pay you cash
for your eggs.

J. L. ASHLEY

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 31

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.03 a.m. Passenger. 10.27 a.m.
Passenger. 6.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.41 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1911.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Annual Convention of Central
Hastings Teachers' Institute will be
held in Tweed on October 12 and 13.

The Annual Convention of the public
school teachers of North Hastings will
be held at Bancroft on October 5
and 6.

Commencing next Sunday evening,
the service in the Presbyterian church
will be held at 7 o'clock instead of half
past seven.

Starting the Fall business.—For cool
weather any Coat Sweater in Fred Ward's
window on Saturday for \$1.00.

Anniversary services will be held in
the Presbyterian church on Sunday,
October 15th. Rev. W. Beattie of Co-
bourg, has been secured for the occasion.

The Methodist Anniversary and
Thanksgiving services will be held on
October 22nd. Rev. Wm. Johnston,
of Keene, chairman of the district,
and a former pastor, will preach at
both services.

The Harvest Thanksgiving and Ju-
bilee services will be held in St. John's
church, Stirling, Sunday, Oct. 1st, at
11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special preacher;
Rev. Canon Starr, M.A. of St. George's
Cathedral Kingston.

Are you ready for your new Fall Suit?
See Fred Ward's new arrivals. They are
guaranteed.

The good people in the Spry's neigh-
borhood in the township of Rawdon,
are going to have a "Harvest Home
Festival" on Wednesday evening Sep-
tember 20th. Their pastor, Rev. Dr.
Moore will deliver his lecture on
"Fact, Fun and Fiction." A most in-
teresting entertainment will be given.

The "At Home" given by the Stirling
Epworth League on Monday even-
ing last was a decided success. The
programme, which consisted of solos,
quartettes, readings and speeches,
was enjoyed by all. At the conclusion
of the program a unique contest was
engaged in and refreshments partaken
of.

To-day is nomination day all over
Canada, and one week from to-day is
polling. The public generally will be
glad when it is over, as there has been
scarcely anything but politics in the
daily papers for the past six weeks,
and there will be no let up until pol-
ling day is over, and perhaps for a few
days after.

The meeting held in the Town Hall
last evening in the interest of the Re-
ciprocity candidate for West Hast-
ings, Mr. W. H. Hubbell, was largely
attended, the hall being filled.
A number of ladies were present. Mr.
Hubbell was the first speaker, and
was followed by Dr. Faulkner of Fox-
boro, Mr. G. G. Thrasher, and Mr.
N. Vernilaya of Belleville. Dr.
Faulkner was chairman.

A fractious team was the cause of a
serious accident on Friday last. Mr.
J. A. Potts was the owner of the team
and when starting for home from in
front of the News-Argus office, the
team made a spring and broke the
whiffletrees, and attempted to run
away. Mrs. T. M. Reid, became
frightened and sprang out of the rig,
and in so doing broke one of her
ankles. Mrs. Potts, who was also in
the rig did not jump out, and escaped
injury. Mrs. Reid was taken to Mr.
Matthew's residence where her inju-
ries were attended to, and was re-
moved to her home on Sunday.

Price of Cheese Advancing

At the Stirling Cheese Board on
Tuesday last 750 boxes were offered.
The sales were—Kerr, 345, and Bird
230 at 14 1/2c., and Thompson 175 at
14 1/4c. This is a higher price than
has ever been known before.

Lagrow-Dillon

On Wednesday September 6th, a
very pretty wedding was solemnized
in St. John the Baptist R. C. church,
Buffalo, N. Y., when Mr. James E.
Lagrow and Miss Annie Dillon were
united in the holy bonds of matri-
mony. The ceremony was performed
by Rev. Father Noonan, pastor of the
church. The bride, who was given
away by her father, was assisted by
Miss Lena Lagrow, sister of the groom
while Mr. Alexander Dillon, twin
brother of the bride, acted as best
man. Mr. Wm. Dillon acted as usher.
After the ceremony a dainty break-
fast was served at the home of the
bride's parents, where only a few in-
timate friends were present.

Cheap Excursion to New Ontario

Mr. A. D. McIntosh of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture has been author-
ized by the T. and N. O. Ry. to an-
nounce a Homeseeker's Excursion to
Northern Ontario, at the rate of one
cent a mile in each direction, tickets
good going on September 30th, and to
return up to and including October
10th, to all points on the T. and N. O.
Ry., Halleybury and North with the
privilege of stopping off at any point
desired. Arrangements have been
made with both the G.T.R. and C.P.R.
for this cheap rate from all points in
Ontario from Kingston and Mad-
awaska and west. This is a splendid
opportunity for those who would like
to see New Ontario in its beauty and
at a time when the harvest may be
seen all garnered in.

Bateman-Merrick

A pretty wedding took place on
Sept. 6th, at the home of Mr. George
Merrick, Mt. Pleasant, when his sister
Charlotte, became the wife of Mr. W.
J. Bateman of Rawdon.

The ceremony was performed by the
Rev. J. A. Connell, in the presence
of only the immediate relatives of the
bride and groom, the nuptial knot
being tied under an arch of evergreens
and asters. The bride, who was given
away by her brother, was beautifully
gowned in white net, trimmed with
lace over silk. The couple were unat-
tended.

The bride was the recipient of many
beautiful pieces of silver and other
gifts. The groom's gift was a \$10 gold
piece. After a bountiful wedding
dinner, Mr. and Bateman left for To-
ronto, the bride travelling in a suit
and toque of blue.

A Needed Improvement

Times change. It is only a few
years since the announcement by the
Dominion government that it pro-
posed to establish a fruit marks act,
and to prosecute those found guilty of
fraud in the packing of fruit created
bitter opposition. So vigorous were
the protests made, the government
did not dare to extend the principle
beyond fruit packed for export, its
main defence being based on the claim
that the standing of Canadian fruit on
British markets needed to be pro-
tected. This argument did not apply to
fruit packed for consumption within
Canada, and therefore nothing was
done to protect the home consumers
from frauds that were declared to be
a crime when perpetrated on the buy-
ers abroad.

And now, within the past few
months, the government has amended
the Inspection and Sales Act, which
includes the Fruit Marks Act, so as to
cover all fruit packed and offered for
sale, either wholesale or retail, in Can-
ada, as well as for export, and we
have yet to hear the first serious mur-
mur of protest. This, of itself, fur-
nishes, excellent proof of the success
that has attended the enforcement of
the Fruit Marks Act.

This amendment has been long
needed. Fruit that unscrupulous
packers feared might not get past the
fruit inspectors, if shipped for export,
has been unloaded on the home mar-
kets, including the West, with the re-
sult that cries of protest by the Can-
adian consumer have been steadily in-
creasing in volume. The happy days
of the dishonest packer in Canada
are drawing to a close. The end can-
not come too soon. It is unlawful
now to mark or cause to be marked a
wrong name, or the name of any per-
son or firm other than the one who ac-
tually packed the package. Thus are
the opportunities of escape from de-
tection being closed—Canadian Horti-
culturist.

Fluorspar

On lot 10, concession 14, in the town-
ship of Huntingdon is located the first
deposit of fluorspar in the world.
Nothing like it has ever been discov-
ered in nature before. It exists there
in almost virgin purity. Experts
both Canadian and American have
examined the property and gone away
enthusiastic over the possibilities.
Mr. A. T. McKinnon of the Geological
department at Ottawa, visited the de-
posit last week and secured some of
the crystals, which he said were the
finest he had ever seen. This is the
only known workable deposit of fluo-
spar in Canada. So pure is it that in
its unrefined condition it is purer than
the purified fluorspar of Kentucky.

Fluorspar is extensively used in the
manufacture of open-hearth steel.
The only Canadian markets for fluo-
spar are located at Sidney, N.S.,
Hamilton and the Soo, Ontario, and
Trail, B.C. At Hamilton about 1,200
tons per annum are used. The price
ranges from \$7 to \$20 a ton according
to quality. The duty on fluorspar go-
ing into the United States is \$3 a ton.
It is admitted into Canada duty free,
—Belleville Optician.

The attendance at the Toronto Ex-
hibition this year was 916,000, being
79,000 ahead of last year. It was ex-
pected that the attendance would
reach one million, but unfavorable
weather during several days reduced
the attendance. The Fair is prob-
ably the most successful ever held,
and the total receipts will be about
\$40,000 greater than last year.

The Power of Sympathy

Although conscious of the power of
sympathy, many loving but over-
tired mothers not only forget to show af-
fection but form a habit of constant
reproof. Naturally enough, the child-
ren, unless exceptionally callous to
their surroundings, become sullen
and resentful. How can they realize
that the nagging is an expression of
anxious affection?

When Johnny comes rushing into
the house full of enthusiasm over some
new play or new idea, and eager to
tell his plans, such a mother exclaims,
"How many times have I told you to
wipe your feet before you open the
door?" The greeting kills his enthu-
siasm, and hurt and wounded, he draws
back into himself, and will not again
expose himself to such a snub. He
confides in her less and less as he
grows older, and she wonders why.

There is sound psychology in the
statement that if you believe a man is
honest he will be honest; that if you
trust a young man he will prove trust-
worthy; that if you praise a child he
will deserve praise. Benjamin West's
mother kissed her boy when he
showed his drawing; and the boy
when grown to manhood, said that
her kiss made a painter of him.

Fall 1911

MILLINERY OPENING
Come, See Our Display of Mil-
linery, Sept. 21st and 22nd

We open the new season with showing
greater variety and better values than
ever. We find great satisfaction in offer-
ing to the trade the newest and best pro-
ductions, and cordially invite careful
inspection.

MISS D. CALDWELL.

Two doors west of Post Office.

Dispersion Sale
Of 19 Holstein Cattle
At Marmora Fair, Sept. 19, 1911

J. J. McCALLUM will sell at Public
Auction his fine herd of 18 high grade
Holstein cattle, consisting of 9 Milch
cows and 9 calves, also his registered
Stock Bull, Korndyke Keyes' Lad (No.
349). The Bull's sire is a half brother to
May Echo, the champion cow of Canada.
All stock either sired by or bred to this
great Bull.

Terms—Three months' credit will be
given on approved cattle payable bearing
interest at six per cent.

Reason for selling, lack of help.

Apples Wanted

We are now taking in apples for evapor-
ating purposes at our evaporators, Belle-
ville and Stirling, at the following prices:
First class peelers..... 50c. per 100 lbs.
Peelers (with small mixture
of choppers)..... 40c. per 100 lbs.
Choppers..... 25c. per 100 lbs.
Fall varieties that will pack No. 1 and 2,
hand picked, and delivered in crates or
barrels at Belleville, \$1.25 per bbl.
Apple barrels for sale.

THE GRAHAM CO., LIMITED.

Notice

All parties indebted to the undersigned
will please call and settle the same at
once.

J. DAWKINS & SON.

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale Block "A"
in the 7th concession of Sidney, contain-
ing 105 acres more or less. On the pre-
mises are a good frame house, and a barn,
52 x 32, with basement and cement floor.
Well fenced, and spring water in house
and barn. Plenty of all kinds of timber
on the place. Will be sold on easy terms
of payment. For further particulars ap-
ply on the premises, or to Frankford P.O.,
Box 7.
50-4w W. E. MILLS.

Valuable Farm For Sale

West part of Lot 25, 5th con. of Sidney,
consisting of 90 acres; 10 acres of hard
wood timber, orchard of about 30 trees,
farm tile drained, cement silo, good barn,
two story new frame house, two spring
creeks in permanent pasture lands, rural
ad delivery; one quarter of a mile from
Post Office, school, church, general store,
blacksmith shop, butcher, telephone and
large cream and butter plant. Farm in
good condition and practically level.

DAN KETCHESON,
Wallbridge P. O.

For Sale

House and lot on north side of Church
Street, Stirling. Good frame house and
barn, and good well on the premises. For
terms and further particulars apply to
MRS. MAGGIE TWIDY

Notice

Spring Brook Cider Mill will be ready
for operation on Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, and
will run Tuesday and Friday until further
notice. I will be pleased to see all my old
patrons and as many new ones as possible.
JEREMIAH WILSON.

Wanted

Timothy and Alsike Seed. Best prices
given. Seed received free of charge if
purchased. Samples and inquiries by
mail promptly attended to.

CHARLES E. BISHOP,
Seedman,
Belleville, Ont.

Farm For Sale

A choice garden and small fruit Farm,
situated about two miles south of the
Village of Stirling. Good brick dwelling and
out buildings. A fine trout creek crosses
pasture field. Choice land for gardening
and small fruits. Apple and cherry or-
chard. 20 acres of small timber. A large
piece of good work land in high state of culti-
vation. A bargain for a quick buyer.

W. S. MARTIN & SON
Agents.

G. W. ANDERSON

RAINCOATS

The time is coming when Raincoats will be useful almost
every day. The style in vogue now for both men and women
are useful almost any time, and for an unlimited number of
purposes.

Our prices in Men's Coats are from \$7.50 to \$15.00.
Prices in Ladies' Coats range from \$8.00 to \$10.00.
Our assortment is unsurpassed.

Grocery Specials

20 lb. Cotton Sack Redpaths best granulated Sugar, \$1.35.
Quaker Puffed Rice, 2 packages for 25c.
"Poppy."—Best Baking Powder made, 1 lb. tin, 15c.
Best canned Pumpkin—3 tins for 25c.
Challenge Brand Corn Starch, per package only 7c.
Bananas, while they last, only 10c. per dozen.
Best Durham Mustard, regular 10c. tin, only 5c. per tin.
Solar Laundry Soap, 6 bars for 25c.

G. W. ANDERSON

Phone 29 Goods delivered promptly.

FALL FOOTWEAR

You will soon be thinking about your Fall
Footwear and where to buy it.

You can't make any mistake in coming to
us. We have thought of you and have a com-
plete stock of all the best lines.

See Our

New "Empress" Shoes for ladies. All
the latest lasts and styles.

"McPherson's" Shoes for men. We spe-
cialize in these lines and are sole agents. They
are perfect fitters, good wearers, and the prices
are reasonable. We have then in Patent (lace
or button) Gun Metal, Velour and Vici Kid.

Every day Boots for Men, Women and Children

See our French Kip Boots for men, warranted. Price..... \$3.50.
Strong School Boots for Boys and Girls, from..... \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Hand made Boots for Women, guaranteed..... \$2.00.

Leave your order now for a first class pair of Hand Made Boots. Shoes
repaired neatly.

J. W. BROWN

Reliable Boot and Shoe Merchant.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

STOVES!

Just received our Fall assort-
ment of Ranges, Base Burners
and Heaters. We have a great
number of different styles and it
is only a pleasure for us to ex-
plain their many new improve-
ments. Call and see them.

'Phone 25. **McGEE & LAGROW**

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN
TERRY, late of the Township of Rawdon in
the County of Hastings, Yeoman, de-
ceased.
Pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario,
1897, Chapter 129, notice is hereby given
that all creditors and others having
claims against the estate of the above
named JOHN TERRY, who died on or about
the 15th day of July, 1911, are required on
or before the 15th day of September, 1911,
to send by post prepaid or deliver to
Everdon C. Tufts of the Village of Madoc,
in the County of Hastings, Undertaker,
Administrator of the estate of the de-
ceased, their claims and surnames, ad-
dresses and descriptions, together with
full particulars of their claims, a state-
ment of their accounts and the nature of
the security, if any, held by them.

And notice is further given that after
said last mentioned date the adminis-
trator of the estate will proceed to distri-
bute the assets of said estate among the
persons entitled thereto, having regard
first to the claims of which notice shall
at the time of distribution have been given,
and the Administrator will not be liable
for the assets or any part thereof to any
person or persons of whose claim he shall
not have had notice.
Dated at Madoc this 7th day of August,
1911.

WILLIAM CROSS,
Solicitor for Administrator.

COAL! COAL!

We handle nothing but the best quality
of Scranton Coal. All sizes always on
hand. We have an office now at the coal
shed and some one will always be found
there to wait on customers. We also
keep on hand Cannel Coal.

GREEN & McCUTCHEON

SHINGLES!

JUST ARRIVED—A car
load of first class Shingles.
Price and quality guaranteed.

All kinds of LUMBER
constantly on hand.

Mr. W. R. Girdwood will
have charge while I am away
at camp.

J. W. HAIGHT.

Improved Farm For Sale

Situated in 7th con. Thurlow, 95 acres,
soil clay loam, clean, 65 acres cultivated,
balance pasture and sugar bush, spring in
pasture, flat land tile drained, AI fences,
two never failing wells, orchard, basement
barn 50x30 ft., remodelled painted modern
stables, cut stone house, 23x38 ft., kitchen
and woodshed attached, painted drive
house, pigery; splendid location, 1 mile
from school, grist mill, etc., at Poucher's
Mills, one mile from village of Plainfield,
telephones in neighborhood, 1 mile from
cheese factory. Any person desiring good
farm cannot do better than to consult the
owner, on premises, for terms and particu-
lars.

E. B. MCKENZIE,
Plainfield P. O.

Farms and Village Property For Sale

Farms situated in Rawdon, Hungerford
and Thurlow, and two choice village prop-
erties.

A General Insurance business trans-
acted. No fees charged on renewals or
new business.

For full particulars write
W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Stirling.

The World's Favorite
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

THE FISHERIES TREATY

United States Has Not Passed Necessary Legislation and Canada May Withdraw.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It now looks as if Canada is about to withdraw from the international fisheries treaty concluded with the United States in 1908. It will be remembered that, under the terms of the treaty, regulation governing the fisheries in international waters were drawn up by the commissioners, Professor Prince for Canada and Professor Starr Jordan for the United States. These regulations were to become effective after concurrent proclamations by the Governor-General of Canada and the President of the United States. The necessary legislation to enable the proclamation was passed by the Parliament of Canada during the session of 1910, receiving the unanimous approval of both political parties. The American authorities have failed, however, to pass the legislation re-

quired to put the treaty into effect. After the regulations had been drawn up it was found that certain interests, notably in the State of Michigan and on the Pacific coast of the United States, were opposed to their promulgation. These interests desired changes in the regulations to harmonize with their views. It is understood that representations to that end were made to Ottawa, but it is now known that Canada months ago positively declined to accept the suggested modifications, and it is generally supposed that the Government has served or is about to serve the United States authorities with notice of withdrawal from the treaty altogether. In any event it is no longer a secret that the Canadian authorities are resolved to not accept the changes proposed by the United States.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, firm at \$3.45 to \$3.50, Montreal freight. Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80, and strong bakers', \$4.60, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.09, Bay ports; No. 2 at \$1.07-12, and No. 3 at \$1.06.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, new, 64 to 65c, outside.

Peas—Good milling qualities, 93 to 94c. Oats—Ontario grades, No. 2 at 38 to 39-12c, outside, and No. 3 at 37c, outside.

No. 2 Western Canada, 45c, and No. 3 at 44c, Bay ports.

Barley—No. 2 probably worth 75c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 68-12 to 69c, Bay ports, and 72-12c, Toronto.

Eye-Car lots outside, 72c.

Eckwheat—No. 2, 64c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba at \$2, in bags, Toronto, and shorts \$25, in bags, Toronto.

Ontario bran, \$22, in bags, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Small lots of hand-picked \$2.25 per bushel.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 to 11c per lb. Combs, \$2 to \$2.25.

Baled Hay—No. 1 at \$11 to \$14, on track, and No. 2 at \$10 to \$11.

Baled Straw—\$6 to \$6.50, on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots, in bags, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c per lb.; fowl, 15 to 12c; ducks, 14c; turkeys, 15 to 16c. Live poultry about 2c lower than the above.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter—Dairy prints, 21 to 22c; inferior, 16 to 17c. Creamery quoted at 25 to 26c per lb. for rolls, and 23 to 24c for solids.

Eggs—Strictly new-laid, 23 to 24c, and fresh at 20 to 21c per dozen, in case lots.

Chese—Large quoted at 14c per lb., and twins at 14-12c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 15c per lb., in case lots. Pork, short cut, 62c; do., mess, 62c to 63c.

Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 18c; do., heavy, 15 to 16-12c; rolls, 11-14 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 19-12 to 20c.

Lard—Tierces, 10-12c; tubs, 10-14c; pails, 11c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 45-12 to 46c, car lots ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 45-14c; No. 3 C. W., 45c; No. 2 local white, 45-12c; No. 3 local white, 44-12c; No. 4 local white, 43-12c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.40; seconds, \$4.90; Winter wheat patents, \$4.75; strong bakers, \$4.70; straight rollers, \$4.25; in bags, \$1.85 to \$2. Bolls—Oats—per barrel, \$4.95; bag of 50 lbs., \$2.4c. Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 72c. Millfeed—Bran, Ontario,

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

CANADA.

The Co-operative Union of Canada is talking of starting a cannery. D. A. Bucknell, a West Oxford farmer, was fined \$5 for whipping a boy.

Incendiary fires are frequent at Belleville.

John Wigglesworth was killed in a London hotel by falling down stairs.

Another advance of ten cents in the price of all grades of sugar is announced.

Oswald Gage, a thirteen-year-old Hamilton boy, was run over by a freight train and killed.

Complaints are made in Hamilton of pictures shown in the moving-picture shows of an anti-British character.

A Cleveland company is to build a million-dollar chemical plant at Hamilton that will employ 1,000 men.

Louis Robert, a seventy-year-old millwright, fell off a hundred-foot trestle at Three Rivers and was killed.

The steamer H. M. Pellatt collided with a drawbridge over the Welland Canal and put the bridge out of business.

A big raft of logs in tow of three tugs was broken up by the storm on Lake Huron near Sarnia, and the logs scattered along the beach for miles.

Judge Leet of Montreal fined the third mate of the steamer Caspasia \$5 for piloting the vessel from Quebec to Montreal, sustaining the contention of the pilots' association that only chief officers or regular pilots may do such work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Burgess swam the English Channel, occupying almost 23 hours.

British exports for August show a decrease, chiefly in manufactured goods.

The Duke of Connaught at the farewell banquet to the Canadian artillery team said he would be sailing for Canada one month hence.

GENERAL.

The Chinese rising against Government railway project occasions anxiety regarding Canadian missionaries in disturbed area.

FAST COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Over 30,000 Roman Catholics to Settle in the West.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The largest colonization scheme of recent years will be launched immediately in the North-West of Canada. W. C. J. Manning, of Chicago, representing the Catholic Colonization Company, returned south on Thursday night, after having completed arrangements with Western realty agents whereby four million acres of land went under option, to be settled and purchased by Roman Catholics. It is expected by Mr. Manning that between thirty and forty thousand Catholics of the Central States will be brought in within the next few months.

THEIR OFFICIAL TITLES.

How to Address the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

A despatch from Ottawa says: According to an official notice issued by the Secretary of State's Department, Canada's new Governor-General will be known while in the Dominion as "his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada."

It has been the custom to address the Governor-General as "his Excellency," and as many inquiries were received from cities and towns throughout the country desirous of presenting addresses of welcome to the Duke, official notice has been promulgated. The Duchess will be known as "her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught."

PARACHUTE FAILED TO OPEN.

Balloonist Probably Fatally Injured at Cornwall Fair.

A despatch from Cornwall says: A serious accident marked the second day of the Cornwall Fair, when A. N. Woodward, of Parrishville, N. Y., was injured in executing a balloon ascension and parachute drop. The high wind delayed the start until 6 p.m., and when Woodward finally rose it was seen that the balloon was insufficiently filled. Woodward attempted a drop, but his parachute did not open until he was within ten feet of the ground, and he landed heavily. He now lies in the General Hospital here, and the extent of his injuries has not been ascertained.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

HOW THE PRINCIPLE OF INVESTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS WORKS OUT IN PRACTICE.

John Smith, Who Was Recently Appointed Trustee of an Estate, Finds That Investing Requires Some Thought—An Illustration of Some of the Information Which We Have Recently Studied Affects Price.

(By "Investor")

In the first of this series it was shown that "distribution of risk" is an important principle of investment. It is a very simple one, however, involving no very confused ideas. There is another principle to be borne in mind when making investments which is of no less importance, but it is, however, considerably less obvious to those whose investment experience is small—and even to many who should understand its actions thoroughly. This is the principle of investment "in accordance with actual requirements."

John Smith went into a bond dealer's office to invest some money which he held as trustee for the children of his brother, who had recently died. He had never been possessed of sufficient money before to invest, so, naturally, knew little of how to go about it. Therefore, he did the best thing he could think of under the circumstances, and told the bond dealer that he wanted to invest \$10,000.

"Well," said the dealer, "here's our list. You can pick out something to suit you from that lot," and he gave him a booklet containing a list of so many bonds and securities of various sorts that Smith became confused. Like the Irishman with the bill-of-fare printed in French, he cast his eye down the list until he saw something familiar, and said, "I guess I'll have some of those," pointing to a preferred stock, such as some bond dealers carry for some clients of a semi-speculative turn. "Certainly," said the broker. "Those shares constitute a very fair speculative investment with good prospects of appreciation."

But as the company is not yet firmly established we do not recommend them to investors who cannot afford to lose their capital, nor to those who wish something that is readily salable. As the company is small and the demand for the stock not great, it is possible to sell only when orders such as yours come in."

As most reputable bond dealers and investment stock brokers are equally frank with their customers and clients, Smith was no more fortunate than the average investor would be. It is lucky it was so in his case, for he at once changed his mind as to his decision.

"I'm afraid I won't do," he said hastily. "The money I have to invest I hold as a trustee of an estate, and have to turn it over to the heirs when they come of age. The eldest will be twenty-one in eighteen months and the two others at intervals of two years or so after. So you see I shall have to turn over the securities or cash at that time, and as I have to give each his third of the \$10,000 in cash I would prefer to put the money in a bank and not worry over it. Unfortunately, however, the income at five per cent is little enough to support them, although they are at work and earning a little. I cannot, of course, buy anything that is at all risky, and I must also have something that I can sell at any time at just about what I paid for it. I intended to put it into mortgages, but I fortunately remembered that no one would want to borrow for only 18 months, or even three years and a half—that is, no one who would be able to pay back the principal at the end of that time without delay, and, perhaps, the expense of foreclosing. Then, of course, I know how hard it is to sell mortgages except at a heavy discount from their face value, because I've tried for two years to sell a small one. No, sir! mortgages won't do."

"Of course not," said the bond dealer. "It is very fortunate," he continued, "that I know now just your requirements. You say you want something safe, which will yield you about five per cent, that possesses the feature of ready convertibility into cash, and one that will retain its market value. In fact, the only important feature you don't seem to require is prospect of appreciating in value. Your's is certainly a difficult case because five per cent is a fairly high rate to accompany the three other features when they are present to the high degree you require. If you had wanted only safety and stability of value I could have chosen a dozen good bonds from our list of municipals. For municipal bonds are not dealt in except through private sale, and, therefore, are not subject to market fluctuations. If you had wanted safety and convertibility I could have picked several public service bonds, or even Ontario Government bonds, which are quoted daily on the Canadian exchanges, and can be sold readily, or if you wanted moderate safety and a high rate and good prospect of appreciation I could pick out a number of excellent bonds of manufacturing concerns—we call them industrial bonds—which would have suited you to a T. What you want is a bond close to maturity, which will be paid off at par and which many people are glad to buy for that reason, and which will give you a good return, as they sell close to par. There are not many such bonds. I happen, however, to have about four thousand dollars of a municipal issue which is due in three years time, on which the interest is 5 per cent. I can sell it at 101, which will yield you about 4 1/2 per cent—in fact, 4 3/8 per cent. That will suit you."

And in June, 1914, you will receive \$4,000. However, don't forget that out of the \$200 you receive each year you must keep \$13.56, which will amount to \$40 at the end of the time, as you lose \$40 of your capital, which I allow for in the interest rate, for I say it yields you 4 3/8 per cent, which means you get 4 3/8 per cent on your investment and enough to save the \$40. Then for the balance I can give you some Canadian Northern Railway Equipment bonds, which are absolutely safe, and which can be got in maturities to suit almost anybody. These will yield you about the same rate and therefore sell at a price depending on the time they have to run. Those due in a year and a half I can sell at 100 3/4, which will yield just 4 1/2 per cent, while one due in five years sells at 102 1/4 and yields the same rate. You don't understand the price? Oh, the 102 1/4 means that for every \$100 of par value you pay \$102.25. So that for a \$1,000 bond you must pay ten times the price of a \$100 bond, or \$1,022.50, while for a \$50 bond—if such were ever issued—you will pay \$51.12. This is the way stocks are quoted too. Bank of Commerce shares sell at 208, but as they are only \$50 par value the actual cost is \$104 per share. The price is always given on the basis of \$100 par value."

"Well," said John Smith, "I am really very much obliged, and you have undoubtedly saved me a great deal of worry and probably financial loss."

This conversation, while imaginary, is typical of what often takes place between broker and client or bond dealer and customer. It shows admirably how the various points we have been illustrating during the past few weeks are used in practice, and indicates clearly that they are not merely theoretical "bosh."

They are serious, practical questions, which cannot be overlooked with impunity.

RADIUM IN AUSTRALIA.

Vast Lode of High Grade Found on Mount Painter.

A despatch from Sydney says: Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Antarctic explorer, has again visited Mount Painter, in northern South Australia, where he claimed to have discovered radium some time ago. He now says that he has discovered a vast lode of high grade of radium ore three miles long and several hundred yards wide. He has a quarter of a ton of the ore ready for shipment, and says that he figures on a net profit of £227 sterling the ton. He also found big deposits of corundum in the neighborhood.

of Commerce and Agriculture respectively, made a report on their investigation on the present high cost of living. The report stated that the same conditions prevailed throughout Europe. The Cabinet approved a scheme to ameliorate the situation by facilitating the importation of cattle and frozen meats by installing refrigerating and storage plants, of which there is a lack in France, by demanding that the railways lower their rates for the transportation of food, and by suspending the tariffs on fodders.

A despatch from Paris says: The Cabinet at its meeting on Thursday approved the budget for 1912. It carries appropriations amounting to 4,503,187,587 francs, or about 8900,763,517, an increase of the expenses provided for last year of 173,000,000 francs (about \$34,000,000). Premier Caillaux submitted a project which will allow communes the privilege of operating municipal butcher stores and taverns, and in this way keep down the price of meat and rents.

Coubert and Pams, the ministers

work at once on a two and a half million dollar drydock. The station, machine, car shops, and roundhouse are to cost a million dollars. The plans of these works are here, and work has commenced.

The majority for the new water-works and electric plants was one hundred and eighty-three to raise five hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be paid off during the next fifty years. This will give work to a number of men for the next year, while under construction.

GOLD SEEKING STAMPEDE.

Rush From Ashcroft, B. C., to New Rich Field.

A despatch from Ashcroft, B. C., says: Something like the feverish activity of the early mining days seized Ashcroft at daylight on Wednesday morning, when stampedeers started for Springhouse to stake claims on a silver, lead and gold ledge recently located by a prospector named Perkins, who reached town on Tuesday with news of his strike. Springhouse is a point in Caillcoit County, north-west of Clinton, and about 250 miles from Ashcroft.

50,000 TREES AFFECTED.

"Little Peach" Disease is General in Niagara District.

A despatch from Toronto says: Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, Superintendent of Horticulture for Ontario, stated on Wednesday that 50,000 peach trees in the Niagara district would have to be removed on account of the "little peach" pest. The disease, he says, is prevalent throughout the Niagara district. The inspectors have been working recently in north Grimsby and Fonthill, but have not found these places worse than others. Mr. Hodgetts expressed the belief that the measures now being taken to eradicate the disease will prove effective.

DEPRESSION IN GERMANY.

Cause—by Uncertainty of Moroccan Negotiations.

A despatch from Berlin says: Continued uncertainty of belief as to the outcome of the prolonged Franco-German conversations added to bad crop prospects and the weakness of Wall Street, has caused considerable depression on the Boerse. There is an increased number of runs on savings banks in various cities of Germany, notably in Koenigsberg. The Berlin Chamber of Commerce, in view of the high prices of foodstuffs, will petition the Government to apply the third special tariff on grain, fodder, etc., so as to check the export of grain. The Merchants' Guild, of Berlin, is moving to secure the importation of foodstuffs from America and Argentina.

TO LOWER FOOD PRICES

French Cabinet Approves of Scheme to Ameliorate Conditions.

A despatch from Paris says: The Cabinet at its meeting on Thursday approved the budget for 1912. It carries appropriations amounting to 4,503,187,587 francs, or about 8900,763,517, an increase of the expenses provided for last year of 173,000,000 francs (about \$34,000,000). Premier Caillaux submitted a project which will allow communes the privilege of operating municipal butcher stores and taverns, and in this way keep down the price of meat and rents.

Coubert and Pams, the ministers

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR THE BABY

Stomach and bowel troubles are the cause of nine-tenths of the ailments from which little ones suffer. Let the little stomach and bowels be kept right and baby will be happy, healthy and strong. The only safe and sure means of keeping baby's stomach and bowels sweet and regular is to give him an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are a gentle laxative, they sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, expel worms, break up colds and prevent or cure the dozens of ailments that afflict the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DISEASES DUE TO ALCOHOL.

They Kill Twice as Many People as Tuberculosis, Says Doctor.

One of the greatest services which physicians of to-day are doing for the public is in acquainting them with the causes of some of our common diseases and showing them how these diseases can be prevented.

Although attention has recently been repeatedly called to the great amount of tuberculosis, cancer, and diseases of infancy in existence, it has recently come to light that there is a common disease or group of diseases which is responsible for a far greater loss of life than any of these.

This is the group known as the degenerative diseases, consisting of heart and Bright's diseases, and arterio-sclerosis, usually occurring in the same person as result more or less of the same cause or causes. These diseases kill almost twice as many people annually as tuberculosis and have increased since 1880 at the rate of 103 per cent.

In a recent article in Harper's Weekly, Dr. Norman E. Ditman calls attention to the fact that this increase bears a suggestive relationship to the increase in the consumption of liquors—which had increased from ten gallons per capita in 1880 to 22 gallons in 1910—the total consumption of alcoholic beverages having reached the enormous amount of over 1,917,000,000 gallons in 1909.

The economic aspect of disease is constantly becoming a matter of increasing interest. This is brought home to us when, appreciating that an excessive meat diet is one of the causes of the degenerative diseases, and that according to Prof. Chittenden of Yale we consume about twice as much meat as we need, we realize that in our annual expenditure for meat products (1906) of \$2,345,461,000 we are wasting \$1,172,730,500 on our butchers' bills.

EAR CAUSES SEA SICKNESS.

Vienna University Professor Claims the Discovery.

Ye who have hung over the rail, fearful one day lest ye die and fearful the subsequent day ye would not, hearken unto Dr. Julius Auerbach.

When you thought your stomach had rebelled against the evil of spending money in foreign lands and was making you feel the ill of mal-de-mer, you did an injustice to an old friend. For your stomach does not cause sea-sickness at all.

Dr. Auerbach brings the tidings of the discovery made by Prof. Alexander Dalikini, world famous specialist of the University of Vienna, that sea-sickness is due to the irritation of the semi-circular canals of the ear. All medical Europe, he says, is discussing the discovery, but while it is accepted as the solution of the question as to cause, no progress has yet been made toward a remedy.

"The semi-circular canals of the inner ear," says the doctor, "have the function of enabling us to maintain our equilibrium. Irritation of the canals causes nausea, vomiting

and loss of balance. The doctors found in their experiments that a dead child in whose ears the canals had been destroyed could not be made seasick, and that animals, although whirled in swings and given deep sea treatment, did not get the seasickness."

Then the doctor went on to say that the ancient and accepted idea that one might prepare the system for a voyage by dieting was all a foolish whim. No matter how much the stomach might be treated by a thorough plumbing, refitting, and housecleaning, and no matter how much or how little food be used, the result would not reach seasickness.

SECRET ROYAL LIBRARY.

Buckingham Palace Has Strong Room for Private Papers.

Within the walls of Buckingham Palace, and constructed on the "strong room" principle, is a room known as the "Secret Library," and in this are stored documents and private letters which, were they sent forth to the world, would doubtless set the whole universe talking.

From the very commencement of her reign Queen Victoria assiduously stored away in nice order all family and other important papers, her only assistant in this duty being a secretary, who entered her service within fourteen years of her accession to the throne, and who retained his place until her majesty's death, though he himself had no access to nine-tenths of the papers which are docketed, the late Queen alone retaining the keys of the safes and cabinets in which her "secret library" was contained.

Just before her death her majesty added to the list of her papers a batch of letters of the most private and confidential kind, addressed by the late Prince Consort to his brother, the Duke Ernest of Coburg, and possibly, she acquired every scrap written by her late consort to his private friends. It is said by those who are qualified to surmise that the "Secret Library" not only tells of royal marriages, births and deaths, but that it is virtually the private history of Europe during the last half of the nineteenth century.

WISE TEACHING.

There Is a Use and a Purpose for Everything.

In writing of his father, Prof. John P. Emmet, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet says that he was the only man he ever knew who seemed to possess a more than average knowledge of everything, and who could accomplish all he ever undertook in mechanics of the arts.

From my earliest age, he seemed seldom to have spoken to me without attempting to teach me something. I can recall one of our earliest talks. On being asked why a robin in front of us on the grass would jump along a few steps and then suddenly stop, I was about to give an answer when my father said:

"Think before you speak; otherwise your opinion will be of no value."

I thought a moment, and said, "He seems to be looking to see if any one is coming after him."

My father said, "He is listening for his breakfast, but not for the bell to ring, as we have to do. All birds and animals which are not tame live on some other insect, animal or bird which they have to catch."

"The robin lives on earthworms, and has to get a great many of them before he has had enough. Now the earthworm is as busy as the robin in looking for his breakfast, and as he makes his way through the earth, the robin hears him, and knows just where to stick his bill in and pull him out."

My father then explained the work of the earthworms, which were countless in number, and how by their tunneling they brought the earth to the surface, gave it air, and made it so that vegetation could exist, and that the earth would become a desert but for this constant boring by the worms. We could get no food without vegetation, nor could we live without good air, which we get from vegetation. He thus in a few simple words explained the law of compensation existing throughout creation, and made it plain to a young child that there is a use and a purpose for everything.

HOMESICKNESS.

In the following is expressed clearly, although in imperfect English, what every sufferer from homesickness feels. It is a good story for the unsympathetic mistress to keep in mind.

"You ought to be contented, and not fret for your old home," said the mistress, as she looked into the dim eyes of her young Swedish maid. "You are earning good wages, your work is light, every one is kind to you, and you have plenty of friends here."

"Yas'm," said the girl, "but it is not the place where I do be that makes me vera homesick; it is the place where I don't be."

A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

Five Doctors Failed to Relieve, but Zam-Buk Worked a Cure.

Mrs. Chas. Levere, of Prescott, North Channel, Ont., tells how Zam-Buk cured her baby. She says:—"My baby's head and face was one complete mass of sores. The itching and irritation were so fearful, and the little one's plight was so serious that at one time we feared her ears would be eaten off by the disease."

"We had to keep her hands tied for days to prevent her rubbing and scratching the sores. Doctor after doctor treated her in vain, until we had had five doctors."

"As a last resource we were advised to try Zam-Buk. The first box did so much good that we felt sure we were at last working in the right direction. We persevered with the treatment until we had used thirteen boxes, and at the end of that time I am glad to say Zam-Buk worked a complete cure."

For eczema, eruptions, rashes, itchy, ringworm and similar skin diseases, Zam-Buk is without equal. It also cures cuts, burns, scalds, piles, abscesses, chronic sores, blood poisoning, etc. All druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Refuse imitations.

ENCOURAGEMENT PAYS.

The Young Doctor—"They tell me you are noted for encouraging your patients."

The Successful Old Doctor—"Yes. Many of my wealthiest patients think they are sick when there is nothing the matter with them—and I always encourage them."

The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him. His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race. If the housekeepers of Canada will use Wilson's Fly Pads persistently, this peril would be tremendously reduced.

Father S—was remarkable for his ready wit. On one occasion, while travelling on a steambot, a well-known sharper, who wished to get into the priest's good graces, said: "Father, I should like very much to hear one of your sermons." "Well," said the clergyman, "you could have heard me last Sunday if you had been where you should have been." "Where was that, pray?" "In the county jail," answered the bluff priest as he walked away.

It Testifies for Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, well know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

YOUNGER THAN SON.

An amusing incident happened some time ago in one of the Paris courts of justice. A vain, haughty woman was called as a witness, when the magistrate inquired her age.

"Twenty-five last August," promptly replied the lady.

The next witness was a young man, who at once acknowledged that he was twenty-seven years of age.

"Are you related to the last witness?" queried the magistrate.

"Yes, I'm her son," he replied. "Ah!" mused the magistrate, "your mother must have married very young."

No, Maude, dear; crumbs of comfort can scarcely be acquired from eating crackers in bed.

None are so blind as those who are visionary.

Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent.

They keep the whole system in the pink of condition.

Their singular curative properties discovered by an Indian tribe—introduced to civilization nearly a century ago—compounded since 1857 in the Comstock Laboratories at Brockville, Ontario.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

have a remarkable record for consistently curing constipation, biliousness and indigestion, purifying the blood, banishing headaches and clearing the skin. 25c. a box everywhere.

Well, Well!

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use. I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used **DYOLA** ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use. NO chance of taking the WRONG DYE for the Goods you wish to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE color card and STORY Booklet 10c. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

THE GLOBE TROTTER.

"What did you do during your three months in Europe?"

"Most of the time I sat around waiting for my wife to get rid of her headaches."

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as a change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

THE LAWYER'S CHARGE.

Defendant's Wife—"Don't worry, dear. The judge's charge was certainly in your favor."

Defendant (moody)—"I know that. It's the lawyer's charge that I'm thinking about."

Accidents, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Bumps, Cuts, Wounds, all are painful. Hamlin's Wizard Oil draws out the inflammation and gives instant relief. Don't wait for the accident. Buy it now.

Mrs. Dashaway—"Yes, while we were in Egypt we visited the Pyramids. They were literally covered with hieroglyphics." Mrs. Newrich—"Ugh! Wasn't you afraid some of 'em would get on you?"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Sometimes a man fails to accomplish anything worth while because he is too busy criticizing some other fellow's work.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

MUDDLED.

"Can you tell me (hic) where B-Brown, the sh-schoolmaster, lives, mish?"

"Why, you're Mr. Brown, sir."

"Yes, but hang it all, I don't know where I am."

The Bowels Must Act Healthy.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Hol-loway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

THE OLD WOOD SAW.

Essau Wood sawed wood. Essau Wood would saw wood. All the wood Essau Wood saw would saw wood. One day Wood's wood-saw would saw no wood.

Essau Wood saw a wood-saw saw wood as no other wood-saw Wood saw would.

In fact, all of the wood-saws Wood ever saw a wood-saw, Wood never saw a wood-saw that would saw wood as the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood would saw wood.

Oh, the wood Wood's woodshed would shed, when Wood would saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

No man may ever know how much wood the wood-saw Wood saw would saw if the wood-saw Wood saw saw would saw all the wood Wood would saw.

After lunch sit a while, after dinner walk a mile.

ARTIFICIAL FLOORING.

Made of Sawdust and a Solution of Magnesium Chloride.

Artificial floorings made of sawdust and other ingredients, are manufactured extensively in Germany. The flooring composition consists of a solution of magnesium chloride to which pulverized magnesia is added and which of itself forms a white, absolutely solid, artificial stone. If to this cement sawdust be added in considerable proportions the combination when it becomes hard possesses many of the qualities of both wood and stone.

Some of these floorings are mixed on the spot and laid soft on the space to be covered, while others are moulded into plates and delivered ready made. One Hamburg firm impregnates the wood meal with oil before mixing it with the magnesia paste and thereby renders it non-absorbent.

In Germany the cheaper grades of flooring are colored to resemble linoleum or mosaic pavements, and in many instances have given entire satisfaction during a considerable term of years. The emigrant halls of the Hamburg-American Line in Hamburg are paved almost entirely with this composition. Floors thus made are more elastic than cement floors, are much warmer, and preserve a smoother surface. Under the fire test this flooring chars but does not burn and is a poor conductor of heat.

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

CURED.

"I have cured myself by learning to chew my food."

"What have you cured yourself of?"

"The belief that if I remained away from the office for more than ten minutes at lunch time everything would go to the dickens."

St. Joseph, Lewis, July 14, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using the bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

J. D. DUBES, Commercial Traveller.

TRULY IRISH.

Mrs. Casey (sitting up in bed)—Moike, did yez put out the cat?"

Mr. Casey—O! did.

Mrs. Casey—O! don't believe it!

Mr. Casey—Well, if yez think O!m a liar, get up and put 'er out yerself.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALWAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A man went into a dry goods store the other day for some lady's gloves. "Are they for your wife, or shall I show you something better?" asked the clerk.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

A man entered a restaurant and studied the bill of fare. After he had further studied it and learned it by heart, he impatiently rapped his glass with his knife.

In response, a tall, angular waitress waddled towards him. Her gait was between that of a crab and an inquisitive goose, and it took her fully two minutes to reach his side.

"Have you frog's legs?" he demanded sharply.

"Dear me, no, sir!" she exclaimed, smiling. "I'm obliged to walk this way on account of rheumatism."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASE
URIC ACID, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DIABETES, BACHTER'S DISEASE, ETC.
NUMBER 23 THE PROPHET

COLLATERAL VALUE OF BONDS

Bonds generally speaking are considered by bankers, financial men and corporations as the most desirable collateral—or security—for loans—because of their salability.

Financial men know by experience that good bonds will appreciate in value—because of the reasonable certainty of increase in the value of the security behind them.

The investor in an absolute assurance that should it ever become necessary he could find ready sale for them and convert them into cash on the spot for the money invested, salability or a good income.

View it as one may, Bonds as an investment undoubtedly have all points in their favor, whether from appreciation in value, security for the money invested, salability or a good income.

Let us send you our literature on "Bond" investments. Drop a card.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING, YONGE AND QUEEN STS. TORONTO

CUMULATIVE.

Little grains of short weight, Little crooked twists, Fill the land with magnates And philanthropists.

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

NEEDED AT HOME.

Brown—"That is the worst-behaved kid I ever saw. Do you know his parents?"

Jones—"His father is one of those scientific management experts."

Every packet of Wilson's Fly Pads will kill more flies than can possibly be caught on three hundred sheets of sticky paper.

It's wit to pick a lock and steal a horse, but wisdom to let them alone.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Where the will is ready the feet are light.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

ASK DAWSON, HE KNOWS. If you want to sell a farm, consult me.

If you want to buy a farm, consult me.

I HAVE some of the best Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farms in Ontario, and prices right.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—A study of other Agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars. Travellers Dept. 222 Albert St., Ottawa.

UNEMPLOYED MEN OR WOMEN, DO

you wish to make Five Dollars day for balance of year? If so, consult J. L. Nichols Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED. A LINE FOR every home. Write us for our choice list of agents supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada today. No outlay necessary. Apply B. C. I. Co., 222 Albert St., Ottawa.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without surgery before too late. Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

CLEANING LADIES' WALKING OR OUTING SUITS

Care done perfectly by our French process. Try it.

British American Dyeing Co., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec.



Canada Business College

CHATHAM, ONT.

In a class by itself. Among America's best schools of Business Training.

414 STUDENTS PLACED IN 1903
385 STUDENTS PLACED IN 1904
415 STUDENTS PLACED IN 1905
We publish the lists annually.

We pay full fare up to \$10.00, and bring long distance students for half fare. Good board and room, \$3.00 per week. If you cannot come to Chatham, we will train you by mail.

Here are some students placed recently: Nate Wade, Cameron & Heap, Regina. E. Burk, Nicholson & Bain, Regina. H. Wood, Trust Co., Chesham, Mich. Eight calls just received for stenographer, teachers, and auditors, for opening work from \$500 to \$1000, and will give some idea of the demands.

COLLEGE REOPENS FOR 36TH YEAR SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Catalogue 33 tells of work at Chatham. Catalogue 31 tells of work at mail order.

D. McACHLAN & CO., C. B. College, Chatham, Ont.

Try For Breakfast—

Scramble two eggs. When nearly cooked, mix in about half a cup of

Post Toasties

and serve at once—seasoning to taste.

It's immense!

"The Memory Lingers"

Canadigan Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

OUR POPULAR FALL SHOES

SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES



And the people who are admirers of stylish shoes need not look further than our stock to find what they want. Ask for these lines of shoes as they are leading the styles this year:

INVICTUS, LONG LIFE, AMERICAN, VICTORIA and MOTHER HUBBARD for the children. We have them in all the latest lasts and styles and at all prices.

School Shoes

This is the time of year you need new shoes for the children. We have taken great care in selecting the very best on the market, and feel sure we can suit you in quality and price.

SEE OUR MEN'S HEAVY TAN BOOTS—LEATHER LINED
ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF STOCK

Our Handmade Boots

Are known all over to be the best wearers, the best fitters and the best workmanship. Give us a call when needing a pair.
Shoe repairing a specialty.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING



Do You Own a "Parkyte"
OR ARE YOU
A Slave to Ill-Health?

A "Parkyte" Sanitary Chemical Closet

In your home is the strongest kind of insurance against the germs of disease. It is a preventative against epidemics and contagion in the Summer, and an absolute necessity the year round.

Requires neither Water nor Sewage; can be placed in any part of your home; costs less than a CENT a day and lasts a lifetime.

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians and Health Officials; specified by the most prominent Architects; and adopted by whole Municipalities.

Over 15,000 Have Been Installed in Canadian Homes in Less than One Year.

Ask your dealer for prices.

The "PARKYTE" SANITARY CHEMICAL CLOSET is made in Canada by PARKER-WHITE, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

Branches, Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver, and is sold by

L. & R. W. MEIKLEJOHN, Stirling, Ont.

THE TORONTO NEWS

IS THE CHIEF

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
OF ALL THE PROVINCES

A VOICE NOT AN ECHO

THE NEWS WILL BE SENT DAILY BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA
FOR ONE DOLLAR AND A-HALF A YEAR

Western Canada

News Notes of the Week

Winnipeg, Man.—All indications point to the heaviest fall trade this city has ever known. With the utmost allowance made for damage to the crop by cold, wet weather, such as the west has not known in many years, the production of Western Canada farms will still be stupendous. As a matter of fact the weather has been cold in feeling rather than in low temperature. There has been some frost in places, but none of a severe nature in any case. There has been more rain than common, but here, too the westerner is so accustomed to clear, bright days that anything other than brilliant sunshine is very bad in his sight.

The lowest estimate of the wheat crop places it at 177,400,000 bushels, with 182,250,000 bushels of oats, 34,313,000 bushels of barley, and 7,465,000 bushels of flax. Comparison of acreage under crop shows that where there were 5,911,500 acres in 1905, there were 14,011,187 acres in 1910, and 16,052,710 this year. Excellent weather for plowing and the splendid crop have caused much new breaking, and it will not be surprising if the spring of 1912 sees nearly twenty million acres under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

All of this has brought a volume of business never before approached in the West. The case of Winnipeg is a fair example—enlarged beyond the ordinary of course—of business conditions in the West. There has not been a dull month nor a dull week since the opening of the year.

Winnipeg building records are climbing to new heights. Eight months' permits show a total of \$18,281,050, or within two million dollars of last year's total. The fall months are always extra busy with the builders, and it is not likely that this year's figures will stop short of seventeen millions.

There have been important industrial developments in Winnipeg of late. The new municipal power plant is nearly ready for service, and the prospect of cheap power in practically unlimited quantity is clearly an attractive proposition to manufacturers

who see the desirability of getting near to the great markets of the west. One of the largest of the new industries that have made definite choice of Winnipeg as a western location is the Anthes Foundry Company, Ltd. This company has begun operations for building a \$150,000 plant in Winnipeg to employ a hundred hands at the start and to develop into a duplicate of the company's Toronto works. To this end, the Anthes Company has secured a site of four acres, centrally situated, and will begin the erection of the buildings at once. They will make soil pipe and sanitary supplies.

Another big firm to locate in Winnipeg is T. Mueller Manufacturing Co. of Decatur, Illinois. The Industrial Bureau reports that negotiations are practically completed for the establishment of a Winnipeg plant by this company. The T. Mueller Company makes brass goods and plumber's supplies, and the west is a particularly rich field for such an enterprise. At the main plant the T. Mueller people employ 900 hands.

Winnipeg has been favored of late with visits by many big men. Among these were Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Charles Bessborough and Lord Desborough. Lord Desborough addressed the Winnipeg Canadian Club, and laid down the principle of solidarity in the Empire through trade conferences and athletics. Lord Desborough's address, however, did not lean strongly to athletics in spite of his predilection that way, but gave the club members an excellent talk on trade relations between the several parts of the Empire.

The annual flower show of the Manitoba Provincial Horticultural Association was held last week, and made an excellent display of flowers from all over the province. The vegetable show was especially fine, and Manitoba apples, plums and grapes of excellent quality were features of the show. A party of ten British editors of magazines and newspapers passed through Winnipeg last week. They were entertained by the city and the Industrial Bureau, and spent a day at the Pointe du Bois power plant. Lieutenant Governor D. C. Cameron presided at the dinner given to the party at the Manitoba Club. The party was in charge of J. Obed Smith, formerly immigration commissioner here, and now stationed in London, Eng.

A GRANITE BOMB.

Jack Frost Hurlled It Down into the Yosemite Valley.

Delicate frost tracings on the window panes seem to be the work of fanciful and harmless sportiveness, but the hand that forms them is capable of greater deeds and of other kinds. Mr. J. S. Emerton Chase, in "Yosemite Trails," describes an experience that must have been wonderfully impressive to the spectator. He had been spending some weeks in exploring the Yosemite valley and the "great rocks," like El Capitan, that wall it in.

Standing one day of late autumn about the middle of the valley, I was startled by a report like a cannon shot, which filled the whole valley with echoes that roared and boomed, repeated and multiplied, in a long continued, glorious tumult.

As the deafening sound died away in sudden mutterings under the vizzor of El Capitan I was able to distinguish the point of attack by the long, clattering descent of a vast quantity of rock.

The night had been a cold one in the valley, and on the seven to eight thousand foot levels of the upper rim the temperature must have dropped almost to zero.

Frost, working quietly with his Archimedean lever, had just succeeded in shifting from the shoulder of the sentinel a trifle of fifty tons or so of granite. For near a thousand feet the boulder fell sheer, swift and silent; then, striking the cliff, it burst like a bomb, shattered into a myriad flying shards and splinters and dislodged a smother of fragments that trickled down to the valley in a stream that lasted for minutes.

Then from the spot where the boulder had struck dust began to rise into the sunny air, slowly building up and burgeoning like a summer cloud and every whit as snowy. It was the flour of granite, powdered instantaneously by the terrific shock.

GOWNS AND OMENS.

Odd Superstitions That Darken the Dressmaker's Shop.

"Women who wear fine dresses are as superstitious as the girls who make them," said a dressmaker. "If the little accidents that happen in the workroom were not mercifully concealed from the owners of rich gowns they would be sick with apprehension half the time. I had one customer who refused to accept a very expensive dress because a girl who assisted with the fitting dropped a pair of scissors, which fell point down and stuck in the floor. That meant an order for mourning within six months. The customer hoped that by refusing the hood dress she could avert the calamity, but the precaution was useless. In less than three months her father was dead."

"Girls are especially particular in their work on wedding dresses, for if a tiny drop of blood from a pricked finger should fall on the gown the bride would surely die before the end of the year. Then there is green thread. Whether the customer is there to see it or not, no dressmaker will keep green thread near spools of another color. Green thread used for basting means the return of a dress for alterations, and there is enough trouble of that kind in a dressmaking establishment without deliberately bidding for it."

"Women who are themselves superstitious are never surprised or offended at a sewing girl's untidy coiffure. The girls tumble their hair about on purpose when working on a large order, for it is a sacred belief among dressmakers that a hair inadvertently worked into the garment shows that more work is coming soon from the same customer."—New York Sun.

A Hospital Nurse's Hands.

As an example of tradesmen's hands you ever notice the hands of the hospital nurse? The soft white hand which in fiction is occupied in cooling fevered brows does not exist and could not. It is a skilled hand, but its work makes it rough and chapped. Try bathing your hands in disinfectants twenty times a day and you will find that, look after them as you may, they will soon be seamed with cracks, which an east wind often turns to bleeding cuts. And as they are work-hard for some twelve or thirteen hours a day the nurse takes a somewhat larger size in gloves than most women. If you ever see the photograph of a hospital nurse you may observe that she prefers to keep those hands behind her back.—London Chronicle.

Longest Family Tree.

The biggest family tree in the world is believed to be the one which traces the genealogy of Queen Elizabeth back to King David and thence to Adam, or at least as near to Adam as one could get. The coat of arms is given in almost every case, with full particulars of the dates of births and deaths. The labor of providing coats of arms is abandoned before Methuselah's time, but the chart measures forty-five feet and certainly does take one through a maze of nobility.

An Afterthought.

"Ye-es," remarked a young husband at breakfast, "these biscuits are pretty good, but don't you think there ought to be a little more?"
"Your mother made them," interrupted the wife quickly.
—"Of them?" ended the husband, with a flash of inspiration.

Man is his own star, and that soul that can be honest is the only perfect man.—Fletcher.

BALLET DANCERS.

Ling Training and a Ceaseless Grind of Hard Work Are Theirs.

The modern Imperial ballet schools of St. Petersburg and Moscow are under government control, forming, with the theaters and dramatic schools, a department of the ministry of the court. Pupils, both male and female, are entered at the early age of ten years—seldom older. After the necessary nomination has been obtained—by no means an easy matter nowadays—a stringent examination regarding health, strength, beauty of form and natural gracefulness has to be passed before the child is finally accepted. From the time it becomes a luminate the whole of its education, secular and artistic, is taken in hand, and some years of training are necessary before it is considered ripe to appear in public.

The dancer's life is a ceaseless round of hard work. All, even great artists, when at home take regular daily lessons in addition to the daily rehearsals for the next performance which are demanded, however old and well known the ballet. Thus an average of five to six hours' dancing a day is rather the rule than the exception, popular ballerinas in demand at charity performances and artistic at homes often dancing as much as eight hours in the twenty-four.

Trained artists are kept to design in every detail of period and subject, the dresses, scenery and accessories—a task obviously requiring much imagination and much knowledge—and often as many as 150 personages appear on the stage at the same time. Even the orchestra leaders qualify especially for ballet music, having no place in the orchestra at any other time.—London World.

THE FOURTH DIMENSION.

To Catch a Glimpse of It Just Get Delirium Tremens.

The majority of us are like brutes. We believe in the reality of things. Science, more hospitable, acknowledges the fourth dimension and with it the constant parade before our eyes of things and events ordinarily unseen. The phenomena of delirium tremens forms a case in point. The shapes which the layman believes the patient only imagines are really seen and are rendered visible through the excitation of the pineal gland, which now is the rudimentary organ of what once was psychic vision. Alcohol stimulates this gland. The drunkard in his afternoons sees with his own hideousness of shapes which his own hideousness has attracted to him. For they are there, or, rather, they are here, about us in the fourth dimension, precisely as there are other shapes as gracious as these are revolting. Only ordinarily we do not see them. There are, though, those who can and do, and without being drunkards either.

Thinkers as sober as Jevons and Babbage go a bit further. They will, if you let them, tell you that whatever occurs in the privacy of a room remains photographed in it. A mere extension of this enables occultists to say that nothing has ever occurred anywhere which is not also photographed; that in the ether above us is the great picture gallery of the world.

In India, at Adyar, the chief lieu of theosophy, this gallery is constantly being studied. The results, occasionally bizarre, are sometimes trivial. It has been found that Herbert Spencer was Aristotle; Gladstone, Cicero; Tennyson, Ovid.—Edgar Saltus in Forum.

Opened His Eyes to the Future.

"Dickie, I'm awfully sorry you use tobacco. I don't like it, and mamma simply loathes it. Will you stop when we are married?"
—"Isn't that asking a lot, dearie?" asked Dick.

"I wouldn't care for myself," answered the girl, "but you know it makes mamma deeply sick."
—"Well, then," he promised cheerfully, "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll never smoke when your mamma is with us."
She threw her arms around him.
—"Darling," she murmured, "that's so good of you! I was afraid you'd insist on smoking once in awhile after we were married!"—New York Globe.

The Iron Cross.

The Iron Cross, an order of knighthood, was established by Frederick William III. of Prussia in March, 1813. The order was founded in order to honor patriotic bravery in the war against France. It was revived by Emperor William I. during the Franco-Russian war and awarded by him to his son for his great victory at Wissembourg on Aug. 4, 1870. Later on the order was bestowed most generously, some 40,000 persons being decorated between 1870 and 1872.

Expert Advice.

The prison turnkey found the two cellmates deeply engrossed. One pored over the market reports of a newspaper and figured on the margin with a pencil. His cellmate sat expectant. "Bill," said the mathematician at last, "you could make \$34 a night stealin' hogs in Iowa."—Success Magazine.

Kept Him Guessing.

"The course of true love never does run smooth."
—"Well, it's a good thing. When a young man finds things running too smoothly he is apt to get bored and wander away."—Kansas City Journal.

A Poor Recommendation.

"He means well," she said.
—"Say no more," he replied. "I know now exactly what sort of a fool he is!"—Detroit Free Press.

HARDWARE

We keep practical workmen in our tin shop and are prepared to do all job work promptly.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. & R. W. MEIKLEJOHN

Phone No. 13

The Sugar Monopoly

The sugar men of the United States are punishing the people for trying to break their monopoly by dissolving their trust. That their monopoly is not broken is shown by defiant and repeated increases in the price of sugar, which went up, first from ten cents a hundred pounds, later another ten cents, and now has gone up fifteen cents more. There seems to be no reason why this process should not continue, except in the common-sense of the monopolists, who must see that however legally impossible it may be to break their despotism, there is a point beyond which the people will not stand it. How they will fight it in the last resort is not obvious; but for the present they have only to take off the duty, and that is what the sugar men are bringing upon themselves and that is surely what is coming. The sugar trust was fined recently for its misdeeds, about a quarter of a million dollars; within the past few days it has taxed the people several million dollars in revenge, and is still increasing the burden. This will put the limelight on the fact that the government, under protection, cannot protect the people. These protectionists in this extortion are just as foolish as our own in their opposition to reciprocity. They are preparing vengeance against themselves.—Montreal Witness.

Since the above was written the announcement has been made that sugar has advanced 20 cents per hundred pounds.

Several fires occurred in Belleville last week, and from many suspicious circumstances, they were all supposed to be of incendiary origin. A "firebug" is a most despicable character, and should have the severest punishment meted out.

The implicit confidence which many people have in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, is founded on their experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures of colic, diarrhoea and dysentery that it has effected. For sale by all dealers.

Escaped the Bullets.

Dr. James Craik, who was Washington's family physician, was with the Father of His Country in the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and the next year he attended General Braddock in his fatal campaign. Fifteen years later, while exploring wild lands in the western districts of Virginia, Dr. Craik encountered a band of Indians led by an aged chief, who informed the physician through an interpreter that he had made a long journey to see Colonel Washington, at whom in the battle of Monongahela he had fired his rifle fifteen times and ordered all his young men to do the same. In fact, Washington had two horses killed under him that day, and his coat was pierced with four bullets, yet he left the battlefield unscathed.

A Chemical Experiment.

When the genial Quaker, Isaac T. Hopper, met a boy with a dirty face or hands he would stop him and inquire if he ever studied chemistry. The boy, with a wondering stare, would answer, "No."
—"Well, then, I will teach thee how to perform a curious chemical experiment," said Friend Hopper. "Go home, take a piece of soap, put it in water and rub it briskly on thy hands and face. Thou hast no idea what a beautiful froth it will make and how much whiter thy skin will be. That's a chemical experiment. I advise thee to try it."—Life of Isaac T. Hopper.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star	1.80
The Weekly Witness	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
Farm and Dairy	1.75
The Farmers Advocate, weekly	2.25
The Home Journal, Toronto	1.60
Youth's Companion, Boston	2.75

If you knew the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for lame back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

HAND
US YOUR
ORDERS
FOR

JOB PRINTING
THE WORK IS
THE BEST
THE PRICE IS
RIGHT

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion as to whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through MUNN & CO. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$3.50 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.
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Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are swayed" by the laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. **HARLOW & HARRISON**, Experts, New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

THE
Stirling News-Argus

Is published every THURSDAY at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Morton's drug store.

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will

be charged. Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

PER INCH PER WEEK

WHEN INSERTED FOR

1 YEAR, 8000, 3 000

Half col. down to half col. 75 800

Quarter col. down to quarter col. 50 400

Quarter col. down to 2 inches 10 100

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for business of the professional, literary, scientific, artistic, dramatic, musical, theatrical, etc., etc., rates will not be held to include. Advertisements of individual members of the profession, etc., etc., will be charged at the ordinary rates, properly to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$1 for six months; \$2 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$4 for one month. One-inch, \$5 per year; \$2 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$4 for one month. Half-inch, \$3 per year; \$2 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$4 for one month. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, loc. per line short notice, 50 per cent. advance, and no insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in the best style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 2.

THE STORE That Satisfies

SMILE

A Face that cannot smile ought to be a face that can't eat.
THE WINNER IS THE SMILER

We want you to come in and take a look at our New Fall Stock, and if all the good things you'll see don't make you smile, well then—

You ought to see the new productions for the coming season in high class Suitings, Overcoatings, etc. The patterns and colorings will make you think you are in Wonderland, and you will want to be toggled out in an up-to-the-minute suit. Don't wait until the other chap gets the suit you want, he'll smile then.

New Fall Underwear, Shirts, Gloves, Hats and Caps, and last but not least,

THE WARD BRAND OF READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING AT

FRED. T. WARD'S
THE MEN'S WEAR MAN

COOK & FOX

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

It affords us great pleasure
to announce our

Fall Millinery Opening

And Style Show

TO BE HELD

SEPTEMBER 21st and 22nd

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

Comprising the latest Paris and New York Pattern Hats, along with original creations from our work rooms. Remember, we import our Millinery, Trimmings, Ribbons, etc., direct from the OLD COUNTRY. Therefore our prices are as low as the lowest. Styles the latest.

Don't Fail to See

Our new Fall Dress Suitings, Tweeds, Dress Silks, Ready-made Skirts and Coats, Sweater Coats, and newest novelties.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

Highest price for
produce

Phone
43

Goods delivered
promptly

COOK & FOX

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Rest and
Undivided Profits
Total Assets (Over)
May 31st 1911. \$50,000,000

No Man Remains Poor
who saves every week,
or month, or year, a
certain amount, no
matter how small. Few ever get rich without doing so.

The Savings Department of this Bank provides a safe place for your savings to accumulate, and grow with the interest which is added half-yearly.

\$1.00 or upward is enough for the first deposit. Money may be withdrawn whenever you need it.

Stirling Branch—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Spring Brook Branch—E. S. Theaker, Act'g Manager.

Rawdon Council

Rawdon Town Hall, Sept. 18th, 1911
Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members present: J. R. Cooke, E. W. Hawkins, Fred Jeffs, and Robt. Vance. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Correspondence read and filed.

Complaint was made that some stone had been dumped in front of lot 8 in the 8th concession. The Council ordered the Road Surveyor to see that they were removed.

The Road Surveyor was instructed to go and let job on Seymour Town Line of \$30.00 providing Seymour supplemented.

By-Law No. 312 was passed in regular order appointing Richard Bailey Collector at a salary of \$85.00.

Moved by Mr. Cooke, seconded by Mr. Jeffs that the following accounts be paid. Carried.

Jesse Barlow, 96 yds. gravel, \$4.80
Thos. Ryan, 61 yds. gravel, 3.05
Angus Farrell 250 yds. gravel, 12.95
W. F. Bateman, Minute Book, 1.50
G. A. Johnson, Tile for culvert, 3.22
Con. 2 Lot 21, 0.50
Jas. Warren 130 yds. gravel, 6.50
H. W. Sabine, on salary, 45.00
Amos Parks, gravel, 1.20

Council adjourned to meet Friday Dec. 15th, 1911.

W. F. BATEMAN, Clerk.

Spring Brook

The Sunday School here will observe Rally Day next Sunday. In the forenoon an interesting programme will be given and essays read on "Robert Raikes," the founder of the Sabbath Schools, who died one hundred years ago. In the evening at 7.30 Mr. Tummon, Reeve of West Huntingdon, will preach. The church will be decorated with flowers. Collections in aid of the Sunday School fund.

The Rev. Dr. Moore, has returned from a holiday trip, and preached last Sunday on "Winning Forces."

R. J. Moore and his bride have taken up housekeeping here.

Young Rupert Garrison has left for the West to join his mother. He was the recipient of some nice presents before leaving.

Madoc Junction Items

Several from here attended the Camp meeting at Ivanhoe on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Fitchett spent a few days in Toronto during the exhibition.

Mrs. Seeley, Stirling, spent a day last week with her mother, Mrs. H. Clark.

Rev. and Mrs. Tonkin made a few calls at this appointment last Thursday, they having returned from a few week's holidays.

Mr. Andrews received word last week that his brother, Rev. G. W. Andrews, of Alymer was very low and left for a short visit on Friday.

Mr. Andrews has been on the sick list himself.

Mr. Albert Eggleton is also on the sick list.

Miss Olive Hugo is the new school teacher in charge of the school here.

Miss Harris, Miss Barker and Miss Grace Pinkle, of Belleville, visited Mrs. Andrews recently.

Mr. Guy Winters of the G. T. R. staff, Campbellford, has been relieving here.

Rev. E. A. Tonkin gave a splendid sermon here on Sunday from the text "Render unto God the things which are God's." He said that men should be sure their vote was for God and the right.

The heavy frost of last week destroyed a large portion of the buckwheat crop of Ontario. There was an unusually large area in this grain and it promised exceptionally well until last week's freeze came. Corn, little of which had been cut, was also caught but little of it will be materially damaged for silo purposes.

W. C. Schmalin, living near Midland Minn., was attracted by a commotion in one room of his house, and investigating found that a rattlesnake which had ventured in at the open door had got tangled up with a sheet of sticky fly paper and was tying himself into closer and closer knots in his efforts to get away. The snake could not break loose from the hold of the paper, and was soon put out of the way by the use of a handy club.

Running up and down stairs, sweeping and bending over making beds, will not make a woman healthy or beautiful. She must get out of doors, walk a mile or two every day, and take Chamberlain's Tablets to improve her digestion and regulate her bowels. For sale by all dealers.

Canadian Cheese in

Great Britain

Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, who is in Great Britain, writes to Farm and Dairy:

"Since my arrival in Britain, I have visited most of the large cheese centres, and have examined cheese from every district in Ontario, as well as the makes from almost every other country, and have had a splendid opportunity of comparing our Canadian cheese with other makes. I am pleased to say that the comparisons have been very favorable to our cheese."

"When making inquiries as to the quality most suitable to the trade, a very common expression of the merchants is: Give us the quality of your best Belleville's and Brockville's, and we will wish for nothing better." The quality of these cheese they describe as follows: Close-boring, smooth texture, mild flavor, uniform size neat appearance. This quality is in great demand and is being retailed at 8d. and 9d. a pound. I would strongly advise our makers to make this kind of cheese.

"I do not want to give the impression that all our cheese arriving in this country are of this type, as quite a number of the cheese arriving at the present time are showing slight acidity; while others are too green, and neither of those qualities are well thought of by the merchants whom I have met."

"Owing to the very dry weather this season, in this country, and the consequent falling off of dairy products, there will likely be an active demand for the best Canadian cheese, as stocks held here are light, and it would appear as though prices will rule high for the balance of the season."

Mineral Production

The total value of the mineral production of Canada during the past year exceeded \$105,000,000, an increase of \$13,209,517 over that of the preceding year, an increase of 14 per cent., according to a preliminary report by the Department of Mines. There has been an increased production in nearly every province, the only decline being shown by New Brunswick. Ontario leads with 40 per cent. of the total for Canada.

In silver production alone, there was an increase of 16 per cent., chiefly credited to the Cobalt and adjacent districts. Ontario's silver output amounted to \$15,711,513.

Local Option Repeal Contests

Repeal contests will be brought on by liquor men in a number of municipalities this year, notably Owen Sound where temperance people are preparing for a strenuous fight, and are entering upon the campaign with greater confidence than ever. They are well organized and thoroughly alive to the strategic importance that Owen Sound occupies in the great anti-bar-room war in this Province.

In this connection mention might be made of a peculiar bit of legislative jockeying at the last session of the Legislature. The bill to amend the Liquor License Act as at first introduced by the Government contained a provision that in every municipality under local option the repealing by-law should require a three-fifths majority. This was, however, stricken out before the bill received its third reading, the explanation of the Provincial Secretary being that it was inserted by clerical error.

The Intelligencer of Monday publishes a special despatch from Toronto stating that "immediately after the Dominion elections Premier Whitney will issue writs for a general election in Ontario, and the vote will be taken late in October or early in November. There are nine by-elections necessary, and the Legislature has only one more session to run in any event."

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

STERLING HALL

Next week is Fair week and visitors will find our stock for Fall very complete in every department. It will be a pleasure to show you through whether you buy or not. We emphasize particularly our showings of Furs, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Men's Clothing and Underwear.



Ladies' Cloth Coats

New up-to-the-minute goods
in Plain and Fancy Cloths. Priced
much in favor of the buyer, at....
....\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 to \$20.00

Girls' Cloth Coats

Coats for the children in
Navies, Browns, Greens and
Fancies, at.....
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00 to
\$8.00



A Foreword For Furs

Our critical buying has gathered the best in qualities and values in the Canadian market. They are priced to our customers advantage and cannot be matched for value.

LADIES' FUR LINED COATS.—Best Broadcloth shell, Canadian rat lined, natural Sable trim, value for \$75.00 on sale at.....\$60.00

LADIES' FUR LINED COATS.—Fine Broadcloth shell, rat lined, natural Sable trim, value for \$60.00 on sale at.....\$45.00

MEN'S CANADIAN RAT LINED COATS.—Otter collar, fine Beaver shells, good value at \$60, special at.....\$50.00

An endless chain variety of Muffs, Stoles, Scarfs, Cap-erines, etc., at most reasonable prices.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Whatever your needs in Men's and Boys' clothing, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, etc., we are now ready to supply for fall in the most dependable qualities and correct styles.

WATERPROOF COATS AND TOPPER OVERCOATS at.....\$4.00, \$7.50, \$10.00

WORSTED SUITS for men. Very special at.....\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00

OYERCOATS in Convert, Presto, and other adjustable collars, special values at.....\$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00

SWEATER COATS in all sizes at...75c. up to \$3.00

NOTE—We have openings for good, smart boys and girls to learn the business.

W. R. MATHER

Bank of Montreal

Established - 1817

CAPITAL, ALL PAID UP.....\$14,400,000.00

REST.....12,000,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....961,789.11

A General Banking Business done.

Stirling Branch
Bank Corner

H. R. BOULTON,
Manager.

CLOSE QUARTERS;

OR, THE HOUSE IN THE RUE BARBETTE

CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd)

Brett stopped the driver some little distance short of the house itself, as he did not wish to attract the attention of a knot of curious sightseers in the street. He asked Winter to precede him and make known the fact that he was coming, so that there would be no delay at the door. This the detective really agreed to, and Brett rapidly took in the main external features of the house which had become the scene of such a remarkable tragedy.

It was a palatial structure, built on the sombre lines of the Early Victorian period. Miss Talbot's brief description of the measures taken to protect its occupants from interference was fully borne out by its aspect. There was no access to the basement; the main entrance was situated at the side; all the ground-floor and first-story windows facing into the street were fitted with immovable wooden venetians. Presumably those on the Park side were similarly secured, whilst the back wall abutted on to that of another mansion, equally large and strongly built, tenanted by a well-known peer.

Truly, it required a genius almost unrivalled in the annals of crime to murder four people and steal diamonds worth millions in such a place whilst guarded by twelve London policemen and under the special protection of the Home Office.

The appearance of Winter at the door caused the gaping idlers in the street to endeavor to draw nearer to the mysterious portals. Thereupon three policemen on duty outside hustled the mob back, and Brett took advantage of the confusion thus created to slip to the doorway almost unperceived. One of the police constables turned round to make a grab at him, but a signal from the confere inside prevented this, and Brett quickly found himself within a spacious entrance hall with the door closed and bolted behind him.

Winter was talking to two uniformed inspectors, to whom he had explained the barrister's mission and credentials.

"We have here, Mr. Brett," he said, "Inspector Walters, who was on duty until 10 o'clock on Monday night, and Inspector Sharpe, who relieved him. They will both tell you exactly what took place."

"Thank you," said the barrister, "but it will expedite matters if you gentlemen will first accompany me over the scene of the crime. I will then be able to understand more accurately what happened. Suppose we start here. I presume that this is where the police guard was stationed?"

Inspector Walters assumed the role of guide. "I was in charge of the first guard established a month ago," he said, "and the arrangements I then made have been adhered to without deviation night and day ever since."

From the outer door a short passage of a few feet led up half a dozen steps into a large reception-room, the entrance to which was closed by a light double door, half glass. On both sides of the first short passage were two small apartments, such as are often used in London mansions for the purposes of cloak-rooms. The doors from these rooms opened into the inner hall. A large dining-room was situated on the left or Park side, and on the right was a breakfast, or morning-room. At the back of the reception hall a handsome staircase led from left to right to the upper floors, whilst a doorway beneath the staircase gave access to the kitchens and basement offices.

"Here," said the inspector, pointing to the foot of the staircase, "two police constables were constantly stationed. Another stood there," indicating the passage to the kitchen, "and a fourth at the glass door. As the outer basement entrance was not only securely fastened by bolts and bars, but actually bricked up inside, it was absolutely impossible for any person to enter or leave the house save by the front door, nor could any one go from the kitchen to the upper part of the house without passing under the observation of all four constables. I arranged my guards in military fashion, having three men for each post, with one hour on duty and two hours off, but the same men were never on guard together at definite hours, as they were relieved at varying times. You will understand that I considered it a very responsible task to safeguard these premises, and thought it best to render it impossible for any section of the force under my command to take part in a conspiracy, although such a thing was in itself most improbable."

They then ascended the staircase and found themselves on the first floor.

There were six spacious apartments on this story, and all of them had originally opened on to the landing. The special precautions taken to guard the diamonds of the Turkish mission had altered all that. Five doorways had been bricked up, the result being that admission to the whole set of rooms could be obtained only through the first door that faced the top of the staircase.

This apartment was luxuriously furnished, and Inspector Walters explained that the Turkish Envoy and his suite passed the working hours of each day there after they had personally thrown open the other apartments to the diamond polishers and unlocked the safes in which the gems were stored, when work ceased on the previous day.

"His Excellency," said the inspector, "kept the keys of this room and the others, together with those of the safes, in his own possession night and day. He slept upstairs, and so did the other two gentlemen. No one was allowed to come to this floor except the confidential servant, named Hussein, who used to bring coffee, cigars and newspapers or other things the gentlemen might require together with their lunch in the middle of the day. The workmen brought their lunch with them, so that they came in and out once a day only."

"Were did this confidential servant sleep?" said Brett.

"I believe he used to lie curled up on the rug outside his Excellency's door."

"And the other servants?"

"They all slept in the basement."

"What were they, Turks or Christians?"

"Well, sir," said the inspector with a smile, "two of them were Turks in costume, whilst three were Christians in appearance. That is the best I can say for the Christians, as they were Frenchmen, though certainly the cook was a first-rate chef. Of course, we all got our meals here whilst on duty."

"Did his Excellency and the other members of the mission eat food prepared in the ordinary way?"

"Oh, yes; they appreciated French dishes as keenly as anybody might do."

"It was in this room, then," continued Brett, "that the murders took place?"

"Yes; I suppose that must be so," said the inspector. "But my friend here," pointing to Inspector Sharpe, "can tell that part of the story better than I can."

They passed into the inner rooms, which were quite silent and deserted, and presented a strange appearance considering the character of the house and its locality. Although the ceilings were decorated with beautiful paintings and fringed with superbly embazoned mouldings, although the walls were papered with material that cost as much per yard as good silk, each apartment was occupied with workmen's benches, and curious devices for cutting and polishing diamonds.

In the first room were two small safes, one of which was intended to receive the gems under treatment at the close of each day's work; the other held certain valuable materials required in the diamond cutter's operations. Three of the rooms were on the Park side, and it was here that the small colony of skilled artisans had been installed.

The other two rooms were not tenanted, nor had any communicating doors been broken through the walls in order to gain access to them.

The windows of the three apartments occupied by the workmen were not only guarded by strong iron bars, but possessed the additional security of external wire blinds, of exceedingly small mesh. Each window admitted plenty of light, and could be raised to allow a free circulation of air, but it was seemingly quite impossible for any active communication to take place with the outside. The three rooms looked out over a small enclosed lawn which was separated from the park by a brick wall surmounted by iron railings. All the fireplaces had been closed with bricks and mortar.

"You will see, sir," said the inspector, when he had called Brett's attention to these details, "that mysterious though the murders were they were as nothing compared with the disappearance of the diamonds. Every person who came downstairs was most carefully and methodically searched each time he passed the constable on duty at the bottom. It may be admitted that a few small stones could be so secreted as to escape observation, but some of these stones were so large that such a notion is not to be thought of, whilst the size of the great diamond which Mr. Talbot christened the 'Hen's Egg' rendered

ed its transference past the searchers beneath absolutely impossible. There was no humbug about the search, you will understand, Mr. Brett. People had to take their boots off, open their mouths, and hand over their hats, coats, sticks, or umbrellas for inspection. Every part of their clothing was scrutinized, and the contents of their pockets, money, watches, keys, and the rest, thoroughly examined. These were our orders, and they were strictly obeyed. Mr. Talbot himself being the first to insist that the regulation should be carried out rigidly, so far as he was concerned. Why, one day a Cabinet Minister came here to see the diamonds. He was elderly and stout, and did not like at all having to take off his boots, I can assure you, as he nearly got apoplexy whilst lacing them up again."

During the inspector's running comments Brett had carefully scrutinized each of the windows. He at once came to the conclusion, by a simple analysis of the possibilities, that by no other means than through the barrier of iron wire had the diamonds passed out of the house; but the most thorough examination failed to reveal any loophole by which this achievement had been accomplished. He opened each of the windows, tested every iron bar, and saw that the fastenings of the external blind were undisturbed, whilst the fine wire mesh showed no irregularities in its pattern wherein any defect would at once be visible.

"We have done all that long since, sir," said the second police officer, smiling at the obviousness of an amateur's method of inspection, for it happened that he had never met the barrister before, though he had often heard of him.

"You have?" said Brett, with the slightest tinge of sarcasm in his voice. "Did you do this?" and he commenced to thump with a clenched fist upon every portion of the external screen that he could reach.

"No, we did not," said the policeman, "and I don't see that it is going to accomplish anything except hurt your hand."

"That may be so," murmured Brett, "but the diamonds went this way and none other."

He tested every portion of one window screen in this manner without effect. Then he approached the second window, and, beginning at the left-hand top corner, did the same thing. Suddenly an exclamation came from the three interested watchers. In the centre of the lower part of the screen Brett's hand made a visible impression upon the iron wire. Using no more force than had been applied to other portions, the blow served to tear a section of the blind about eight inches across. Instantly the barrister ceased operations, and, producing a pocket-microscope, minutely examined the rent.

"I expected as much," he said, taking hold of the torn part of the screen and giving it a vigorous pull, with the result that a small piece measuring about eight inches by six, came bodily out. "This has been cut away, as you will see, by some instrument which did not even bend the wire. It was subsequently replaced, whilst the fractured parts were sufficiently cemented by some composition to retain this section in its place, and practically defy observation."

There was nothing for it but force to reveal it thus early. No doubt in time the composition would have dried, or been washed away, and then this bit of the screen would have fallen out by the action of the wind and weather. Here, at any rate, is a hole in your defensive armor." He held out the piece of conviction to the discomfited Sharpe, who surveyed it in silence.

It was not part of Brett's business in life, however, to snatch plaudits from astounded policemen. "This is a mere nothing," he continued. "Of course, there must have been some such means of getting the diamonds out of the premises. Let us return to the ante-room and there you can tell me the exact history of events on Monday evening."

(To be continued.)

HOW CLOVES GROW.

Cloves are the unexpanded flower-buds of a beautiful evergreen tree which grows only in tropical countries. The buds are at first a pale color, and gradually become green, after which they develop into a bright red, when they are ready for collecting. During the drying process they are exposed to the smoke of a wood-fire, and then to the action of the sun, which accounts for their dark-brown color when ready for the market. The clove-tree, which attains a height of 30 feet, is a native of the Indian group of islands in the Spice Islands, but in the last few centuries it has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world. Cloves were one of the principal Oriental spices which early excited the cupidity of Western commercial communities, having been the basis of a rich and lucrative trade since the early part of the Christian era.

Even the watch a man keeps on his tongue will run down occasionally.

On the Farm

FOR THE HOG RAISER.

If pigs farrowed early in March do not reach 275 pounds by the first week of November there is something wrong about the feeding. Oregon Experiment Station shows that one acre of good clover for growing hogs represents a value of \$44.

Too much corn for the brood sow means small litters.

Too many farmers kill their good brood sows because of the temptation to sell for the high prices. This is a mistake.

While there is considerable investment in the brood sows, still it pays better to keep the good ones because they will produce more uniform pigs, more of them and will raise them better.

It is a good plan to soak shelled corn for the hogs and if it is ground before it is soaked so much the better.

Oats for the brood sow will produce better muscle for the pigs.

The ultimate end of the hog is pork and the quicker the growth to market maturity the more profit there is in it for the feeder.

COWS MUST HAVE A REST.

Too many farmers milk their cows from calf to calf. In some states the law forbids the selling of milk of cows within two weeks of calving or five days after. This rest is none too long and in fact young heifers would do better if they were given a longer rest before calving.

We once heard a farmer at County Institute defend his practice of milking his cows up to the last moment on the ground that he worked every day and wanted his cows to do the same.

A woman asked him if he did not rest on Sunday and he rather shamefacedly replied that he worked every day in the week, particularly during the summer months.

Not much use arguing with a man like that, but experience shows that it is much better for the health and usefulness of the cow, especially heifers, to give her at least a month's rest during the year.

A cow is a milk machine it is true and we want to get all we can out of her, but like machines made of steel and wood, she must be given time for repairs or she will wear out all too quickly.

NOTES OF THE SHEEPFOLD.

Sheep are comfort lovers and the man who neglects to provide them with good, dry shelter makes a costly error.

Many a bunch of promising feeders go to the country and return with indication of being half starved.

It is the gains that the lambs make during the fall that determine the feeder's profits.

Hothouse lamb is now as popular as baby-beef and an up-to-date flockman does not keep his lambs until they are fully matured unless for breeding purposes.

No female can expect to transmit to her offspring better qualities than she possesses herself unless she is mated with a sire with greater prepotency.

Do not go into sheep breeding. Grow into it. Begin in a small way. You will find many unexpected problems constantly coming up and if you go into it largely at first you will find a great deal of trouble and disappointment. There is much that has to be learned by long and thoughtful experience.

A LADY LECTURER Feeds Nerves and Brains Scientifically.

A lady lecturer writes from Philadelphia concerning the use of right food and how she is enabled to without the strain and wear and tear of her arduous occupation. She says:

"Though improper food, imperfectly digested, my health was completely wrecked, and I attribute my recovery entirely to the regular use of Grape-Nuts food. It has, I assure you, proved an inestimable boon to me."

"Almost immediately after beginning the use of Grape-Nuts I found a gratifying change in my condition. The terrible weakness that formerly prostrated me after a few hours of work, was perceptibly lessened and is now only a memory—it never returns."

"Ten days after beginning on Grape-Nuts I experienced a wonderful increase in mental vigor and physical energy, and continued use has entirely freed me from the miserable insomnia and nervousness from which I used to suffer so much. I find Grape-Nuts very palatable and would not be without the crisp, delicious food for even a day on any consideration. Indeed, I always carry it with me on my lecture tours."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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who get little exercise, feel better all round for an occasional dose of
"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives.
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LETTERS OF A SON IN THE MAKING TO HIS DAD.

—By REX McEVROY

[Mr. McEvoy will write for this paper a series of letters from the west. They will appear from time to time under the above heading, and will give a picture of the great Canadian west from the standpoint of a young Ontario man going out there to make his way. These letters should be full of interest for every Ontario father.]

No. 4.

Calgary, Sept. 4th, 1911.

My dear Dad—

You will see I am still in Calgary.

It is not that I am particularly taken with the town, but I have been knocking about with Mr. Renwick and finding out something about the country. You know I told you in my first letter that he and his three sons were on their way out to take up some of the C. P. R. irrigated lands. I was out to his place last Friday and stayed overnight with them. It is what is called a ready-made farm. The Canadian Pacific will break, harrow, seed and fence from 50 acres up, will put up buildings, and bore a well, so that you can go right on the farm with the crop growing and move right into your house.

Of course they don't do it for nothing, but as you can pay for it in ten annual instalments along with the ten instalments for the land, it is spread over pretty well. Mr. Renwick reckons the farm will carry itself after the first year. He is all enthusiastic over the district. The company has demonstration farms close by, and they have pure bred sires of first rate breeds of live-stock, which are free for settlers' use.

Mr. Renwick knew some people who have located here, and that is why he came out. They say that the irrigation is like insurance against the loss of the crop through lack of moisture at the growing time. In 1908 oats were over 100 bushels to the acre, wheat 60 bushels and barley 51.

Mr. Charleton, who has a place near Strathmore, says that 1910 was the driest season for many years, yet all the crops round there had some sort of a crop even without irrigation. With irrigation in the fall they are sure of good crops. People differ as to when the water should be let in from the irrigation canals. P. J. Umbrite, who has a place near Gleichen, says some people don't believe in putting the water on newly sown land, but he never cut finer oats than where he did this. He says that the best time to irrigate is late in the fall when the crops are off, and in the spring.

Quite a few people are going in largely for growing sugar beets in this district. They grow a good quality and can sell all they have at \$5 a ton anywhere in the irrigation block. This block is no small thing. It is forty miles north and south and 150 miles east and west. There are 1,500,000 acres in it. You strike the irrigation canal on the train a couple of hours before you get to Calgary, and it certainly looks a big work. They say it is the largest in the western hemisphere. It cost \$5,000,000, and there are 2,900 miles of ditches—imagine! If they were put end to end they would reach from Toronto to Vancouver and stick out into the ocean at that! And it is said that the company intend to spend \$12,000,000 more in extending the irrigation system.

The winters here are quite mild—so

mild that they don't go in for any sports at Calgary that require snow. Horses are wintered out. Alberta is still quite a cattle raising place. The cured prairie grass puts on a finish, so they say, almost as good as grain. There is a big trade in cattle with British Columbia and the Yukon, as well as a big export trade.

The country is building up at a tremendous rate. Alberta has a population of 400,000, and when you go through it on the railway you wonder where it is all stowed away. You would think that there would be more houses along the railway than there are. But when you think that Alberta is bigger than either France or Germany, and twice as big as the British Isles with their millions, it is easy to understand that there is plenty of room for 400,000 without overcrowding. But just to show how the country is developing in 1900 there were not 500 acres in the Province sown to winter wheat, while in 1909 there were 305,000 acres. That's going some. Last year, 20,000 acres were settled every day, in Alberta alone. They say that 200,000 Americans came into Canada in 1910, bringing with them in cash and settlers' effects as much as \$250,000,000.

There were about the same number of settlers from Great Britain and Europe. The western provinces keep pace with the growth of population in the matter of schools, and the people here say that the rural schools are in no way behind those in Ontario.

The cities, of course, are growing just as quickly as the country. Why, ten years ago Regina had a population of only 2,000, and now it has 22,500. Regina is the centre of a district of about 60,000 square miles with a population of 400,000. Amongst other things the town is the distributing point for agricultural implements, threshers and engines. Last year the agricultural implements distributed through this town were valued at \$20,000,000. In 1910, two new towns were incorporated in Alberta every week. This city of Calgary, sometimes called the "Sandstone City," because of the amount of building stone that is right here and is largely used in the stores and churches, was only founded in 1882, yet it has grown so rapidly that the C. P. R. has found it necessary to spend a quarter of a million on the new station. The building is a handsome one, and one that every one of the 60,000 population of Calgary and its suburbs can be proud of. In the last ten years the city has increased its population by seven times. It is six miles square, and there is quite a bit of real estate dealing going on in that square, too. You can judge that when you know that there are 200 licensed real estate dealers in town, to say nothing of the hundreds of people who are interested in "deals." There seems to be a real estate fever about. Three doctors who came out this year to practice have caught it and are in real estate instead.

Well, it's getting late now, and I must close up. I shall be going on to Vancouver to-morrow, so that I shall be glad if you would send the paper on to Uncle John's address. Thanks very much for sending it; I have always been glad to get it. Love to everyone at home.

JIM.

SMOKING AND CANCER.

It is accepted that cancer on the tongue is very commonly associated with, and preceded by leucoplakia, but (says the "Hospital") the occurrence of the leucoplakia does not seem to bear any constant relation to indulgence in excessive smoking. People who smoke from morning till night often have healthy mouths, and on the other hand some quite moderate smokers have a white patch on that part of their tongue where smoke has constantly impinged. Irritation caused by jagged teeth, or by some condition of a stopping is undoubtedly an important factor which has to be reckoned with.

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Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information
of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Green Tomato Compote.—Although probably no other vegetable is served in so many different ways as the tomato, it is not generally known that the green fruit makes an excellent "compote," or sweet stew. The unripe tomatoes are stewed in sugar, like prunes or apricots, until they become sweet and tender. This method of preparing them is recommended to those who grow their own fruit, which often fails to ripen fully before frost.

Poor Man's Cakes.—Use one cup of Indian meal, and one cup of flour, sifted together. Add one teaspoonful of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Beat an egg and add to it three tablespoonfuls of sugar and one cup of milk. Stir this into the meal and flour, and drop the mixture by spoonfuls into deep fat. Fry the cakes to a light brown and drain them on brown paper.

Baked Philippine Loaf.—Chop fine one and one-half pounds of round steak, one-half pound of bacon or pork, one onion and two green peppers. Add a cup of bread-crumbs, salt to taste, and knead until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. Form the mass into a loaf and place it in the middle of a baking-pan. Put strips of bacon on top and pour over all the contents of a can of tomatoes. Bake in a slow oven for an hour and a half.

Drain off the tomato juice, add a little hot water, season and thicken, and then pour the liquid over the meat again. Serve hot or cold.

Boiled Apples.—This method of cooking apples, at first tried as a hot-weather experiment, to save the heat required for baking, proved so satisfactory that it superseded the old method. Wash the apples and put them in a kettle, covering them with water; do not peel or core them. Boil slowly until they are soft; sweeten to taste. The result is delicious.

Grandfather's Chopped Pickle.—Use one dozen green tomatoes, three heads of celery, one head of cabbage, three green peppers (seeds removed), one-half dozen good-sized onions, two large cucumbers, one cup of nasturtium seeds. Chop all together and seal in a weak brine, drain, and seal in about a quart of vinegar and water. Drain this off, and pour over the pickle, hot, the following: Two quarts of vinegar, one and one-half pounds of brown sugar, one-quarter of a pound of white mustard-seed, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of red pepper, ground mustard, clove and allspice. Put in a stone crock.

PICKLES.

Cucumber Relish.—Three quarts of fresh cucumbers peeled and sliced. One quart of onions peeled and sliced, one-fourth cup of salt sprinkled over and let stand one hour. Take one quart of vinegar and half cup of water, add to it one heaping tablespoon of celery seed, one tablespoon of white mustard seed, one tablespoon of turmeric powder, one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoon of cayenne pepper. Add this to the cucumbers and onions and mix well; boil up well and can. These are delicious for meats of all kinds.

Canada Hot.—Chop one peck green tomatoes, four ripe peppers, four green peppers, two cups celery, two cups onion; put one-half cup salt on and let stand overnight. In the morning drain well and pour six cups vinegar in which you have put two cups sugar and one-half cup white mustard seed. Keep all winter in a stone jar, and is good.

Cherry Leaf Pickles.—Green cucumbers, about an inch in diameter, should be used for this recipe of delicious pickles. In a jar place a thick layer of well cleaned cherry leaves, then a six inch layer of cucumbers, until the jar is filled, having a layer of cherry leaves last. Over this pour a salt brine made of one cup of salt to about ten quarts of water. Then every morning for two weeks mix the leaves and cucumbers well up from the bottom of the jar with the hands. At the end of this time drain off the brine to the last drop. Cut the cucumbers into pieces about an inch long. Place in quart jars, scattering mixed spices through. Then make a sweet syrup as for any sweet pickle, fill jars and seal. At the end of about two weeks reheat syrup and seal jars for winter use.

PRUNES.

Prune Rolls.—Cook one pound prunes until soft, sweeten to taste. When cool remove seeds. For the dough, take one cup milk, scalded and cooled, add one cup warm water, one compressed yeast cake, one large tablespoon each of butter and sugar, one small teaspoon salt. When dissolved gradually add six cups sifted flour, stirring until easily handled with hands. Have

dough as soft as possible, knead into shape, lay it on board and beat until light and full of bubbles. For the beating use a new axe handle or rolling pin with one handle. Beating bread takes one-fourth the time kneading does and the dough is much lighter and the work is and thing. When dough is light and fluffy, roll out on board, taking part of dough at a time, until one-half inch thick, spread with warm butter. Cut rolls with a dumbbell, but an axe handle will do. Beat biscuit cutter. Place a prune in center, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Then fold edges of dough over prunes, pressing down firmly so prunes won't pop out. Place in greased pans, let rise until light, then bake in quick oven about twenty minutes. Serve warm with butter, or they are good cold.

Not rolls can be made the same way, using chopped walnuts instead of prunes. Or if you like, fill prunes with the nuts. Large prunes stuffed with walnuts and served with whipped cream are delicious for dessert.

In making prune whips, allow one white of egg to each person and one tablespoon sugar and four prunes to each white. This way you can make a large or small whip as you desire.

Prune Whip.—Whites of three eggs, one and one-half cups granulated sugar, fifteen or eighteen prunes; stew the prunes, stew and chop fine. Beat the white to a stiff froth and add sugar, stir well, and then add chopped prunes. Bake in slow oven three-quarters of an hour.

Prune Pudding.—One pound prunes, boiled until soft. Remove stones and mash. To this paste add the whites of four eggs well beaten and one-half cupful of white sugar. Bake until a light brown. Serve cold with cream.

UNSEFUL HINTS.

Coffee burned on hot coals will purify a sickroom and overcome disagreeable odors.

Keep newspapers under the oil-cloth on kitchen table. The oil-cloth will last much longer.

Ginger poultices are as efficacious as mustard and will not blister. They should be made in the same way.

A good way to tell when ham is fried enough is by the fat. When the fat is brown (not burnt) the ham is done.

If you want to keep lemons string them with a packing-needle and hang them in a dry place, but do not let them touch each other.

If it is necessary to add more water when soup is boiling, add boiling water; if cold or warm water is added the soupy flavor will be ruined.

Keep a cupboard or room dry by the simple plan of placing a jar of quicklime, which must be renewed at intervals, as it absorbs the damp very quickly.

A good hint to those who have a tear in their dress is to darn it as near as possible like the weave of the cloth with a thread of the material itself.

When using valuable vases for table decorations fill them with sand, for this makes them stand firmly, and renders them far less liable to be knocked over and broken.

You can take iron rust out of cloth very successfully by putting lemon juice on the spot and applying a hot flat iron; sometimes it is necessary to repeat the application.

Sheets should, of course, be mangled, but if you have not one, fold the sheets as for mangle, and leave for several hours. Then finish by pressing them in the folds with a heavy iron.

If new enamel saucepans are placed in a pan of warm water, allowed to come to the boil, and then cooled, they will be found to last much longer before either cracking or burning.

Artificially fed children should have their bottles boiled every day, and the tubes and other rubber parts soaked one hour in water which contains 25 per cent. of pure glycerine.

Don't put baby into a mail cart. If you cannot afford a comfortable perambulator in which he can lie in his cot make up your mind to carry him, even though your arms may ache.

Skimmed milk and water, with a bit of glue in it, made scalding hot, is excellent to restore old, rusty black drapery; if well squeezed and pulled dry, like muslin, it will look as well as new.

Sawdust should never be thrown away. Use it for cleaning water bottles which are stained. Slightly dampened, it can be scattered over brick floors, which, if well brushed, will be perfectly clean.

When washing oilcloth, a tablespoonful of painter's size added to a pailful of water will give it a glossy surface and make it wear

much better than when washed in the ordinary way.

To make Venetian blinds like new, first take them in pieces, wash them well, and dry thoroughly. Then rub well with a cloth dipped in linseed oil, and polish. They will look as fresh as when new.

After washing a teapot, dry thoroughly and leave the lid off so that the air may enter. Remember it is impossible to dry the spout, and if you close the pot tightly it will very likely smell musty.

Waste pipes which have become clogged are cleaned by laying over the sink a large lump of soda. Pour a kettleful of boiling water over, and it will dispel the grease which generally is the cause of the trouble.

Hot water, as is generally supposed does not cause wrinkles, and there are few things more refreshing to a tired face than a wash in water as hot as can be borne to which a dash of toilet vinegar has been added.

Cream of tartar for rust. Boil the article with the rust stain for about an hour in three gallons of water. To each gallon add one tablespoonful of cream tartar. The stain will disappear, no matter how old.

IMITATION SILK.

Made in America, but of Wood Pulp From Norway.

In the manufacture of artificial silk wood pulp from Norway is utilized, being shipped here in bales. This pulp is cut into thin sheets, each individual sheet is carefully weighted, and a certain quantity placed in a metal tank for chemical treatment.

The various chemical solutions used are mixed in huge iron tanks, from which they are pumped under ground through a series of lead pipes to the departments requiring the various compounds. This pulp, having been macerated and digested, is submitted to still further chemical action under certain fixed temperatures which are not allowed to vary even one-half a degree.

When it is ready for final transformation into silk the solution closely resembles molasses in color and consistency. At this stage it is pumped from the tanks to the spinning frames. Here specially constructed pumps are attached to each spindle, which carefully measure off the required quantity of the solution.

This is forced through tubes with an outlet containing just as many perforations as there are to be filaments in the thread. Through these it is passed to a tank running the length of the frame and containing a chemical mixture which fixes the solution instantaneously into a thread.

This strand is carried over a wheel down through a tube to a rapidly revolving spindle; the rate of speed is about 5,000 revolutions a minute. From this the strands are afterward unwound on reels into skeins. The air in the spinning room is completely changed every three minutes, being pumped off through hoods placed over each of the spinning frames.

This is done, says the Textile Manufacturers' Journal, to remove any possible fumes and to provide thorough ventilation for the operatives.

One of the interesting features in connection with the entire operation is the fact that the yarn is handled as little as possible. The specially constructed stoves and bleaching arrangements are ideal, and when the skeins are finally carried to the large drying room on the fifth floor one marvels at the change which has so rapidly taken place.

From here they are taken to the sorting room, where each individual skein is carefully examined by skilled operators.

THE DAISY-CHAIN.

Down in a scented meadow cool,
A laughing lass, let loose from school,
Ran merrily, one summer's day,
Among the sweet wild flowers to play.

Of buttercups a golden foam
Rose high above the luscious loam,
There, in a field beyond the lane,
She wove a daisy-chain.

Ah! shall I ever meet again
The lass who wove a daisy-chain?

The next time that I saw her there,
Lovely as spring-time, and as fair,
Again a chain of stars she wove,
That bound my heart in links of love.

But time had changed the little maid
Into a damsel, prim and staid,
To timid smiles and blushes fain,
Who thought not of a daisy-chain.

Oh, what joy to meet again
The lass who wove a daisy-chain!

And now when I look round and see
The joys that life has brought to me,
With wife and weans to keep aife
The light that led my young desire,
I ponder, as I thank the Fates
That hid beyond those rustic gates,
And close my eyes and see again
The goddess with the daisy-chain.

Oh, never shall I part again
From the lass who wove a daisy-chain!

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
SEPTEMBER 24.

Lesson XIII.—Daniel in the Lions' den, Dan. 6. Golden Text, Psa. 34. 7.

Verse 1. Darius—He was the general, apparently (the Greek name Gobryas being similar in form), who was in command of the combined forces of Persia and Media when Babylon was captured. He took control of the city as governor. The statements concerning him, here and in other parts of the book, exhibiting him as a royal personage ruling over an extensive kingdom, are difficult to understand in light of the known history of these times. There may be some confusion between this man and the Darius Hystaspes of the book of Ezra, the father of Xerxes.

Satrap—A strictly Persian word, signifying a ruler of a province. The word is found frequently also in Ezra and Esther.

2. Presidents—Princes. A word found nowhere else in the Old Testament except in this chapter. This was the plan Belshazzar had in mind (compare previous chapter). These three men acted as a kind of check upon the satraps, so that the treasure and revenue of the king were properly protected.

3. Was distinguished—That is, in the old sense of prefer, was advanced or promoted, given a superior standing.

4. Sought to find occasion—This Daniel, a captive Jew, had been exalted to the highest honors of the kingdom, and this in spite of his severe judgments upon the ruling power. His integrity and wisdom were unimpeachable. A narrow, bitter spirit of jealousy, however, will find vent somewhere, and since there was no proof of disloyalty or negligence in Daniel's discharge of the duties of the kingdom, his enemies found an object of attack in his method of worship according to the Jewish law (5).

6. Assembled together to the king—The phrase in the original is very much more vivid. It means that they came rushing tumultuously into the king's presence, defying every rule of court etiquette, so eager were they to let loose their wrath against their hated rival.

7. All the presidents—Daniel, of course, was excepted; it is easy to believe, intentionally. The enumeration of all the chief officers of the realm gave the plot the semblance of unanimous action.

A royal statute—Although the leading men had consulted to establish this decree, they intended to prevail upon the king to establish it. It was a monstrous proposition. Only a ruler who was easily induced by flattery would consent to be exalted in this fashion above God and man. It is remarkable that Darius should have failed to consult his chief minister and adviser on a matter of such moment.

The den of lions—The den was a sort of pit, or vault. Lions were kept for the chase.

8. That it be not changed—The unalterableness of the edicts of the Medes and Persians, properly signed and sealed by the royal hand, has become proverbial (Esther 1. 19, 8. 8).

9. King Darius signed the writing—It seems absurd that any king in his right senses should consent to a law that might easily be broken by every one of his subjects without his knowing it. He was soon to see the stupidity of his action.

10. When Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went—It was not likely that such a decree would make any difference at all to a man who had served God through all his career in a heathen land. The trial did not come to him in youth as it did to his three companions. He was an old man. His habit of a lifetime, which took him thrice daily to the roof chamber supplied with windows open toward Jerusalem in the direction of devotion (1 Kings 8. 44), was not to be thwarted by devices of men. No doubt he saw through the plot against him, and his courageous spirit rose in rebellion. His first duty was to his God.

Three times a day—Compare Psalm 15. 17. In later times, the three seasons for prayer were, at the offering of the morning sacrifice, at the offering of the evening meal, and at sunset. Jews in a strange land offered these prayers with their faces turned toward Israel; those in Israel, with faces toward Jerusalem; those in Jerusalem, with faces toward the temple.

11. Assembled together—Same meaning as before. They rushed about the house of Daniel in a most disorderly manner.

14. The king... was sore displeased—Compare Mark 6. 26. He saw that he had been duped. But his anger was mostly with himself for having been so easily deceived. He knew the value of Daniel, and all day, till sunset, labored strenuously to rescue him. As far the

scheming satraps and chamberlains, though they were greatly disappointed that the king's wrath was not awakened against this Daniel, of the children of the captivity of Judah, they were sure of their position. No law of the Medes and Persians (15), so they reminded him as they once more rushed before him without reverence for his royal person, might be changed. Dean Farrar suggests that if he had threatened to cast them into the lions' den, they might have entertained a different opinion about the reversibility of royal decrees.

16. He will deliver thee—This is rather in the form of a prayer that Daniel may in some way escape what seems a certain fate. The king's anxious solicitude indicates his high regard for his prime minister.

17. Sealed it with his own signet—Among all these Orientals, the use of the signet, or seal-ring, was common. These rings were very ancient. In order that there might be no change of purpose on the king's part, or anybody else's, concerning Daniel, a double precaution was taken—the signet of the lords was used as well as the king's.

18. Instruments of music—This reading is uncertain. It may mean dancing-girls, or concubines. But the sense is plain—Darius did not indulge himself in the customary pleasures of the court, but went to his private quarters supperless and spent a sleepless night.

20. Servant of the living God—The expression is so striking that it seems certain that the king must have been impressed ere this that Daniel worshiped no god made by the hands of men.

23. Because he had trusted—Faith does, then, make a difference with God.

24. Their children and their wives—In bringing vengeance upon the men who had so maliciously conspired against this good man, Darius had resorted to the cruel savagery of ancient times which confounded the innocent with the guilty.

25-27—The decree of Darius, calling upon all his subjects to fear the wonder-working God of Daniel. Compare Daniel 3. 29 and 4. 1-3.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

No poem is as glorious as a Christian life.
To honor God is to become what we praise.

The sense of duty is the greatest gift of God.

Prepare yourself for the worst, and hope for the best.

All the objects of human thought flow into one another.

It is a greater work to educate a child than to rule a state.

Be cautious lest you be overcautious. Fear to stifle any truth.

All human culture rests on a willingness to make sacrifices to the truth.

In proportion as society becomes enlightened, personality acquires influence.

The best means for defeating a good cause is to attach to it the idea of vulgarity.

Other systems were framed for communities; Christianity approached men as individuals.

It is hard for a class of men to respect themselves who are denied respect by all around them.

It was the entire and patient relinquishment of immediate success which throws the most solemn grandeur over the character of Jesus.

The friends of moral truth, of temperance, and virtue must not resort to party; they must speak in the tone of the friend of their race.

It is the boast of Christianity that it is impossible to trace its origin to the love of power, that master passion in the authors of false religions.

Public opinion cannot do for virtue what it does for vice. It is the essence of virtue to look above opinion. Vice strengthens itself by entire subservience to it.

Our chief hope of an improved literature rests on our hopes of an improved religion. A religion acceptable to the intellect must work mightily upon the intellect.

We doubt whether a man ever brings his faculties to bear with their whole force on a subject until he writes upon it for the instruction or gratification of others.

THE "SIXTH SENSE."

The reported quest of a "sixth sense" is not the first attempt of the sort; for about five years ago, Professor Watson, of the University of Chicago, performed an operation that excited the interest of the medical world. The subject of the experiment was a rat, and by means of vivisection he destroyed the five senses of the rat without killing it.

The animal was then turned loose, and it found its way to food. This, Professor Watson claimed, proved the existence of a sixth sense, which he believed to be common to both men and animals. He called it the Sense of Direction. And much earlier, Professor Alex. Bain, of the University of Aberdeen, wrote: "The feelings connected with movements of the body or actions of the muscles have to be recognized as a distinct class, and, by some metaphysicians, as proceeding from a sixth or muscular sense."

NEWS FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Items.

Point Ellis bridge, Victoria, is to be repaired.

A lot was sold in Hope the other day for \$400 cash.

In Chilliwack the restaurants have to pay a license.

An outbreak of rabies is feared in New Westminster.

The building of coke ovens still continues at Passburg.

A wireless instrument has been installed at Sapperton.

Vancouver is complaining bitterly of the smoke nuisance.

Fort George citizens have organized a volunteer fire brigade.

A bridge has been built across the Bulkley river at Glentanna.

Mrs. Bulyer recently sold a ranch of 160 acres near Hope for \$17,000.

Fruit from Kalso is being exhibited at the various fairs in the prairie provinces.

The Agricultural Society of Salmon Arm intend to purchase ground in the district.

The electric line between New Westminster and Vancouver is being double tracked.

The Dominion Government dredge Frulling left for Nanaimo where she will be overhauled.

The upper Fraser and the Nechaco are still rising, and the navigation is now interrupted.

A new large three storey hotel is to be erected at Coalmont, in the Tulameen district.

Reginald Tate has been appointed manager for Sir Thos. Shaughnessy's estate at Sumnerland.

There was a potato famine in Rossland recently, and a few old spuds brought five cents a pound.

Mosquitoes caused 25 men engaged in railway construction on the Kootenay to quit for three days.

Two hundred and fifty men for railway work presented themselves at Lynton during the past week.

Substantial Government assistance has been promised to the people of Kootenay for the zinc industry.

Fowler and Lawson, of Merritt, have secured the contract for the hospital there for the sum of \$19,247.

The old wharf and cannery building at Queensborough, Lulu Island, has been totally destroyed by fire.

Efforts are being made to have the Government telephone line extended from Fairview to Rock Creek.

Five hundred men are presently employed by the Kettle Valley Railway on construction above Rock Creek.

Advices from the north are to the effect that smallpox is delaying the work of J. D. Craig's upper Yukon survey.

It is estimated that the total pack of salmon this season in British Columbia will be between 700,000 and 800,000 cases.

Miss Maggie Mackenzie, of Kalso, was attacked by a bear cub, when returning from business. She escaped injury.

The vital statistics for Victoria during the month of June shows sixty-six births, forty-four deaths and sixty-six marriages.

A disastrous fire has occurred at Powell River, destroying the principal business structures of that new town. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

In order to meet the growing demands of the traffic on the B.C.E.R., two new electric locomotives are being secured and will soon be in operation.

Westminster riflemen made a good showing at the meeting at Richmond range. Five local men were shooting and all came up in the individual scores and aggregate.

A brass plate with a suitable commemorative inscription has been erected in the Prince Rupert Hospital, to the memory of the founder of that institution, the late John Houston.

Vancouver's board of license commissioners have ruled that a restaurant patron engaged in taking a meal at the stroke of midnight is entitled to finish his repast, despite the 12 o'clock closing ordinance.

RAPID BRIDGE-BUILDING.

A pulley and basket arrangement, by means of which four men at a time were swung over from bank to bank, was fixed up at Avoca, during the Boer War, in a few minutes. A single-lock bridge over a 30 foot chasm, strong enough to admit of the passage of an army, had been often constructed by two N. C. O.'s and twenty men in an hour. The pontoon bridges, to admit of the passage of the heaviest armaments and baggage, have been built in two hours, and from old materials, such as barrels and soap-boxes, whilst during the Chinese War of 1860, the British force marching on a Pekin crossed a flooded river on a bridge of coffins, which had been commandeered from a neighboring village.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Stirling, Ont.

J. S. MORTON.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian
Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, of Ontario.

Office—One door north of new Bank of
Montreal.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

PERSONALS.

Miss B. Gay is visiting her brother at
Essex, Ont.

Mrs. H. M. Gullett is away on a three
week's visit to Chicago.

Miss Louise Martin left on Thursday
last for Haverhill College, Toronto.

Miss Agnes Winsor spent Sunday at
the home of Mr. James Bailey, Harold.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Shaw, of Cobalt, are
visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John
Shaw.

Miss M. K. Lambly, of Belleville, was
renewing acquaintances in town on Wed-
nesday.

Misses Jean Thrasher and Beatrice Cou-
per spent the week end with Miss Hay in
Campbellford.

Mr. Milton Elliott left on Saturday last
to teach school at Downey's, about six
miles from Madoc villare.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scripture, of Bright-
on, were guests of Rev. L. S. and Mrs.
Wright on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Leach and little
daughter Hazel, of Ignace, are visiting
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. McMullen,
Anson.

Miss A. M. Allen, of Madoc, and Miss
Thompson, of the High School staff of
Madoc, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Robert Reid on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Richard N. Payne, of the Union
Bank staff, has returned from Bronson,
where he has been holidaying amongst
the natives and incidentally electioneer-
ing.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Johnson, of Saranac,
Mich., are visiting her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. John Bailey, of Harold, and other
relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Mastin and daughter,
Inez, of Bloomfield, with Mr. and Mrs.
Brown, of Picton, motored to our village
on Sunday to visit Miss E. Mastin, of the
High School staff.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, late of Trenton
has lately been visiting his daughter
Florence, at Winchester, and friends at
Perth. Mr. Thompson is superannuated
and with his family is en route to Port
Moody, B. C., where he will make it his
home.

Mr. Alf. Chard, of Fort Saskatchewan,
is visiting relatives here. He intends
starting on the return journey to-morrow
and will accompany Mrs. Thos. Heard,
who goes out to join her husband, who is
greatly taken up with that country and
intends remaining there.

Mr. Donald F. Bissonnette returned on
Monday to Toronto, where he holds a situ-
ation in the Ontario Division office of the
Bell Telephone Co. His holidays and the
activities of the H. C. grounds brought
back his old-time fondness for football,
and he had the misfortune, while indulg-
ing in the game, to have one or two of his
ribs broken. No doubt, this detracted
from the pleasure of his visit home.

Ontario has 400 independent tele-
phone system, furnishing service to
50,000 subscribers. Capital invested,
\$2,500,000.

We Lead,

Others Follow

SUTCLIFFE'S

FOR

Patent Medicines

Stationery

Toilet Articles

School Supplies

Pictures, etc.

Store with the brown awn-
ing, next Bank of Montreal.

THE PALMS

Just placed in stock a quantity of
choice

Light and Dark Honey

When you want a treat try our

Roast Ham with Dressing

sliced with our Sanitary Meat Slicer
any thickness you want.

All kinds of cured Meats kept in
stock from Canada's largest Packing
House, and prices right.

Don't forget that we have the best
GREEN TEA in town. Try it.

FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER always
in stock.

Highest price for produce.

J. L. ASHLEY

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 31

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Train service at Stirling station as follows—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 8.03 a.m. Passenger 10.37 a.m.
Passenger 8.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.41 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1911.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Monday, October 30th, has been ap-
pointed Thanksgiving Day for the
Dominion.

A number from here visited the
Holiness Movement Convention at
Ivanhoe on Sunday.

To-day is the first day of Stirling
Fair, and also polling day for the
Dominion elections.

Marmora Fair was held on Monday
and Tuesday last. The rain on Tues-
day reduced the attendance.

A good horse for sale at
HUGH STEWART'S, Henry St.

Some weather prophets are predict-
ing an early and severe winter, and
one states we will have snow on Octo-
ber 18th.

At the Stirling cheese board on
Tuesday there were 530 boxes of
cheese offered. 100 were sold to Mr.
Thompson at 14 15/16c. The balance
were unsold.

The Frankford Fair which was held
on Thursday and Friday of last week,
was a very successful one though the
rain on the morning of the second day
reduced the attendance.

The Anniversary services in con-
nection with Salem church, Ivanhoe
circuit, will be held on Sunday, Oct. 8.
Services at 10.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.
Rev. L. S. Wright, B. A., B. D., will
preach at both services.

There was a largely attended meet-
ing in the interests of Mr. Porter, the
Conservative candidate, held in the
Town Hall here last evening. The
speakers were Mr. Robt. Cooke, Mr.
W. C. Mikel, of Belleville and Mr.
Porter. Mr. M. Bird was chairman.

The 4 Machans big concert and Vau-
deville Co., will give an entertainment
in the Opera House on Thursday and
Friday evenings, Sept. 21 and 22. Re-
turns of the elections will be an-
nounced from the stage on the even-
ing of Sept. 21st.

Those wishing to contribute to the
bale the W. M. S. of the Methodist
church are preparing to send to a
mission, will please leave articles at
the church or parsonage between this
and Thursday, September 28th as they
will pack the bale on Friday the 29th.

Mr. G. E. Kennedy has made great
improvements to the residence he re-
cently purchased on Emily street. He
is now building an addition for a
kitchen, the brick work of which has
just been completed. It is built of
red cement brick, made and put up by
our townsman, Mr. Wm. Grain.

At a meeting of the executive com-
mittee of the Eastern Ontario Dairy-
men's Association held at Toronto re-
cently, a deputation from Campbell-
ford composed of Mayor Dossie and
Alex. Hume of Menie, was present to
invite the association to Campbellford.
They promised to give a royal wel-
come to the convention and their in-
vitation was accepted. The conven-
tion will be held January 3, 4, and 5.

When you pull down the town in
which is your home, you are pulling
down yourself, and when you build
up you are building up yourself and
your neighbor. Try and banish
from your mind the mistaken idea
that all good things are away off in
some other locality. Give your town
all the praise it can bear. It certainly
will do you no harm and will cost you
nothing; and above all patronize your
home institutions.

Mrs. Chisholm, a former resident of
Stirling died in Toronto on Thursday
last. She was the widow of the late
Henry Chisholm, and the family lived
for many years on Front Street West.
The funeral of Mrs. Chisholm took
place on Saturday last, her remains
being interred in the family plot in
Stirling cemetery. Two daughters,
Mrs. Blackley, and Mrs. Bly of Toron-
to, accompanied the body here; also,
Mr. Bly and Mr. Frank Blackley.

Sudden Death

A very sudden death occurred on
Tuesday morning last. Mr. Aaron
B. White, who lived a few miles west
of the village, feeling unwell came to
Stirling to consult a physician. He
went up into Dr. Zwick's office, and
while the doctor was preparing some
medicine he suddenly expired. The
doctor made every effort to resusci-
tate him, but without avail. He was
60 years of age. He leaves a widow
and several brothers and sisters to
mourn his death. The funeral takes
place this afternoon at Carmel church.

Injured in an Electric Storm

An item has been sent to us giving
some account of a severe electric
storm which passed over a part of
Manitoba on September 12th. Light-
ning struck a school house between
Killarney and Holmfeld, and how the
children escaped instant death is a
mystery. Half of the seats were split,
slates broken, books partly burned,
and floors torn up. Four or five
children were injured so that medical
attendance was required. They were
Miss Ina Eggleton, two sons of Mr.
Walter Eggleton, a daughter of Mr.
Chatham, and one of Mr. Hyssops
daughters. Two dogs that were lying
by the stove were instantly killed.
All the children were more or less
shocked. Miss Ina Eggleton's inju-
ries were the worst, as she was burned
by her clothes taking fire.

Shannonville fair on Saturday last
attracted an immense concourse of
spectators, it being estimated that ap-
proximately 4,000 people were upon the
grounds during the afternoon. The
exhibits in the various classes were
numerous and varied and far in excess
of any previous year. The speeding
contests, created as usual considerable
interest, but unfortunately they were
marred by an accident which occurred
whereby a valuable horse lost its life.
The third heat was being run, and
Margaret Anglin, owned by Mr. John
Mackie, of Belleville, and driven by
Mr. George Powell, had won two heats
and probably would have won the
third heat had she not met with the
fatal accident. Just at the finish
of the third heat when the mare was
nearing the judges stand, in some
manner she tripped and fell, breaking
her neck. Death was instantaneous.
Mr. Powell escaped with slight inju-
ries.

The Peterboro Review of last week
has the following notice of a presenta-
tion to Mr. Suttcliffe, who has re-
moved to this village and opened a
stationery and fancy goods business
in the shop next to Mr. Brown's shoe
store on Mill street: "Mr. Reginald
Suttcliffe, who for the past five years
has been identified with the office staff
of the Canadian General Electric Co.,
in the capacity of bookkeeper is leav-
ing for Stirling, Ont., where he will
go into the stationery business for
himself. The office staff of the com-
pany on Tuesday evening, presented
him with a serviceable suit case, ac-
companied by a flattering address.
Mr. Suttcliffe was greatly surprised,
but thanked the staff for their kind-
ness."

A Lessened Make of Cheese

Excessively hot weather and dry
pastures have resulted in a serious
falling off in the milk flow throughout
Ontario, and the make of cheese is
much less than at this time last year.
Only a few favored sections in Eastern
Ontario report a make as good as last
year, and in many places the decrease
amounts to as much as 50 per cent.

In the early part of the season the
make was well up to last year, cows
had been wintered well, and pastures
were good. Drought in June and
July started the decline, and there is
little chance of improvement this year.

Dairymen will be partly compensa-
ted for by the smallness of the milk
flow by the higher prices they are re-
ceiving for their cheese as compared
with last year. A shortage in the
home production of cheese in England
accounts very largely for the favorable
prices on this side.

Counting the Stars

A tremendous task, that of counting
the stars up to the nineteenth magni-
tude, has been undertaken by the
Dutch astronomer, Prof. Kapteyn,
who has collected all the material
furnished by the most recent discov-
eries, notably those from the Ameri-
can observatories.

Stars of less size than the fourteenth
magnitude are found in millions in
the Milky Way, and the work of
counting them from photographic
plates can best be described as similar
to counting blood corpuscles under
a microscope. Prof. Kapteyn places
the total at 812,000 stars, the aver-
age being 20,400 stars to the square degree
of the heavens. He has further cal-
culated that the total light emanating
from all the stars is equal to 2,384
times the luminosity of a star of the
first magnitude.

According to the Dutch scientist
the boundaries of the universe, as far
as human science has been able to
penetrate, extend to 32,000 light years.

It is not always that fishing stories
are understated, but such was ac-
tually the case in our item of last
week about Rev. W. Clarke's unique
experience. Later information sup-
plies an interesting addition, or rather
prelude to Mr. Clarke's struggle with
the monster of the deep. The Rev.
Emley, of Picton, ex-president of the
Conference, was Mr. Clarke's compan-
ion on the day previous to Mr. Clarke's
adventure with the leviathan, and
hooked the same or a similar fish,
which towed both president and ex-
president about the lake for twenty-
five or thirty minutes, and ultimately
with more skill than his twin-brother
of the following day, put a kink in
the copper wire, making a complete
break, and getting away with the
tackle. Weight unstated, as the an-
glers were clergymen. Out of respect
to the cloth we will not repeat what
they said.—Bancroft Times.

Industrial Opportunities In Maritime Provinces

New Booklet Issued By Intercolonial
Railway to be Widely Distributed

The Maritime Provinces as a prom-
ising field for those who desire to es-
tablish new industries, or to profitably
invest capital in the exploitation and
development of natural resources, is
the theme of an interesting booklet
just issued by the Intercolonial Rail-
way. The obvious advantages of
Nova Scotia are fully presented in de-
tail, together with many cheerful facts
that ought to impress those who have
capital ready to invest in a new field
that is certainly rich in opportunity.
It is commendable that while the eyes
of the world are upon Canada, and
thousands of new settlers are pouring
into the West from many countries,
an honest effort is being made to point
out the advantages of the East. The
booklet will be mailed free to those
who write the Industrial Department,
Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N. B.

Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus
of the Grand Trunk system, is a won-
der and when they get their steam-
ship line running between Prince Rup-
ert and Sidney, and that will be
within a very few years, it will com-
pete two of the finest harbors in the
British empire. The journey from
New York to Yokohama will be 1,500
miles shorter by way of Prince Rupert
than by way of San Francisco, and
500 miles shorter than by way of Van-
couver. It will be the shortest jour-
ney round the world.

Births
JOHNS—In Stirling, on Tuesday Sept. 19th,
1911, to Mr. and Mrs. George Johns, a daugh-
ter.

GIRDWOOD—In Perth, Ont., on August 31st,
to Mrs. Fred A. Girdwood, a daughter, Alice
Sprague Girdwood.

Deaths
CHISHOLM—In Toronto, on September 14th
Carolina, widow of the late Wm. Henry
Chisholm, aged 70 years.

WHITE—Suddenly, in Stirling on Sept.
19th, Aaron B. White, aged 60 years, 5 months
and 16 days.

LOST
In Stirling, on Monday, Sept. 18th, a
small silver Watch attached to a leather
fob bearing a gold charm. Finder please
leave at the Post Office.

Cider Mill
Spring Brook Cider Mill is now run-
ning every day and I am prepared to
handle any quantity of apples. Cider and
Cider Vinegar for sale. I will deliver any
quantity to parties in Stirling.

Fall 1911
MILLINERY OPENING
Come, See Our Display of Mil-
linery, Sept. 21st and 22nd

We open the new season with showing
greater variety and better values than
ever. We find great satisfaction in offer-
ing to the trade the latest and best pro-
ductions, and cordially invite careful
inspection.

MISS D. CALDWELL.
Two doors west of Post Office.

Apples Wanted
We are now taking in apples for evapor-
ating purposes at our evaporators, Belle-
ville and Stirling, at the following prices:
First class peelers, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Peelers (with small mixture
"chops"), 40c. per 100 lbs.
Chops, 25c. per 100 lbs.

Fall varieties that will pack No. 1 and 2,
hand picked, and delivered in crates or
barrels at Belleville, \$1.25 per bbl.
Apple barrels for sale.

THE GRAHAM CO., LIMITED.

Farm For Sale
The subscriber offers for sale Block "A"
in the 7th concession of Sidney, contain-
ing 105 acres more or less. On the pre-
mises are a good frame house, and a barn,
32 x 32, with basement, and about 300 trees.
Well fenced, and spring water in house
and barn. Plenty of all kinds of timber
on the place. Will be sold on easy terms
of payment. For further particulars ap-
ply on the premises, or to Frankford P.O.,
Box 7.

50-4w W. E. MILLS.

Valuable Farm For Sale
West part of Lot 25, 5th con. of Sidney,
consisting of 90 acres; 10 acres of hard
wood timber, orchard of about 300 trees,
farm the drained, cement silo, good barn,
two story new frame house, two spring
creeks in permanent pasture lands, rural
mail delivery; one quarter of a mile from
Post Office, school, church, general store,
blacksmith shop, butcher, telephone and
large cream and butter plant. Farm in
good condition and practically level.

For Sale
House and lot on north side of Church
street, Stirling. Good frame house and
barn, and good well on the premises. For
terms and further particulars apply to
MRS. MAGGIE TWIDDY

Wanted
Timothy and Alsike Seed. Best prices
given. Seed released free of charge if
purchased. Samples and inquiries by
mail promptly attended to.

Farm For Sale
A choice garden and small fruit Farm,
situated about two miles south of the vil-
lage of Stirling. Good brick dwelling and
out buildings. A fine trout creek crosses
pasture field. Choice land for gardening
and small fruits. Apple and cherry or-
chard. 20 acres of small timber, 60 acres
of good work land in high state of cultiva-
tion. A bargain for a quick buyer.

G. W. ANDERSON
W. S. MARTIN & SON
Agents.

G. W. ANDERSON

IT PAYS TO SHOP HERE

WE DO AS WE SAY

Our stock of new Fall Goods is now almost complete.
We are showing a larger stock than ever before. We are
quoting a very few below. Note them and then come in and
see the goods. It is always a pleasure to show our goods.

NEW SUITINGS AND DRESS GOODS—The best
goods which wholesale houses can produce is fully represented
on our shelves. We have almost every shade and the quality
is the best possible consistent with the price.
Prices range from 50c. per yd. to \$1.25 per yd.

VELVETEENS—Dame Fashion has decreed that Vel-
veteens will be specially popular this coming Fall and Winter.
To comply with this decree we have placed an especially large
stock in our store. Colors are Wine, Navy Blue, Green,
Brown, Tan, Red, etc.

Prices are 50c. per yd. and 60c. per yd.

ALLOVER LACES—Our stock of these goods is un-
surpassed. Besides the Fancy, White, Black, Navy, Old
Gold, Green, Pink, Pale Blue, etc., we have Black, White,
Cream, etc., enriched with white and colored patterns of
flowers. We have also White trimmed with Gold threads.

Prices range from 45c. to \$3.75 per yd.

TRIMMINGS—We have the latest trimmings from
1/4 inch to 6 inches wide, to match practically all shades of
goods and they are all new, every one of them. Buy your
dress trimmings here. Prices are from 8c. to \$1.50 per yd.

LADIES' COATS—Our stock of Ladies' Coats is com-
plete. We have about 50 Ladies' Coats, all newest styles.
We handle only "Rogers Garments," and they are the best on
the market for Fit, Finish, Style and Cloth. Come early and
get best choice of Coats before the stock is picked over.

Prices are from \$5.00 to \$18.00 each.

NEW FRILLINGS AND BELTS—We have just
opened up a new shipment of Frillings and Belts and we are
especially pleased with them. They could hardly be nicer.
Ask to see them.

COAT SWEATERS AND SWEATERS—Have you
bought that Coat Sweater yet? We have them in all com-
binations of colors and fancy weaves to fit Men, Women and
Children. Come in and try them on. You will be pleased
with our showing.

Prices range from 50c. each to \$4.50 each.

MUFFLERS—We have the most complete stock of
Mufflers that we have ever shown. Our leader is the "Mon-
arch Special." This Muffler is an improvement on the old
style "Bradley," Muffler and is made by the same people. It
consists of the ordinary "shaped" Muffler, fitted with collar at
back and sides. We have a large range of colors.

Price only.....50c. each.

LONG SILK MUFFLERS—These Mufflers are the
acme of fashion. One and one-half yards long and 9 inches
wide, they make a very pretty and very serviceable Muffler.
We have several colorings, including Pale Blue and Black.
These are all silk. Price.....\$2.00 each

We have another range of Mufflers about the same size
but in different colors. Price only.....\$1.00 each

TABLE COVERS—Red and White Table Covers,
fringed all around, fancy patterns. Size 60 in. by 70 in.
Special at only.....\$1.00 each

MEN'S CLOTHING—We have the nicest clothing for
men this Fall that we have ever shown. We have a very
large assortment in nice Tweeds, Worsted, Serges, etc., and
the quality cannot be beaten.

Prices range from \$6.00 to \$20.00 a suit.

Try our SPECIAL ORDER SYSTEM. We have new Fall
samples of some of the nicest Suitings shown in Canada.
Give us your order and in about ten days we will have your
Suit here made to fit your measurements.

BOYS' CLOTHING—We have received our Fall
stock of Boys' Clothing, and you will be surprised to see the
values that we are giving. Latest styles, perfect workman-
ship. All sizes. Prices the lowest. Come in and see these
values.

BUTTONS, BUTTONS—Besides keeping a full stock
of Pearl, Ivory, Brass and Cloth Buttons we have a button
machine to cover buttons with every kind of cloth. We make
different sizes. Use Buttons to trim the suit or dress which
you are going to buy. They are the latest style and neatest
trimming. ON SUITS AND DRESSES BOUGHT HERE BUTTONS
MADE FREE OF CHARGE.

GROCERY SPECIALS---For This Week Only

Toasted Corn Flakes.....3 pkgs. for 25c.
Bon Ami, reg. 15c. cake.....per cake 12c.
Challenge Brand Corn Starch.....per pkg. only 7c.
Best Canned Pumpkin.....3 tins for 25c.
Poppy Baking Powder.....15c. per tin
Catsup, quart bottles, only.....17c. each
McLaren's Jelly Powders, all Flavors.....3 for 25c.
Best Extracts, 2 1/2 oz. bottle.....3 bottles for 25c.
Old Dutch Cleanser.....3 pkgs. for 25c.
Bath Brick, only.....4c. each
Durham Mustard, 1/4 lb. tin, reg 10c.,.....
on sale at only.....5c. tin

Sulphur.....8 lbs. for 25c.
Epsom Salt.....8 lbs. for 25c.
Finest Polished Rangoon Rice.....6 lbs. for 25c.
Lea's English Mustard in bottles, per bottle only 9c.

G. W. ANDERSON
Phone 29 Goods delivered promptly.

Honest Tea
is the best policy

LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

FRENCH FOOD RIOTS SERIOUS

Dragoons Charged the Mob Armed With Pitchforks at Charleville.

A despatch from Paris says: The war against the high price of food, which has been languishing for the last few days, owing either to the vigorous precautions of the authorities or the palliative measures of the Mayors in establishing municipal butcher shops and other food depots, burst forth afresh on Wednesday. In several districts there were violent disorders, which indicated that professional agitators were again at work. At Creil, thirty-two miles north of Paris, barricades were formed with telegraph poles. One of exceptional strength was built around a huge boiler surmounted by a red flag, and it required a large force of

troops to storm it successfully. In the engagements large numbers on both sides were injured. The streets of Creil are patrolled by soldiers. Charleville also was the scene of serious disturbances on Wednesday. Crowds of people from the country around, armed with pitchforks, attempted a regular investment of the town. A regiment of dragoons, hastily summoned, charged down upon the manifestants, scattering them in all directions. At L'Orient the mobs, not satisfied with proclaiming a boycott against the market, upset the stalls and threw into the streets the various articles of food exposed for sale.

RUSSIA'S PREMIER SHOT

Stolypin Was Seriously Wounded at a Theatre Performance.

A despatch from Kiev, Russia, says:—Premier Stolypin was attacked and seriously wounded during a theatre performance here on Thursday night. His assailant was arrested. There was a gala performance at the opera in the presence of the Emperor of all the Russians. Two revolver shots in rapid succession electrified the audience, and Premier Stolypin sank to the floor. Those who were near by saw

that he was gravely hurt. There was tremendous excitement in the theatre, and in the excitement it is impossible to obtain the least details at assassination. It is reported that Stolypin's wounds are mortal. The Czar left St. Petersburg a few days ago, accompanied by Premier Stolypin, to review the statue of the Emperor Alexander II. at Kiev. It was the first public appearance of the Czar outside of the capital in some years.

WILL RUSH THE WORK.

Central Canada Railway to Build From Montreal to Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: According to a director of the Central Railway Company of Canada, the Railway Company, which is said to own over a million acres of land in the Ottawa Valley, and contemplates connecting Montreal and the Georgian Bay by a new line, work will be started on the Montreal-Ottawa section of their road this week, and forty miles of a track will have been graded before the snow falls. The work will commence at Hawkesbury and will go in two directions. Track-laying will not start until Spring, when the work will be pushed vigorously.

THRASHING AT BRANDON.

Good Yields Reported—Wheat Grades High.

A despatch from Brandon, Man., says: Thrashing is well under way. Some excellent crop reports are coming in. Mr. John Clark, one of the big farmers in the Roseland district, finished thrashing on Tuesday night. From 119 acres in one field he has 3,317 bushels of fine No. 1 Northern, twenty-eight bushels to the acre. The balance of his crop is quite up to this splendid showing, and Mr. Clark says his yield is no better than others in his locality. Reports from other districts are also very favorable.

TO STRENGTHEN GARRISON.

British War Office to Send Thousand Men to Jamaica.

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: It is reported here that the British War Office is arranging to send very soon 1,000 artillery and infantry to strengthen the local garrison in view of the increased importance of the station which will come with the opening of the Panama Canal. It is expected that the naval yard at Port Royal, which was burned last spring, will be reopened soon.

FASTEST IN THE WORLD.

Germany's New Dreadnought Develops Phenomenal Speed.

A despatch from Hamburg says: It is claimed that Germany has the fastest warship in the world. The new dreadnought cruiser Moltke is credited with a speed of 29 1/4 knots on her trials. The Moltke is a ship of 23,000 tons and 80,000 horsepower.

CHINA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Will Have Eight Battleships Within Next Seven Years.

A Pekin despatch says: The Ministry of Marine has drawn up its programme, which will give China at the end of seven years a fleet of eight battleships, twenty cruisers, ten smaller vessels, and fifty torpedo boats and destroyers. It also provides for four naval arsenals.

SCHOOLBOYS GO ON STRIKE

Pupils at Various Centres in Britain Adopt Tactics of Their Elders.

A despatch from London says: Young England appears to be in a state of unrest, following the example set in the recent strikes by the laboring classes. There have been strikes of schoolboys at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Sheffield, Grimsby, Llanelli, Bradford, Ashton-Under-Lyne, and even in Scotland at Leith. The boys drew up manifestoes, held demonstrations, and engaged in pick-

eting just like their elders. They objected to the use of the cane by schoolmasters, and also want an extra half-holiday on Wednesday afternoon. At Islington the boys smashed the school-windows with stones, and in Hull there was promiscuous stone-throwing with much damage to windows in the neighborhood. In most places the strikes collapsed and canings have been in order.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.
Toronto, Sept. 1.—Flour—Winter wheat 90 per cent. patents, \$3.45 to \$3.50, Montreal freight. Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.30; second patents \$4.80, and strong bakers', \$4.60, on track, Toronto. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 at \$1.09 1/2, and No. 2 at \$1.08, Bay ports. New wheat, 11-20 less.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, new, quoted at 60c. outside.
Peas—No. 2, 35c. outside.
Oats—Old No. 2 at 40 to 41c, and new at 39 1/2 to 40c, in car lots, outside. No. 2 Western Canada, 46 1/2c, and No. 3, 45 1/2c, Bay ports.
Barley—No. 2 is probably worth 75c outside.
Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 70 to 70 1/2c, Bay ports.
Rye—Car lots outside, 75c west, and at 70c east.
Buckwheat—No. 2 at 54 to 55c, outside.
Bran—Manitoba bran, \$23.50 to \$24, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, 62c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Small lots of hand-picked, \$2.30 per bushel.
Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 to 11c per lb. Combs, \$2 to \$2.25.
Baled Hay—No. 1 at \$13 to \$14, on track, and No. 2 at \$10 to \$11.
Baled Straw—\$6 to \$6.50, on track, Toronto.
Potatoes—Car lots, in bags, \$1.25 to \$1.40.
Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c per lb.; fowl, 11 to 12c; ducks, 14c; turkeys, 15 to 16c. Live poultry about 2c lower than the above.

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy prints, 21 to 22c; inferior, 15 to 17c. Creamery quoted at 25 to 26c per lb. for rollers and 23 to 24c for solids.
Eggs—Strictly new-laid, 23 to 24c, and fresh at 20 to 21c per dozen, in case lots.
Cheese—Large quoted at 14 1/4c per lb., and twins at 14 1/2c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 12c per lb. in case lots. Pork, short cut, \$23; do., mess, \$23 to \$24. Hams, medium to light, 17 to 18c; do., heavy, 15 to 16 1/2c; hocks, 13 1/2 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 13 1/2 to 14c.
Lard—Tierces, 10 1/2c; tubs, 10 3/4c; pails, 11c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 19.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 47c, car lots, ex-store; extra No. 1 feed, 46 1/2c; No. 3 C. W., 46c; No. 2 local white, 45 1/2c; No. 3 local white, 45c; No. 4 local white, 44 1/2c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.40; seconds, \$4.90; Winter wheat patents, \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.70; straight rollers, \$4.25; in bags, \$1.85 to \$2; rolled oats, per barrel, \$5.25; bag of 90 lbs., \$2.50. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 72c. Millfeed—Bran, Ontario, \$23 to \$24; Manitoba, \$23; middlings, Ontario, \$27 to \$28; shorts, Manitoba, \$25 moultrie, 62c to \$22. Eggs—Selected, 24 to 26c; No. 1 stock, 20 to 23c. Cheese—Westerns, 13 1/4 to 14 1/4c; easterns, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4c. Butter—Choice, 26c; seconds, 25 1/2 to 25 3/4c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo—Sept. 19.—Spring wheat—No. 1 Northern, carloads, store, \$1.07 1/2; Winter quiet. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71c; No. 4 yellow, 70c; No. 3 corn, 69 3/4c, all on track, through billed. Oats—No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3 white, 47 1/4c; No. 4 white, 46 1/4c. Barley—Malting, \$1.15 to \$1.22. Rye—No. 2, 94c, through billed.
Minneapolis, Sept. 19.—Wheat—September, \$1.01 7/8; December, \$1.03 3/8 to \$1.05 1/2; May, \$1.07 3/8; No. 1 hard, \$1.05 5/8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03 3/8 to \$1.04 7/8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.00 3/8 to \$1.02 7/8; No. 3 wheat, 95 3/8 to \$1.00 3/8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 63 1/2 to 64c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43 1/4 to 43 3/4c. Rye—No. 2, 81 1/2 to 82c. Bran \$21.50 to \$22. Flour—First patents, \$4.90 to \$5.15; second patents, \$4.40 to \$4.65; first clears, \$3.25 to \$3.75; second clears, \$2.25 to \$2.65.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 19.—Choice steers sold at 53-54c; good at 51-52c, fairly good at 5 to 51-54c, fair at 41-2 to 43-4c, and common at 4 to 41-4c per pound. Cows and bulls were 1-4 to 1-2c per pound lower, the former selling at 31-4 to 5c, and the latter at 21-2 to 3c per pound. Lambs sold at 51-4 to 51-2c, and sheep at 31-2 to 33-4c per pound. The demand for calves was good, at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 each, as to size and quality. Hogs—\$6 to \$7.10 per cwt., as to quality, weighed off cars.
Toronto, Sept. 19.—Choice offerings were snapped up early at prices ranging from \$6 to \$6.25; medium to choice, firm at \$5.40 to \$5.85; good butcher cows and heavy bulls, firm, at \$4.50 to \$5.25; medium and common, at \$3.75 to \$4.25; canners at \$1.50 to \$2.50. Sheep steady; heavy ewes, \$3 to \$3.25; light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.25; lambs, dull and easier, at \$5 to \$5.40. Hogs, steady, at \$7.10, f.o.b., and \$7.40 to \$7.50, fed and watered.

How we enjoy meeting a man who talks only when he has something to say.

GILLETTE'S PERFUMED LYE

CAUTION.

Put a strong glass on the label and examine it closely every time. Always look for the name "Gillett's."

Like all good articles, which are extensively advertised, Gillett's Lye is frequently and very closely imitated. In some instances the imitators have actually copied directions and other printed matter from our label word for word. Be wise, and refuse to purchase imitation articles for they are never satisfactory.

Insist On Getting Gillett's Lye

and decline to accept anything that looks to be an imitation or that is represented to be "just as good" or "better," or "the same thing." In our experience of over fifty years in business we have never known of an imitation article that has been a success, for imitators are not reliable people. At the best the "just as good" kinds are only trashy imitations, so decline them with thanks every time.



E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG. TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS BANK OF MONTREAL ROBBED

Safe Crackers Blow Open Safe at New Westminster, B. C.

A despatch from New Westminster, B.C., says: Two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars was stolen early on Friday from the branch of the bank of Montreal in the city of the bank. Five burglars entered the bank by the front door, broke through the metal coating of the vault, blew open the safe by charges of nitro-glycerine, and got clear away with their booty without being seen, except by a Chinese caretaker. They probably escaped down the Fraser River in a launch, or else by an automobile toward Vancouver. Actual figures of the losses were obtained in the afternoon from Manager G. D. Brymer, who has been in charge at New Westminster for twenty years. There were \$338,000 in the bank, and of this \$253,000 was taken. Of the amount taken \$150,000 even were in five and ten dollar bills. These were all new, and the bank

(still has the numbers and asserts that payment on them can be stopped. There was \$38,000 in gold, of which \$20,000 was taken, and the remainder left. An extra large amount of money was on hand for paying off fishermen and hands from the hop fields.

The first known of the robbery was when the Chinese caretaker appeared at the police station at 5.30 o'clock and gave the alarm. He had managed to work loose from the bonds with which he had been tied after the robbers had departed. Chief of Police Bradshaw hurried to the scene, and all available officers were pressed into service, but the only obtainable clue was that given by the Chinaman. From the thoroughness of the job and the tools with which the work was done the local officers believe the same gang which has been at work in Vancouver did the job here.

force you to make good the amount through the law courts. You could, of course, limit your losses to a certain point, but that is seldom done, and is not often satisfactory.

Of course, had you been an investor and bought the stock to hold you would not have been worried by a drop in market price; for while the speculator sacrificed safety to prospect of appreciation, the investor would not have overlooked such an important feature.

	Debit	Credit
100 Tor. Ralls @ 158	\$15,800	
Brokerage	25	
Margins		\$ 3,160
Interest	758 40	
Dividends		800
100 Tor. Ralls sold		15,300
Brokerage	25	
Cheque for balance		3,652 60
	\$20,260 00	\$20,260

So that the client receives back his margins and about \$500 of profit.

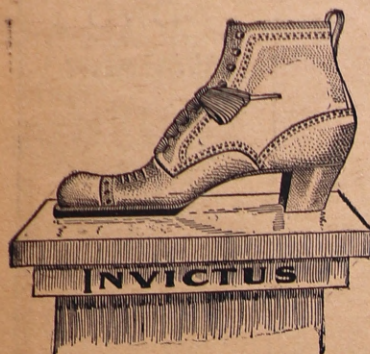
Of course, in this example, the client was quite fortunate. He had only put up about 31 points on the market price of the stock which, however, might have declined that amount. But before it had gone down very far the broker would have written a polite but firm note asking for further margins, and the lower the price went the greater the amount of margin required. Finally, perhaps, the client would sell out at a substantial loss, as he could not raise further margins. For, remember this, in speculating on margin, the margin does not limit the risk. Legally you own the stock and the broker only loans you the money to pay for it, and keeps the stock as security. The fact that he in turn borrows from the banks does not alter the fact. So, if your stock should drop down to nothing in value you would have to stand the loss and the broker could

MOUNT ETNA BELCHING LAVA

The Eruption is Proving Disastrous to Those Living in Neighborhood.

A despatch from Catania, Sicily, says: The eruption of Mount Etna is assuming the proportions of a real disaster. The lava stream whose path crosses the railway line circling the volcano and which extends eight miles from its source, is approaching the railway stations to the north and especially threatening the depots of Moio and Alcantara, which were abandoned on Wednesday. Squads of laborers were at work taking up the railroad tracks and removing all transportable material to places of safety with the idea of minimizing the losses. The entire crest of Mount Etna appears to be in a state of ebullition. An exact count of the number of fissures is impossible, because of the smoke which shrouds the whole mountain, but there seemed to be more than seventy new fissures all belching smoke and lava. The eruption means great suffering for the peasantry. The slopes of Etna, with an area of more than 400 square miles, support a population more dense than that of any other portion of Sicily or Italy. There are sixty-five cities and villages in the cone area.

FALL SHOE OPENINGS FOR 1911 AT THE POPULAR SHOE STORE



It will be a pleasure for us to show you our new Fall Goods, which we are now receiving daily from the very best wholesale Boot and Shoe houses in Canada.

Ask for these lines of Shoes as they are leading the styles:

INVICTUS, LONG LIFE and the "BRANDON" for men.

VICTORIA and AMERICAN for ladies.

MOTHER HUBBARD lines for the children.

BUTTON BOOTS are the correct thing for this season. See our lines before purchasing in Patent, Gun Metal, Dongola and Tan.

See our Men's Heavy Tan Boots, leather lined, absolutely waterproof stock.

Our Hand Made Boots

Are known all over to be the best wearers, the best fitters and the best workmanship. Give us a trial when needing a pair. Shoe repairing a specialty.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,

SHOE KING

This advertisement returned to us on Fair Day is worth 5c. on a bottle of Polish in any color.



Do You Own a "Parkyte"

OR ARE YOU

A Slave to Ill-Health?

A "Parkyte" Sanitary Chemical Closet

In your home is the strongest kind of insurance against the germs of disease. It is a preventative against epidemics and contagion in the Summer, and an absolute necessity the year round.

Requires neither Water nor Sewage; can be placed in any part of your home; costs less than a CENT a day and lasts a lifetime.

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians and Health Officials; specified by the most prominent Architects; and adopted by whole Municipalities.

Over 15,000 Have Been Installed in Canadian Homes in Less than One Year.

Ask your dealer for prices.

The "PARKYTE" SANITARY CHEMICAL CLOSET is made in Canada by PARKER-WHITE, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

Branches—Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver, and is sold by

L. & R. W. MEIKLEJOHN, Stirling, Ont.

Progress on G. T. P.

Substantial progress is being made in all directions in the construction and opening for traffic of the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Recent reports given out announced the completion of the line to Fitzhugh, a point in the Jasper National Park, 1,027 miles west of Winnipeg, and service will be immediately extended thereto, and it is expected that fifty or sixty miles additional beyond Fitzhugh will be graded for steel this fall. This would bring steel to Tete Jaune Cache.

Work on the Prince Albert Branch is being pushed rapidly forward and steel has been laid as far as Waka, sixty-eight miles from the main line, and grading on this line has been completed within 24 miles of Prince Albert.

On the branch from Regina to the international boundary twenty-five miles of steel will be completed this fall, and sixty per cent. of the grading on the Regina Moose Jaw Branch has been finished.

Construction work on the Brandon Branch which runs south from the main line at Harte, a distance of twenty-four miles, is being commenced this week, and when complete will give the Grand Trunk Pacific the shortest line between Winnipeg and Brandon.

Grading has practically been completed on the first fifty miles of the Biggar-Calgary Branch, and work was started last week on fifty miles of the line from Battleford West through Out Knife District towards Wainwright, Alberta.

On the Tofield-Calgary Branch steel has been laid to the Red Deer River. The above gives a good idea of how the work on the branches is being advanced, in addition to which the work on the main lines is being pushed forward actively.

Damage estimated at half a million dollars has been caused by heavy rains in the state of Ohio. Low lands were submerged, growing crops destroyed, bridges washed away, and railway traffic delayed.

The western provinces of Canada are settling up very rapidly, and a considerable number of immigrants are Americans, probably 40 per cent. Most of them are young people who have been brought up on the farms of the north western states. They have considerable money. They buy for cash. They are able to provide themselves with the best implements and machinery and are not required to suffer the hardships that their parents had to endure as pioneers.

The September Rod and Gun

The large and ever growing army of game bird hunters will find a variety in stories dealing with their favorite recreation in the September issue of Rod and Gun published by W. J. Taylor Ltd., Woodstock, Ontario. From Newfoundland, to British Columbia is a wide range, and all is included in this one number, the differences in the sport enjoyed in the various Provinces being pleasantly conveyed in a series of stories dealing with actual occurrences in the field. Further variety is given by a finely illustrated story of the Cruise of the Papoose, a camping story, and some excellent verses. Geese, ducks and wild birds are the subjects of the very best of sport, and their devotees tell of the complete enjoyment experienced in a way to make their confederates resolve to make similar trips with the same object in view. Wing shooting is a sportsmanlike occupation, and with only a fair conservation there should be ample opportunities for all sportsmen in Canada to enjoy some of this fine recreation for an indefinite time to come. A more interesting number of this fine magazine has never been issued.

A despatch from Constantinople says: The whole Ottoman empire is in the grip of the cholera and deaths will number in the thousands, though the failure of any attempt to keep official records makes even an approximate estimate impossible. Scarcely a town or village, from Bagdad to Beirut, has escaped. In northern Asia Minor, where the scourge first appeared, whole villages have been wiped out. In some districts the tax-gatherer, in making his rounds, has not found a living person, such of the inhabitants as had survived the epidemic having fled to other parts.

Forty or more years ago British scientists placed the exhaustion of the usable coal supply of the United Kingdom at a date not much later than 1970. Now, Sir William Ramsay, addressing the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, places the life of the coal fields at 175 years from the present time. He emphasizes the need of economy in the use of coal if the nation is to look forward in security to continued industrial advancement. Among the means of economy he mentions turbines, gas engines, creation of power at the coal mines themselves, and distribution in the form of electricity, abandonment of wasteful domestic fires in open hearths and the substitution of central heating plants.

Few, if any medicines, have met with the uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood have given it a wide reputation. For sale by all dealers.

FEMININE CODE OF HONOR.

Is It a Fact That Men Don't Expect Women to Be Strictly Square?

It cannot be denied, gravely asserts a well-known writer, that the standards of honor maintained by women are just a trifle less keen than those of men. Insulting though it may appear to them, we do not expect or exact from women the same degree of strictness in matters even of common honesty, as from our fellow men. Take, for instance, cards. Any man who is caught playing unfairly, or is even suspected of so doing, is immediately doomed to social perdition and subjected to the most frightful kind of ostracism.

Yet dishonesty of this character on the part of a pretty woman, or even when the offender is an unattractive old dowager, excites only our mildest astonishment or our good-humored amusement. The only one who shows resentment is the other woman at the table, whose anger and scathing contempt are undisguised and who may be trusted to make the most of the offense.

It would be going a great deal too far to allege that we expect unfair play when we have a woman as partner as opponent. Still, if we do detect her in any sharp practice, we are not precisely surprised, and if the truth were told, do not think much the worse of her for it. No man would ever show himself so lamentably deficient in gallantry as to look for the payment of any bet that a lady had done him the honor to lose to him, and it would be equally bad form for him to suggest the return of cash advances that she had condescended to accept at his hands.

Woman's stories and her statements are usually considered by the sterner sex as infinitely more creditable to her power of picturesque imagination than to her notions of exactitude—the latter not being regarded as her forte—and an impression prevails to the effect that she is even more artistic and delicate in the embroidery of textile fabrics.

Indeed, the only time when we are ready to accord to her unrestricted confidence and belief is when either for the purpose of making us look foolish or with some more serious object of her own in view, she tells us pretty and pleasant things about ourselves.

The women themselves recognize their shortcomings in this respect. Is not one of their favorite and stock phrases when they wish to inspire us with confidence, "You know, in questions of honor, I have the same ideas as a man"; ergo, "I am exempt from the shortcomings of my sex in the matter." And do not they repeatedly express the conviction that this or that piece of meanness "can only have been perpetrated by a woman?"

She Got the Soul.

There was a bashful young man who was invited to a dinner party and was paired with the prettiest woman in the room. His seat at the table was in front of the roast fowl, which was to carve. And there was also a fried sole in front of him. And he had never done a lick of carving in his life, for he was a bachelor.

But he made the best of the situation by asking the lady at his side what she would have.

"A little of the sole," she replied.

He began to cut off a slice of the chicken's breast.

"No, not the sole," she whispered.

"No, where was the soul of a hen? He thought for a minute, and then attacked the wing.

"The sole, the sole!" cried the lady.

He looked for the feet, but no soles were left, so he tried a drumstick. But she still shook her head and said, "No, I only want a piece of the sole."

Then did this young man rise in his wrath, stick a fork through the fowl and put it all on the woman's plate.

"Take it," he shouted—"Take it, body, soul and all!"

Then he helped himself to the fish.

Get Married.

Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the eminent French physician, has reached the conclusion that matrimony is the greatest aid to longevity. This, he says, is established by statistics gleaned from all over the world. A married man or woman has thrice the chance of a good long life as a bachelor or a spinster. In further illustration of this contention the doctor shows that the mortality among widowers is greater than the average among married men. So he recommends them to look out for a new partner—that is, if they are under 60. This is his advice to young men: "Marry; you will do well, even from a selfish standpoint. But watch carefully over your own health, for the loss of your life depends in a great measure on hers."

Telephoning In China.

In China when the subscriber rings up exchange the operator may be expected to ask:

"What number does the honorable son of the moon and stars desire?"

"Hohi, two-three."

Silence. Then the exchange resumes: "Will the honorable person graciously forgive the inadequacy of the insignificant service of this humble slave of the wire to inform him that the never-to-be-sufficiently-censured line is busy?"

Didn't Have to Ask.

Brown was in a terrible hurry to be at his club. He had been patiently sitting for a considerable time, and then, getting exasperated, he poked the conductor in the ribs with his umbrella, saying, "Hi, conductor, is this bus going on?"

"No, sir!" replied the conductor.

"It is standing perfectly still."

Ostrich Dogs.

Collie dogs are used to herd ostriches in South Africa and perform in a work with great sagacity. The birds are savage when breeding and will attack any man or animal that interferes with them, but are strangely cowed in the presence of the dogs.

BORORO WEDDINGS.

Neither Youths Nor Maidens Have Much to Say About Them.

Many are the interesting customs that characterize the Bororo Indians, says a writer in The Wide World Magazine. There is the marriage ceremony, for instance. It is really the mother of the girl who selects her daughter's future husband, and who she has chosen him she invites him to her hut to partake of a highly-peppered dish specially cooked for the occasion. The eligible youth is accompanied by his mother, or, failing her, by the oldest woman of his family. If he is inclined to marry the girl presented to him he partakes of the food and then passes it on to his mother. Should she be likewise inclined she tastes it, and the marriage is then as good as a fait accompli. Should she be opposed to the proposition, however, she returns the food to the girl's mother and the match is off, even should the young man feel inclined to tie the knot.

On the other hand, if the youth is not favorably impressed by the daughter of the hut he partakes of the dish only to pass it on to his mother without tasting it, saying: "Mother, give this food to her from whom it came."

The mother can do as she likes. She can touch the food, and then the son must marry the girl in spite of his own feelings. But if she is not keen on the marriage she pushes the food across to her hostess and, accompanied by her son, leaves the hut. It will thus be seen that neither the youth nor the maiden have much to say as regards their own future.

After the engagement the fiancée's mother has to maintain the bridegroom's mother for four days. During this time the youth sleeps in the hut of his future bride, but without being seen by her. He enters late at night and leaves before dawn, and the object of his presence is to protect the girl of his (or his mother's) choice from the machinations of the evil eye. On the fifth morning both bride and bridegroom get up at the same time and, approaching the fire, sit down together, turning their backs on the other members of the family. Henceforward they are man and wife.

Customs Officials' Manners.

"German officials stare at you; French officials scowl at you; English officials wink at you. But they all pass the baggage," is the conclusion of Gilbert K. Chesterton, the English writer, who has recently added to his experience by passing through the custom houses of France, Germany and England, which he describes in The Illustrated London News. Noise, confusion and clamor prevailed in the French douane, which was located in a small, dirty, shed-like room. The French temperament is soothed by disturbance, he explains, and the customs official's bustling manner does not mean that he takes his duty very seriously, for one gets through quickly and unhurt. French officials are not as brutal as they seem. German custom houses impressed Mr. Chesterton as temples. The imposing officials in uniforms of æsthetic peacock green held his observant gaze. Grim and silent, they passed him from one large apartment to another. But it only seemed like oppression, decided the talented traveler forward. His native land received him at Dover in a manner "confidential and comic."

Just as Well.

On one of those bitter, chilly mornings that herald so aptly our spring Mr. Taswell turned over in bed and began to doze. It was 4 o'clock, and this was the first wink of sleep Taswell had as yet managed to snatch. A violent banging on the front door, however, suddenly aroused him. He dashed over to the window and opened it.

"Is it fire?" he roared.

"I want Mr. Taswell," came the answer.

"I am Mr. Taswell. What is it?"

"I have an important matter which concerns your good name and must not let it reach other ears. Come down quickly."

In a moment Taswell, in his pajamas, was at the door. The wind whistled coldly.

"Well," replied the disturber of Taswell's peace, "don't you think your name, would be as well without the 'T'?"

Then he disappeared into the darkness, and the comments of Taswell were not well at all.—London Tit-Bits.

What's the Use.

"Mother," said Bobby after a full week of obedience, "have I been a good boy lately?"

"Yes, dear," replied his mother. "A very, very good boy."

"And do you trust me?" he continued.

"Why, of course, mother trusts her little boy!" she answered.

But the chastened child was not pacified.

"I mean really, really trust you," nodded his mother. "Why do you ask?"

"Just because," said Bobby, diving his hands into his pockets and looking at her meaningly in the face, "if you trust me like you say you do, why do you go on hiding the jam?"—Answers.

Forgotten.

The Russische Korrespondenz under the headline "Forgotten," tells of the discharge from the imperial service of three officers of the Imperial Russian Army. The first of the three was a Major, the second a Captain and the third a Lieutenant. It appears that last winter a political prisoner of the name of Sachatschow was placed by them in an unheated dungeon and was then "forgotten" for a long time. When the poor fellow was finally thought of again he was found terribly frozen. He died shortly after his frozen feet had been amputated.

Not In Harmway.

"There is one discordant note in your garden, my dear madam," remarked the æsthetic landscape architect.

"What is that?" asked the lady, much alarmed.

"I notice," he replied, with a shudder, "that you have a dogwood planted near some pussy willows."

HARDWARE

We keep practical workmen in our tin shop and are prepared to do all job work promptly.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. & R. W. MEIKLEJOHN

Phone No. 13

A Little Too Absentminded.

Jimmy Ryan was very absentminded, and his friends loved to tell stories of his misadventures. You would hear one morning that Ryan had gone home the evening before, walked into the boarding-house next his own under the impression that he was home, had sat down at the table and had not aroused from his abstraction until some one had called his attention to the mistake.

But the best story of all was put over the day after Ryan's wedding. This was an evening affair.

"They drove away from the church," said the narrator, "and over to the new house that had been all fixed up for them. When they got to the door Ryan helps her out tenderly and leads her up to the door and talks to her a minute. Then he shakes hands with her and says, 'Well, good night, Lucy.' 'Good night?' says she inquiringly. 'Yes,' says he, 'I guess it's time I was going home now.' 'Why, Jimmy Ryan, you big it,' she says, 'wake up. You live here now.'"

Shorthand Pioneer.

That the ancients were thoroughly conversant with shorthand is an undisputed fact. It subsequently became a lost art until revived or rediscovered toward the end of the sixteenth century. At this time there lived William Lawrence, who died in 1621 and was buried in the cloister of Westminster Abbey. There the visitor may read his epitaph, which includes the following lines: Shorthand he wrote; his flower in prime did fade, And hasty death short hand of him hath made.

The Most Beautiful City.

To ask for the name of the "most beautiful city in the world" is to ask a very large and difficult question. There are a great many very beautiful cities in the world, each of which would get its votes were the contest to arise. Lovely places are to be found by the score in every country of the east, but if put to the vote of travelers it is probably Palermo, Sicily, would win out. It may be that there is a more beautiful city in the world than the Sicilian town, but it would be exceedingly difficult to name it.

A Foiled Ambition.

"That boy of Joggins' started out very ambitiously. When his father wanted him to settle down to steady work he said he meant to do things in breaking records." "Well, did he keep up a breaking pace?" "Rather. He broke his father, then he broke into a bank, and now he's breaking stones."

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1911

Issued by the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent.

Stirling	Sept. 21, 22
Bancroft	Sept. 21, 22
Brighton	Sept. 28
Campbellford	Sept. 26, 27
Castleton	Sept. 26, 27
Colborne	Oct. 3, 4
Madoc	Sept. 27, 28
Norwood	Oct. 10, 11
Rosemeath	Sept. 28, 29
Tweed	Oct. 4, 5

Clubbing List.

The NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe\$1.80
The Weekly Mail and Empire	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star	1.80
The Weekly Witness	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
Farm and Dairy	1.75
The Farmers Advocate	weekly 2.80
The Home Journal, Toronto	1.60
Youth's Companion, Boston	2.75

If you knew the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for lameness, back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

SHINGLES!

JUST ARRIVED—A car load of first class Shingles. Price and quality guaranteed.

All kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

Mr. W. R. Girdwood will have charge while I am away at camp.

J. W. HAIGHT.

**HANDS
US YOUR
ORDERS
FOR**

**JOB
PRINTING**
THE WORK IS
THE BEST
THE PRICE IS
RIGHT

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING.

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$5 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.
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**THE
Stirling News-Argus**

is published every Thursday at the office of publication, North Street, Stirling, first door north of Morton's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate business, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

PER INCH PER WEEK
1 YEAR, \$30.00
6 MONTHS, \$18.00
3 MONTHS, \$10.00
1 MONTH, \$5.00
Whole col. down to half col. 7c.
Half col. down to quarter col. 5c.
Quarter col. down to 2 inches 5c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates are for the ordinary commercial house, and for business of the mercantile nature, and for such they will not be held to include Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, and others. For special rates of advertisement of individual members of firms, Properties to let or for sale, etc., two inches \$10 per year; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$5 per year; \$3 for three months; \$2 for two months; \$1 for one month. All rates include the cost of the advertisement without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, i.e., per line first insertion, 50c per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in the best style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1911.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 3.

THE STORE That Satisfies

SMILE

A Face that cannot smile ought to be a face that can't eat.
THE WINNER IS THE SMILER

We want you to come in and take a look at our New Fall Stock, and if all the good things you'll see don't make you smile, well then—

You ought to see the new productions for the coming season in high class Suitings, Overcoatings, etc. The patterns and colorings will make you think you are in Wonderland, and you will want to be toggled out in an up-to-the-minute suit. Don't wait until the other chap gets the suit you want, he'll smile then.

New Fall Underwear, Shirts, Gloves, Hats and Caps, and last but not least,

THE WARD BRAND OF READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING AT

FRED. T. WARD'S
THE MEN'S WEAR MAN

COOK & FOX

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

FASHIONS FOR FALL

Much larger and better than ever before are our showings for this season. Every department is complete with the very latest showings and values you cannot procure elsewhere. Ask to see these lines before buying. The goods will speak for themselves. Below we quote a few only of our specials for this week:

Dress Suitings

Forty-two inch Wool Serges, fine weave, colors Black, Navy, New Blues, etc. Special value. 50c. yd.
Fifty-four inch all wool Serge, extra fine weave and finish, leading shades only. A leader at. \$1.00 yd.
Equally as good values in Tweeds, Basket Weaves, Panama, Poplin, Whipcord, Tricotine, Ottoman, and all other popular lines.

Fall Coatings

Have you seen the newest creation in Coatings, namely, Reversible Tweeds? This is the only line to buy. We have them at popular prices.

Velvets and Corduroys

Very fashionable this season. Shades, Navy, Brown, Cardinal, Royal Purple, dark Wine, Black, etc. Extra width, all *Chiffon Finished*. Best quality, only. 50c. yd. Secure yours now as these are going fast.

DRESS SILKS

This department is complete. If you want the newest ask to see ours. We are sure to have it. Plain and Fancy Paillette, Messaline, Taffeta, Peau de Soie, corded qualities, etc., are among the leaders. Quality the best. Prices very reasonable.

FALL UNDERWEAR

This department is second to none. Best values procurable from 25c. up. Ask to see our Ladies' Grey Vests, extra fine and weighty, only. 25c. each
Pure White shaped Vests, fleece lined, very special. 35c. each
Combination Suits. 90c. up
GENTS AND BOYS.—All styles, qualities and sizes. Just a little better than the rest.

MILLINERY

Latest creations of imported Stocks. Hats to suit every person and purse. Have your Hat trimmed with the new Wire-edged Ribbon. Always keep their original shape.

SPECIALS

Ladies' Fall and Winter Gloves, any colors, reg. 25c. for. 10c.
Black Cashmere Gloves, silk lined, fast colors, reg. 35c. for. 25c.
Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, very special at 5c., 6 for. 25c.
Fancy Linen Huck Towelling, two patterns only, reg. 25c., special. 15c. yd.
36 in. Gray Cotton, even thread, reg. 10c., special. 8c. yd.
Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts, full width, Fine English Sateen, on sale. 75c.
Don't forget our all silk Ribbon, 4 1/2 to 5 in. wide, all shades, sale price. 5c.
Fine Castile Soap, large bar. 5c.
Valencia Oranges, sweet and juicy. 2 for 5c.

Highest price for produce Phone 43 Goods delivered promptly

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits
Total Assets (over)
May 31st 1911. \$6,600,000
\$50,000,000

Mail Your Deposits

to us, with your Pass-book, and we will return the book, written up.

When you wish to withdraw Money, mail us the Pass-book, say how much you want, and we will send it to you at once.

If you are far from a Banking Town you will find this service of ours a great convenience. Call and see our Manager about it.

Stirling Branch—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Spring Brook Branch—E. S. Theaker, Act'g Manager.

STIRLING FAIR

The Stirling Fair for 1911, which was held on Thursday and Friday of last week is now a thing of the past. The weather on the first day was rather unfavorable, rain falling during the latter part of the day. This, with the fact that it was polling day, prevented many from bringing in exhibits, and therefore the fair in some departments was not up to former years. This was especially noticeable in the fruit and vegetable classes in which the exhibits were few in number. No doubt, also, this is partly to be accounted for by the dry weather during the summer.

The display of domestic manufactures, ladies' work and fine arts was good, and was most creditable to the exhibitors. There was also a good exhibit in dairy produce, canned goods, home made bread, etc.

The show of cattle was good, especially in Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys. Mr. B. E. Hagerman had a fine herd of Holsteins, which it would be hard to beat anywhere. Mr. Hume's herd of Ayrshires are noted prize-winners, and Mr. E. W. Brooks is becoming a noted breeder of Jerseys.

The horses shown were excellent, and were greatly admired by all interested in fine horses. The prize list will tell who had the best on the grounds.

The exhibit of sheep and swine was not as large as in some former years, but among them were some very fine animals.

The second day of the fair being fine and warm, there was a large attendance, the gate receipts totalling nearly one hundred dollars greater than last year. Following is the

PRIZE LIST

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES

Heavy Draught Stallion, W J Cooney, Samuel Roy, W J Haggerty.
Mare with foal at feet, A J Thompson, W C Ketcheson.

Span Horses, Geo A Bailey, W J Cooney, Jas A Stewart.
Two year old Mare or Gelding, Geo Bailey, J A Stewart.

One year old Mare or Gelding, 1 W J Haggerty, 3 W C Ketcheson.
Foal of 1911, A J Thompson, W C Ketcheson.

Stallion and 3 of his get, W J Haggerty.

W J Haggerty's special, E W Brooks.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES

Stallion any age, Geo Wellman, W J Cooney.
Mare with foal at feet, Elisha Maynes, L S Weaver.

Three year old Mare or Gelding, Geo Richardson, A D Cooney, Geo A Weaver.
Two year old Mare or Gelding, John W Johnson, A B Fargy, W H Patterson.

One year old Mare or Gelding, 3 A D Cooney.
Foal of 1911, W H Patterson, Elisha Maynes, L S Weaver.

Span of Horses, J G Miller, Clayton Tucker, S A Badgley.

CARRIAGE HORSES

Stallion, E W Brooks.
Three year old Mare or Gelding, W A Diamond, Jas Fargy.

Two year old Mare or Gelding, E W Brooks, Jas A Stewart.
Span of Horses, W A Diamond, W H Martin, L S Weaver.

Single Horse in Harness, Geo. A Rose, H Bleeker, D I Rose.

ROADSTERS

Mare with foal at feet, Geo Jackman.
Two year old Mare or Gelding, W D Reid, Cyrus Garrison, G A Boulton.

One year old Mare or Gelding, Jos Frappy, E W Brooks, G Thompson.
Foal of 1911, Geo Jackman.

Single Horse, Geo Wellman, Dr. Bissonnette, Tilla Neal.
Lady Driver, W A Diamond, L W Locke.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS WITH PEDIGREE
Bull, E W Brooks.
Heifer, 2 years old, E W Brooks.
Heifer, 1 year old, E W Brooks.
Heifer Calf, E W Brooks.

JERSEYS, WITH PEDIGREE
Bull, E W Brooks.
Bull, 2 years old, E W Brooks.
Bull, 1 year old, E W Brooks.
Bull Calf, E W Brooks.

Milch Cow, 1, 3 E W Brooks, 2 G A Johnson.

Heifer, 2 years old, E W Brooks.
Heifer, 1 year old, E W Brooks.
Heifer Calf, E W Brooks.

AYRSHIRES, WITH PEDIGREE

Bull, 2 years old, Alex Hume.
Bull 1 year old, Alex Hume.
Bull Calf, Alex Hume.
Milch Cow, 1, 2, 3 Alex Hume.
Heifer, 2 years old, 1, 2 Alex Hume.
Heifer, 1 year old, 1, 2 Alex Hume.
Heifer Calf, 1, 2 Alex Hume, 3 W C Ketcheson.

HOLSTEIN, WITH PEDIGREE

Bull, any age, B E Hagerman.
Bull, 2 years old, Clayton Tucker.
Bull, 1 year old, Geo M Sharp.
Bull Calf, E Terrill, 2, 3 Geo. M Sharp.
Milch Cow, 1, 2, 3 B E Hagerman.
Heifer, 2 years old, 1, 2 B E Hagerman.
Heifer, 1 year old, 1, 2 B E Hagerman.
Heifer Calf, 1, 2, 3 E Terrill.

GRADE CATTLE

Milch Cow, 1, 2, 3 B E Hagerman.
Heifer, 2 years old, J C Wilson.
Heifer, 1 year old, B E Hagerman.
G A Johnson, J C Wilson.
Heifer Calf, B E Hagerman.

SHEEP

LEICESTERS

Ram, Elisha Maynes.
Ram Lamb, 1, 2, 3 Elisha Maynes.
Ewe, 1, 2, 3 Elisha Maynes.
Yearling, Ewe, Elisha Maynes.
Ewe Lamb, 1, 2, 3 Elisha Maynes.

SHROPSHIRE

Ram, yearling, C H Curtis.
Ram Lamb, 1, 2 C H Curtis.
Ewe, 1, 2 C H Curtis.
Ewe, yearling, W A Martin, C H Curtis.

Ewe Lamb, W A Martin.

SOUTHDOWNS

Ram, R McMurter, E W Brooks.
Ram, yearling, R McMurter.
Ram Lamb, 1, 2 E W Brooks, R McMurter.

Ewe, R McMurter, C H Curtis.
Ewe, yearling, R McMurter, C H Curtis.

Ewe Lamb, R McMurter.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES

Boar, W A Martin, R McMurter, Geo A Weaver.
Breeding Sow, W A Martin, R McMurter.

Boar Pig, 1911, R McMurter.
Sow Pig, 1911, 1, 2 R McMurter.

YORKSHIRES

Boar Pig, 1911, W A Martin.
Sow Pig, 1911, W A Martin.

TAMWORTHS

Boar, J C Wilson, W A Martin, C H Curtis.
Breeding Sow, C H Curtis, C U Heath, J C Wilson.

Boar Pig, 1911, J C Wilson, 2, 3 C H Curtis.
Sow Pig, 1911, 1, 2 C H Curtis, C U Heath.

POULTRY

Brahmas, light, E S Waite.
Brahmas, dark, E S Waite, C H Curtis.

White Plymouth Rocks, E S Waite, C H Curtis, G Thompson.
Dorkings, E S Waite.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, 1, 2 G A Johnson, W A Martin.

Buff Rocks, E S Waite, 2, 3 C H Curtis.

Cochins, E S Waite.
Minorcas, 1, 2 C H Curtis.

Leghorns, white, E S Waite, 2, 3 C H Curtis.

Leghorns, brown, E S Waite, R W Thompson.

Leghorns, buff, E S Waite.

Wyandottes, golden laced, 1, 2 C H Curtis.

Wyandottes, buff, E S Waite, C H Curtis.

Wyandottes, silver laced, E S Waite.

Wyandottes, white, E S Waite, Dr Bissonnette.

Polands, E S Waite.

Bantams, E S Waite, Dr Bissonnette.

Black Spanish, C H Curtis, E S Waite.

Houdans, E S Waite.

Turkeys, G Thompson.

Geese, G A Boulton.

Ducks, E S Waite, C H Curtis.

Rabbits, G Thompson.

Pigeons, E S Waite, G Thompson.

HOME MANUFACTURES

Set Lumber Harness, Geo. Bousman, Thos H McKee.
Set Single Harness, Thos H McKee, Geo Bousman.

Set Double Light Harness, Thos H McKee, Geo Bousman.

Pair fine laced Boots, men's, Nina Reynolds.

Continued on 4th page

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

STERLING HALL

Next week is Fair week and visitors will find our stock for Fall very complete in every department. It will be a pleasure to show you through whether you buy or not. We emphasize particularly our showings of Furs, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Men's Clothing and Underwear.



Ladies' Cloth Coats

New up-to-the-minute goods
in Plain and Fancy Cloths. Priced
much in favor of the buyer, at....
...\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 to \$20.00

Girls' Cloth Coats

Coats for the children in
Navies, Browns, Greens and
Fancies, at.....
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00 to
\$8.00



A Foreword For Furs

Our critical buying has gathered the best in qualities and values in the Canadian market. They are priced to our customers advantage and cannot be matched for value.

LADIES' FUR LINED COATS.—Best Broadcloth shell, Canadian rat lined, natural Sable trim, value for \$75.00 on sale at. \$60.00

LADIES' FUR LINED COATS.—Fine Broadcloth shell, rat lined, natural Sable trim, value for \$60.00 on sale at. \$45.00

MEN'S CANADIAN RAT LINED COATS.—Otter collar, fine Beaver shells, good value at \$60, special at. \$50.00

An endless chain variety of Muffs, Stoles, Scarfs, Cap-erines, etc., at most reasonable prices.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Whatever your needs in Men's and Boys' clothing, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, etc., we are now ready to supply for fall in the most dependable qualities and correct styles.

WATERPROOF COATS AND TOPPER OVERCOATS at. \$4.00, \$7.50, \$10.00

WORSTED SUITS for men. Very special at. \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00

OVERCOATS in Converto, Presto, and other adjustable collars, special values at. \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00

SWEATER COATS in all sizes at. 75c. up to \$3.00

NOTE—We have openings for good, smart boys and girls to learn the business.

W. R. MATHER

Bank of Montreal

Established - 1817

CAPITAL, ALL PAID UP. \$14,400,000.00

REST. 12,000,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS. 961,789.11

A General Banking Business done.

Stirling Branch |
Bank Corner

H. R. BOULTON,
Manager.

CLOSE QUARTERS ;

OR, THE HOUSE IN THE RUE BARBETTE

CHAPTER IV.

In less confident tones Inspector Walters resumed his narrative: "On Monday evening, sir," he said, "about eight o'clock, his Excellency and the two secretaries were dining downstairs, and matters had, thus far, gone on with the same routine as was observed every preceding day. The workmen quit their work at six o'clock. The three gentlemen went out for a drive as soon as everything was locked up, and came in again at a quarter to eight. They did not change their clothes for dinner, so there was no occasion to search them, as no one had gone upstairs since they had descended soon after six. They had barely started dinner when some one called at the front door, and I was sent for. The door bell, I may explain was always answered by one of the house servants, and he, if necessary, admitted any person who came, closing the door; but the visitor had to be examined by the policeman stationed in the passage before he was permitted to come any further. On this occasion I went out and found three gentlemen standing there. They were Turks, as could be easily seen by their attire, and appeared to be persons of some consequence."

"What do you mean by the words 'their attire'?" interrupted Brett. "Were they dressed in European clothes or in regular Turkish garments?" "Oh," said the inspector, "I only meant that they wore fezzes; otherwise they were quite accurately dressed in frock coats and the rest, but they were unmistakably Turks by their appearance. Two of them could speak no English, and the third, who acted as the leader of the party, first of all addressed me in French. Finding I did not understand him, he used very broken, but fairly intelligible English. What he wanted was to be taken at once to His Excellency, Mehmet Ali Pasha. I said that his Excellency was dining and that perhaps he had better call in the morning, but he replied that his business was very urgent, and he could not wait. He made me understand that if I sent in the cards of himself and his companions they would certainly be admitted at once. I did not see any harm in this, so I took the three cards and gave them to Hussein, who was crossing the hall at the moment."

"As the cards were printed in Turkish characters you could not of course, tell what the names were," said Brett. "A look of blank astonishment crossed the inspector's face as he replied: 'That is a good guess, but it is so. The hieroglyphics on the piece of pasteboard were worse than Greek. However, Hussein glanced at them. He appeared to be surprised; he went into the dining room. Of course I had nothing else to do to let them in, which I did, accompanying them myself to the door of the dining-room, and making sure, before the door was closed, that their presence was expected.'"

"How did you do that?" said Brett.

"Well, although they spoke in what I suppose was Turkish, it is not very difficult to distinguish by a man's tones whether his reception of unexpected visitors is cordial or not, and there could be no doubt that the visiting cards had conveyed such names to his Excellency as warranted the introduction of the party into the house. The six gentlemen remained in the dining-room until 9.17 (I have the time noted here in my pocket-book). They then came out and went upstairs in a body to the ante-room, where they all sat down, as I could tell by the movement of the chairs overhead, and in a few minutes Hussein was rung for to bring cigarettes and coffee. This was at 9.21. Hussein was searched as he came downstairs after receiving the order, and again at 9.30 when he returned after executing it. I was relieved at ten o'clock, and beyond describing the three gentlemen, I know nothing more about the business."

"They were well dressed" inquired Brett; "they impressed you as Turkish gentlemen by their features, and they wore fezzes?"

"Yes," said the policeman, with a smile; "but there was a little more than that."

"It is of no importance," said Brett.

"But really it must be," urged the inspector. "One of them, the man who spoke to me, had a bad sword-cut across his right cheek, besides, they were all elderly men." "Pardon me, inspector," said Brett, "but you admit, no doubt, that this is a very remarkable time I am investigating."

"Could I think it is, sir,"

"Well, now does it not strike you that the perpetrators thereof, who were not afraid to be scrutinized by yourself and by searched and further scrutinized by a different set of officers when they came out again, would be very unlikely persons to bear about them such distinguishing characteristics as would lead to their arrest by the first youthful police-constable who encountered them? I do not want to be rude, or to indicate any lack of discretion on your part, but, from my point of view, I would vastly prefer not to be furnished with any description of these three persons, nor would I care to have seen them as they entered or left the house."

"Well, that is very curious," said Inspector Walters, dropping his hands on his knees in sheer amazement at such an extraordinary statement from a man whose clearness and accuracy of perception had been so fully justified by the incident of the window-blind."

"And now, Mr. Sharpe," said Brett, "what did you observe?" "I came on duty at ten o'clock; posted my guards, and received from Inspector Walters an exact account of what had taken place before my arrival. Inspector Walters had hardly quitted the house, when one of the junior members of the mission came downstairs with a note which he asked me to send at once by a constable to Mr. Talbot."

"You are quite sure he was one of the members of the mission?" said Brett.

"Perfectly certain. I have seen him every previous night for nearly a month, as the gentleman often went out late to the Turkish Embassy, and elsewhere. I sent the note, as requested, and Mr. Talbot came back with the constable in about twenty minutes. Mr. Talbot went upstairs accompanied by Hussein; Hussein came down, was searched, went down to the kitchen, brought up more coffee, and never appeared again. The next time I saw him was about noon yesterday, when we broke open the door, and found his dead body. At 11.25 Mr. Talbot, accompanied by one whom Inspector Walters has described as the spokesman of the strangers, came down the stairs. Mr. Talbot looked somewhat puzzled, but not specially worried, and submitted himself to the searching operation as usual. The other man seemed to be surprised by this proceeding, but offered no objection when his turn came, and said something laughingly in French to Mr. Talbot, when he had to take his boots off. The two gentlemen went outside and called a cab. Mr. Talbot got in, and the constable at the door heard the foreigner tell the driver to go to the Carlton Hotel. He repeated the address twice, so as to make sure the man would make no mistake."

"Then they drove off, and there was no further incident to report until five minutes past twelve, when the other two foreigners came downstairs. Then we had a bit of a job. They knew no English, and one of our men, who could speak French, found that they did not understand that language. However, at last in dumb show we got them to perceive that everybody who came downstairs had to be searched. They submitted at once, and I took special care that the investigation was complete. There was nothing upon them to arouse the slightest suspicion, no weapons of any sort beyond a small pocket-knife carried by one man, and not much in the way of either papers or money. Before going out one of them produced a small card on which was written, 'Carlton Hotel.'"

"I took it that this was their residence, so I instructed a constable to see them into a cab and tell the driver where to take them. I also showed them how much money to give the cabman. None of the gentlemen upstairs put in an appearance, nor did I hear them retire to rest. To make quite sure that all was right, I and a sergeant who looked in a little later went up stairs and tried the door of the ante-room. This was locked and everything was quiet within, so we returned to the hall, and the night was passed in the usual manner. Hussein always made his appearance about eight o'clock in the morning, when he came down to procure coffee for his Excellency and the others. As he did not show up I wondered what had become of him. When nine o'clock came, I determined to investigate matters. By that time the diamond cutters had put in an appearance, and were gathered in the hall, undergoing a slight search preparatory to their day's work."

"How many of these men were there?" broke in Brett. "Fourteen exactly. They were mostly Dutchmen, with, I think,

Eight Years of Bad Eczema on Hands



Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Miss Mary A. Bentley, 93 University St., Montreal, writes, in a recent letter: "Some nine years ago I noticed small pimples breaking out on the back of my hands. They became very irritating and gradually became worse, so that I could not sleep at night. I consulted a physician who treated me a long time, but it got worse, and I could not put my hands in water. I was treated at the hospital, and it was the same. I was told that it was a very bad case of eczema. 'Well, I just kept on using everything that I could for nearly eight years until I was advised to try Cuticura Ointment. I did so, and I found after a few applications the burning sensations were disappearing. I could sleep well, and did not have any itching during the night. I began after a while to use Cuticura Soap. I stuck to the Cuticura treatment, and thought if I could use other remedies for over seven years with no result, and after only having a few applications and finding ease from Cuticura Ointment, I deserved a fair trial with a severe and stubborn case. I used the Cuticura Soap and Soap for nearly six months, and I am glad to say that I have hands as clear as anyone. It is my wish that you publish this letter to all the world, and if anyone doubts it, let them write to me.'"

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book, send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 52, Boston, U.S.A.

three Belgians. Taking a constable with me, I went upstairs, and ascended to the second story, where I knew his Excellency's suite was situated, and where I expected to find Hussein asleep on a mat in front of the bedroom door. The mat was there, but no Hussein. Then I went higher up to the rooms occupied by the two assistants. I knocked, but received no answer. One door was locked; the other was open, so I went in, but the room was empty, and the bed had not been slept upon. This seemed so strange that I knocked loudly at the other door, with no result. I returned to his Excellency's floor and hammered at the door, which was locked, sufficiently to wake the soundest sleeper that ever lived. This again was useless, so I returned downstairs and sent off two messengers post haste—one to Mr. Talbot, and the other to the Commissioner of Police at Scotland Yard. The man who went to Mr. Talbot's house returned first, bringing the startling information that Mr. Talbot had not been home all night, and that his uncle and sister were anxious to know where he was, as they had received no message from him since he quitted the house the previous night at 10.15. The Commissioner of Police came himself a little later. By that time Inspector Walters had reached here for his turn of duty, and after a hasty consultation we decided to break in all the doors that were locked, commencing with that of the second assistant. His room was empty, and so was his Excellency's, neither apartment having been occupied during the night. We then returned to the first floor and forced the door of the ante-room, which, we discovered, was only secured by a spring latch, the lower lock not having been used. As soon as we entered the room, we found the four dead men. Hussein, the servant, was nearest the door and lay lying in a crumpled-up position. He had been stabbed twice through the back and once through the spinal column at the base of the neck. His Excellency and the two assistants were seated in chairs, but had been stabbed through the heart. The instrument used must have been a long thin dagger or stiletto. There was no sign of it anywhere in the room, and most certainly none of the men who came out the previous night had such a weapon concealed upon him."

"Doctors were at once sent for, and the first medical gentleman to arrive said that each of the four had been dead for many hours, but they also imagined that the coffee, the remains of which we found in some cups on the table, had been drugged. So, before disturbing the room and its contents in any way, the Commissioner sent for Dr. Tenyson Coke. After careful investigation Dr. Coke came to the same conclusion as the other gentlemen. He believes that his Excellency and his two assistants were first stupefied by the drug and then murdered as they sat in their chairs, whilst the appearance of Hussein and the nature of his wounds seemed to indicate that he had been unexpectedly attacked and killed before he could struggle effectually or even call for assistance."

"Of course, the diamonds had vanished, whilst in the safes or on the tables we found the keys which had evidently been taken from his Excellency's pockets. We were all puzzled to account for the disappearance of the diamonds and the dagger, but you have clearly shown the means whereby they were conveyed off the premises. Dr. Coke took away the coffee for analysis."

The four bodies were carried to the mortuary in Chapel Place, and the fourteen workmen were conveyed to Scotland Yard, not because we have any charge against them, but the Commissioner thought it best to keep them under surveillance until the Turkish Embassy has settled what was to be done with them, in the matter of paying such wages as were due and sending them back to Amsterdam. The men themselves, I may add, were quite satisfied with our action in the matter. That is really all I have to tell you."

"It is quite clear, then," said Brett, "that two men succeeded in murdering four and in getting away with their plunder and arms without creating the slightest noise or exciting any suspicion in your mind."

"That is so," admitted Inspector Sharpe ruefully. "Then," said Brett, "there is nothing else to be done here. Will you come with me, Mr. Winter?"

"Where to, sir?" inquired the detective. "To find Mr. Talbot, of course."

"Easier said than done," remarked Inspector Walters, as the door closed behind the visitors.

Inspector Sharpe was less sceptical.

"He's a very smart chap is Brett," he said. "Neither you nor I thought of punching that wire screen, did we?"

(To be continued.)

A HIT.

What She Gained by Trying Again.

A failure at first makes us esteem final success.

A family in Minnesota that now enjoys Postum would never have known how good it is if the mother had been discouraged by the failure of her first attempt to prepare it. Her son tells the story:

"We had never used Postum till last spring when father brought home a package one evening just to try it. We had heard from our neighbors, and in fact every one who used it, how well they liked it. 'Well, the next morning Mother brewed it about five minutes, just as she had been in the habit of doing with coffee without paying special attention to the directions printed on the package. It looked weak and didn't have a very promising color, but nevertheless father raised his cup with an air of expectancy. It certainly did give him a great surprise, but I'm afraid it wasn't a very pleasant one, for he put down his cup with a look of disgust."

"Mother wasn't discouraged though, and next morning gave it another trial, letting it stand on the stove till boiling began and then letting it boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and this time we were all so pleased with it that we have used it ever since."

"Father was a confirmed dyspeptic and a cup of coffee was to him like poison. So he never drinks it any more, but drinks Postum regularly. He isn't troubled with dyspepsia now and is actually growing fat, and I'm sure Postum is the cause of it. All the children are allowed to drink it and they are perfect pictures of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CARE OF CHICKENS.

All the old birds, and young, too, should be examined frequently during the hot months, because then it is that the lice and mites thrive.

If cut bone or chopped meat is fed during the summer, extra precautions must be taken to have it perfectly fresh.

Many birds die from eating bone and meat scraps which have been allowed to lie around exposed to the heat and the flies.

In feeding chickens always remember that they are provided for to produce fresh eggs for human food and, therefore, their own food should be just as pure as that we eat ourselves.

The hot sun will cause young goslings and ducklings as well to topple over and die. Provide shade for them until they are strong on their legs.

ONE PIE FOR 70 GUESTS.

Seventy guests banqueted on a single pie at Gorleston, and there was plenty to spare when they had finished, says London Sketch. The pie was a pound of beefsteak and a half. It was made in three sections or water tight compartments and each held a substantial bulkhead of crust. Its interior was packed with six rabbits, six kidneys, twenty-eight pounds of beefsteak and potatoes, turnips, carrots and sprouts. The sea pie, as it is called, is boiled, not baked, and its builder, Skipper Harman, made the cooking process an eight hours watch. This three decker provided a savory meal which more than satisfied the guests, and its wrecked and dismantled hull provided ten gallons of excellent soup that was gladly welcomed by the major of Gorleston.

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LETTERS OF A SON IN THE MAKING TO HIS DAD.

—By REX McEVY

[Mr. McEvoy will write for this paper a series of letters from the west. They will appear from time to time under the above heading, and will give a picture of the great Canadian west from the standpoint of a young Ontario man going out there to make his way. These letters should be full of interest for every Ontario father.]

No. 5.

Kamloops, Sept. 14th, 1911.

My Dear Dad,—

Although this letter is dated Kamloops we have just left that place and am getting further from it every minute. I am writing this in a corner of the observation car on the Imperial Limited, the name the C. P. R. gives the train that runs through from Montreal to Vancouver. The observation car has a deep platform behind where you can sit out on camp stools and watch the scenery without and glass or window frames to interfere with the view. You get the real mountain air, too, as the train slides past the silent peaks, and while going through one of the mile-long tunnels to-day I heard the splash of an underground stream, and felt the drip of the water. Just where I am sitting there is a writing desk, and close beside it is a book case with a couple of hundred books to choose from if you want to read. I notice that they are not used much. I didn't see anyone reading them, the scenery is too attractive for that. The magazines, however, which belong to the library, were much in demand."

Well, it has been a wonderful day for me. I was up early, for the train leaves Calgary at 3.35 a.m. right on the dot. That's one thing that has surprised me on this trip. While a local train in Ontario may be anywhere from half an hour to an hour late, these trains which make a run for nearly three thousand miles pull out of the station right on time. Of course, they must lose in winter when the snow drifts. Then a train may be excused for being a day behind time."

We ran out of Calgary in the dark, but it was daylight by the time we reached Exshaw, when you are right close up to the mountains. Here I noticed a number of long, dusty-looking buildings. They are part of one of the largest cement works in Canada. Then we went through what is called "The Gap," right into the heart of the mountains."

It was at Canmore that I first realized what mountains were. I simply cannot describe the feeling of awe that is experienced in looking on them for the first time. The other side of a level valley, perhaps some five miles away, they rose up, up, up, grey, silent, majestic in the grey light of early morning, with the mists still clinging about them. They seemed to lift themselves above and out of the world, and to be altogether apart from man and the little things that busy him. They were solitary, remote, and there was no sign of living thing near them. And in between the solemn, grey peaks, miles beyond, a glimpse might be caught of another, higher peak, snow-covered, gilded with the bright, fresh sunlight of early morning. They were grand. I just hung on to the railing at the back of the observation car and gazed, and gazed, and gazed."

All the time I was drinking in the wonder of the mountains I was thinking that I had never before realized what a mountain was. Pictures give you no idea at all any more than a portrait of a person can speak to you. And I was thinking, too, what a pity it was that all my folks could not be with me to see and appreciate this wonderful bit of our Canada. Perhaps one of the things that makes the mountains impressive is that they help you to understand the vast scale of creation. These tremendous monuments of rock have been tossed about at some time as the plaything of some tremendous power. Their very mass and weight compels thought of the incomprehensible violence which has of old torn them from their place and reared them up on end. At one place where we came along to-day, right at the foot of Mount Macdonald, the rock rises sheer up from the track a mile in the air—as far as from our place to the school-house set up on end."

I was out on the back of the train till we got to Field, when I went in to the dining car for dinner. The mountains all the way were unutterably grand. In places they were a series of peaks, with snow gleaming like crowns or necklaces about them. In other places they were in broken piles. In one place, for instance, there is what looks just like a castle cut out of the rock, with doorways, turrets, and all. It is on a tremendous scale, some eight miles long. After passing that you run out along the side of the mountain with a valley below you and a river running through it. You see bridges and tracks some distance below the track your train is on, and running parallel. Then you run along back into a tunnel and run along for a mile in the dark. When you come out you find that you have turned right round with the track you were on before above you. Then into another tunnel, and you find that you have turned again, the track looping round in the solid rock. This whole giant "S," some seven miles long, cost \$1,500,000. Seventy-five car loads of dynamite costing \$250,000 were used in blasting the tunnels. The wonders that the engineers have accomplished in putting the railroad through is next to the wonder of the mountains themselves. After you have been running in the maze of hills for a whole day, you wonder that anybody ever found their way through, let alone build a railroad."

When the tunnels are left behind, you come out along the Kicking Horse River. The track runs along a narrow ledge out in the side of the mountain with the river far below, hundreds of feet. Gradually the track gets lower and lower, till it is running close beside the leaping, dashing, green-white water of the river."

At Glacier I got my first fine view of one of the glaciers that feed these mountain rivers. It was sweltering hot where we were at the station, but up on the side of the mountain lay a great expanse of snow that glistened in the sun. You and mother should come through here and see this country, but if you do, be sure you bring a dictionary with you, or you will run out of adjectives before you have been in the mountains very long."

In the evening, after passing Slocan Junction, where the line branches off to the Okanagan Valley—the peach and grape belt of the province—we ran along beside Shuswap Lake, and the sunset lights and reflections in the still calm water were very peaceful, and contrasted with the rugged beauty of the mountains. The lights were lit when we ran into Kamloops, and the town was outlined with bright dots where the street lights stood in the darkness under the shadowy mountains."

Good-bye now, Dad. I have quite a piece to go yet, but I'm not tired at travelling, as I expected to be, as there's always something to see."

Your loving son,

R.M.

COLOR-BLIND.

A form of defective vision which will impair the usefulness of anybody, no matter what his employment, is touched upon in this pithy conversation:

Inquisitive Passenger—What has become of Stokes, who used to be a conductor on this line?

Conductor—Why, the company laid him off some time ago.

Inquisitive Passenger—Laid him off? What for?

Conductor—It was found upon investigation that he was color-blind.

Inquisitive Passenger—Color-blind? What difference did that make in a conductor?

Conductor—A good deal. He couldn't tell the difference between the color of his money and the company's.

WHEN PRESERVING

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of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

DAINTY DISHES.

Milk Scones.—Boil a quart of milk and when boiling take it off the fire and stir into the pan sufficient oatmeal to make a thick paste. Roll out very thin on a pastry board and cut into circles or triangles; bake on a hot griddle for a few minutes. The scones should be put into a warm napkin and sent to table at once.

For a plain seed cake rub four ounces of clarified dripping into three quarters of a pound of flour, and add half an ounce of caraway seeds, four ounces of sugar, and one egg beaten in a quarter of a pint of milk. Beat all together very thoroughly, place in a greased tin, and bake for an hour in a steady oven.

For boulogne sausage take equal quantities of beef suet, fat, and lean bacon, and pass all through a sausage machine. Season with a mixture highly with pepper, salt, and powdered sage. Fill a skin with the meat, tie it, prick to prevent bursting, put into boiling water, and cook slowly for one and a half to two hours.

Buttermilk Pie.—Beat two eggs to a froth with half a teaspoonful of sugar, add gradually a tablespoonful of flour, one pint of buttermilk and a tablespoonful of butter. Work all the ingredients together. Line a flat pie-dish with pastry, pour in the filling after adding any spice preferred and bake in a steady oven.

Cheap Pork Pie.—Take one and a half pounds of lean fresh pork and cut in small pieces. Place a layer in the bottom of a pie-dish, lightly sprinkle with powdered allspice and then put a layer of sliced apples. Continue this till the dish is full. Cover with paste and bake for two or two and a half hours. A little stock seasoned lightly should be added before the paste is put on.

Belgian Soup.—Weigh, after peeling, two pounds of turnips and cut them into dice. Simmer for twenty minutes in one pint of water with two ounces of butter and a dessertspoonful of brown sugar, pepper and salt. A cupful of flour blended with a quart of milk should also be added. Let all come to the boil while stirring, and serve with dice of fried bread.

Gingerbread Wafers.—Take one pound of flour, and work into it half a pound of butter and half a pound of caster sugar, also three quarters of an ounce of ground ginger. Whisk up two eggs to a stiff froth, and mix into the flour so as to form a light paste. Roll out very thin, cut with a fancy cutter, and bake in a sharp oven till crisp. Great care must be taken or the wafers will burn.

Apple Mould.—Peel and core two pounds of apples and cook till soft with sugar and a quarter of a pint of water. Soak half an ounce of gelatine in cold water to cover, add the juice of a lemon and then dissolve it by heat. A little of the lemon-juice may be stewed with the apples. When the apples are quite soft strain the gelatine into them, boil up while stirring, and when cool pour into a wetted mould. Turn out to serve.

Vegetable marrow and cheese makes a good savory dish. Peel a marrow, cut it in half lengthwise and remove the seeds. Lay the two pieces of marrow in a saucepan with sufficient water to cover, and boil gently for a quarter of an hour. In a small saucepan put half an ounce of butter, mix smoothly with half an ounce of flour, two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, and a teaspoonful of milk. Boil the sauce for five minutes while stirring, and pour it over the marrow, which has been well drained, and is quite cooked. Scatter browned bread crumbs over, and serve very hot.

Jambolaya.—Cover the bottom of a stove pan with slices of breakfast bacon; cut up a chicken as for frying, salt and pepper, dip in flour, and lay on top of bacon; over this pour a pint of uncooked rice, two large onions chopped fine, one quart of tomatoes, and two pods of red pepper chopped very fine; fill the pan with water and cook slowly for three hours; put in more water if it begins to dry. When ready to serve, stir in three or four tablespoonfuls of butter. A can of mushrooms can be added to this for those who desire, and if used should be put in at the first on top of the chicken.

Cheese Custard.—Beat up four eggs; add half a cupful of boiling milk, four tablespoonfuls grated cheese, seasoning of salt, pepper, and red pepper. Pour into small moulds, stirring all the time so as not to let the cheese settle. Stand moulds in a saucepan, allowing the water to come within half an inch of the top; simmer gently until set. Cut slices of bread a little larger than the mould. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a frying-pan and, when

hot, fry the bread a golden color. Dish a custard on each and brown in the oven. Garnish with parsley.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflower, Tomato Sauce.—Boil a fresh cauliflower, then drain it carefully. Sprinkle with white pepper and place on a hot dish. Pour over it a cupful of tomato sauce, sprinkle with fried bread crumbs, add a squeeze of lemon juice, a dash of pepper, a small bit of butter, and a quarter of a pound of grated cheese. Place in oven until hot and serve.

Cauliflower Salad.—Soak a head of cauliflower in cold water, break into flowerets and cook in salted boiling water for thirty minutes. Keep it perfectly white; if it boils too long it will lose its color. When done lift carefully and stand aside to cool. At serving time arrange in a salad bowl, sprinkle with chopped parsley and a tablespoonful of onion juice and pour French dressing over all.

Cauliflower, White Sauce.—Carefully wash your cauliflower and boil until tender in water with salt and one-half tablespoonful butter. When done lay in a rather deep dish. Pour over it a white sauce made as follows: Rub one-eighth pound of butter with one level tablespoonful of flour, a dash of salt and pepper and about one-half cupful of warm water. Set on stove and cook until well mixed, but don't let it boil. Remove and add juice of one-half lemon, a little chopped parsley and a little grated nutmeg.

USES FOR SODA.

Uses for common washing soda: One heaping tablespoonful of soda to a pint of water (boiling) will clean the ugliest burned pan, by letting it soak a few hours.

In boiling clothes a few tablespoonfuls of soda in the water will eradicate stains from clothes and lend a snowy whiteness. I have used it on the finest quality of white goods with entire satisfaction. It will not injure the material.

To clean a coffee or tea pot made of granite or lined with porcelain, fill up the utensil with cold water, set on stove to boil, and add a lump of soda as large as a hazelnut to the water. It cleanses perfectly. In fact, sweetness is insured after its usage in every instance.

To clean silver: Put a level tablespoonful in dish pan, add a quart of cold water, put on fire to boil (put silver in pan in the cold water) and wipe immediately after the water boils up. Result: Perfectly shined silverware without any trouble.

MATHEMATICS IN COOKING.

Little problems in mathematics often confront the beginners in cooking: If one vegetable will require thirty minutes for cooking, how many minutes will one small roast require, etc. It is embarrassing to feel that the potatoes are growing cold and soggy while you coax the fire and try to hasten the cooking of a belated pudding or meat dish. The following table may be helpful: Boiled potatoes, 30 minutes; baked potatoes, 45 minutes; sweet potatoes, boiled, 45 minutes; sweet potatoes, baked, 1 hour; squash, boiled, 25 minutes; squash, baked, 1 hour; green peas, boiled, 30 minutes; shelled beans, baked, 45 minutes; shelled beans, baked, 5 hours; string beans, boiled 30 minutes; green corn, 25 minutes; asparagus, 20 minutes; spinach, 1 hour; tomatoes, fresh, 1 hour; tomatoes, canned, 30 minutes; cabbage, 1 hour; cauliflower, 1 hour; onions, 1 hour; beets, 1 hour; turnips, 1 hour; parsnips 45 min.; carrots, 1 hour; rice, boiled, 30 minutes; rice, steamed, 1½ hours; bread, 1 hour; cake, fruit, 4 hours; cake, layer, 15 minutes; muffins, 20 minutes; pies, 30 minutes, puddings, 20 minutes to 1 hour; beef, 15 minutes for each pound; mutton, 15 minutes for each pound; lamb, 15 minutes for each pound; veal, 20 minutes for each pound; pork, 30 minutes for each pound; chicken 30 minutes for each pound; turkey, 20 minutes for each pound; goose, 20 minutes for each pound; duck, 1 hour; small birds, 30 minutes; fish, small, 30 minutes; fish, large, 45 minutes.

RULES FOR THE KITCHEN.

1. Meat for soup should be put on the fire in cold water to extract the goodness.
2. Boiled meat should be put into hot water and boiled for ten minutes before being allowed to simmer. This seals up the fibres and prevents the juices escaping.
3. Batters should be beaten well, and should be allowed to stand before they are used, in order that the air may pass into them.
4. Use a hot oven for bread, meat,

pastry; use a moderate oven for buns and large cakes; use a slow oven for milk puddings.

5. When scrubbing boards, scrub with the grain of the wood.

POSTMEN COULDN'T READ.

Difficulties of the Postal Service in Parts of Rural France.

Just as no well conducted municipality would engage a blind man as road surveyor it is difficult to imagine the British Post Office employing as postman one who could not read. Yet the case is not unknown in France, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Globe.

One of the Figaro's subscribers wrote to that paper the other day from a little seaside town on the Normandy coast: "The postal service is not well done here and we get our letters very irregularly. In winter this little town has only 300 inhabitants, so it has only the right to one postman over 40 years of age, who gets £12 a year. He must be obliged to pay him a pension. For that price and under these conditions we have a modest factor who does not know how to read. He explained a few days ago that he knew the names of the people who live in his quarter he managed to decipher their names, but for the others it was 'plus difficile.' One of our friends asked him:

"Have you any letters for me?" He replied: "I don't think so, for a little while ago I called at your brother's and if I had had any for you I would have given them to him."

The story recalls that told by the late Emmanuel Arène of the Corsican postman who could not read or write. As it was impossible for him to take the letters to those for whom they were intended he solved the difficulty by meeting his fellow citizens on the village market place. At the same hour every day he stood there with his letters spread out and every one took the Missives addressed to them.

There was only one man in the village who received letters every day, mostly from the surrounding communes; that was the local doctor. The first day after his appointment the postman noticed with a suspicious eye that the doctor claimed half of the letters in his box. "What sort of a man can this be?" he asked himself. The next day the same thing happened and it took the postman all his time to refrain from asking for an explanation.

On the third day all the letters were for the doctor. Quietly he collected them. One, two, three, four—As he was about to take the last one the postman, losing patience, asked him angrily: "Aren't you going to leave any for the others?" It took some pains to calm him, but after that he decided to learn to read.

I remember seeing a rural postman "delivering" his letters from a little table in the centre of a village in Aix en Provence about three years ago, but it was not because he could not read. The surrounding country had been ravaged by an earthquake, hardly one house been left standing and it was useless for the postman to try to find the people whose homes had been destroyed.

They were sleeping in carts, by the wayside and in the fields and every day between certain hours they used to come into the village, and the postman, sitting under a tree in the market place surrounded by crumbling walls and heaps of lath and plaster and broken furniture, would select from the package in front of him the letters destined for the people who had no address.

FAMILY OF NATATOIRES.

One spring evening an amateur nature-student, note-book in hand, penetrated the wilds of a cow pasture and paused to take advantage of the practical, although crude, knowledge of a gray-beard countryman who sat contentedly on a log. "There is a strange bird-note this evening," she began, with sweet condescension. "I wonder—perhaps you can tell me what the bird is."

The old man removed his pipe for an instant. "I heard a robin, mum," he admitted, puffing away at his pipe before the last word was out of his mouth.

"Oh, no!" The student of ornithology shook her head, prettily impatient. "It is a new call, different from anything I have yet come across. Can't you hear it—now?"

Once more the old man perfunctorily removed his pipe, and both he and his questioner strained to listen. There was a bewildering of woodland and farmyard sounds. "There," whispered the girl, "that full, shrill note! Can't you hear it? In that direction!"

A light broke over the old man's face, and the pucker of intense effort vanished from his forehead. "Oh, that noise!" He threw back his head with a chuckle of relief. "That's a frog, mum."

A man can accomplish a lot while waiting for his wife, who is going to be ready in just a minute.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCTOBER 1.

Lesson I.—The prophet Ezekiel a watchman, Ezek. 3. Golden Text, Ezek. 3. 17.

Verse I. And he said unto me—God is speaking. This portion of the heavenly message, having to do with the prophet's inspiration, begins with verse 8 of chapter 2, and extends through verse 3 of the lesson.

For the source, distinctness, nature, and compulsion of the prophet's call to his sacred office, and the completeness of his surrender to it, see the introduction above.

Son of man—"Child of man," would be a preferable translation. The phrase is of frequent occurrence in the book, being used over ninety times. It calls attention to the contrast between the lowliness of mankind and the majesty of God.

Eat this roll—This is a forcible way of expressing how thoroughly the prophet must appropriate and assimilate the message given him. He must make it his own before he attempts to speak it to the house of Israel. The roll had appeared before the prophet in a stretched out hand, and he saw it to be the roll of a book. Ordinarily rolls would be written only on one side, but the contents of this one were full, being written without and within (compare Rev. 5. 1). Compare Jeremiah's call (Jer. 1. 7-9).

3. As honey—The roll was filled with lamentations and mourning and woe (Ezek. 2. 10). But since it was from God the prophet found the bitterness turned into sweetness. That is a common experience in life among those consecrated to the will of the Lord. Bunyan represents the Valley of Humiliation as a sweet thing.

4-11.—Strength for his mission to his fellow countrymen. He is warned of the obstinacy of his people, but promised a resoluteness in purpose more steady than their persistency in disobedience.

4. Speak with my words—It is characteristic of Ezekiel, and of Jeremiah, to represent themselves as receiving, not merely the "word" of God, but his very "words."

5. People of a strange speech—This refers to the inarticulateness with which foreigners seem to a stranger to speak. They are "deep of lip" (margin). Their utterance also sounds "heavy" (margin). Compare Isaiah 33. 19 for the first and Exodus 4. 10 for the other expression. Ezekiel was to be spared the difficulty of mastering a foreign tongue. But there were greater difficulties to be met. If he could once make himself clear to the heathen they would be found to be susceptible to the truth, and would hearken to him (6).

7. They will not hearken unto me—This, then, was Ezekiel's task, to try to persuade people who had been guilty of a life-long refusal to be persuaded by God himself. Outwardly, they have a hard forehead; not a muscle in their faces twitches before the condemning truth. Inwardly, they are stiff of heart; there is no yielding of will or feeling.

9. Fear them not—It is not the business of a prophet to measure out his message according to the disposition, to receive or reject it, of those who hear. If they are rebellious, still let him speak, for in the long run his truth is bound to prevail. What inspired Ezekiel with unshrinking courage was the fact that the words were God's words, not his. Compare Jer. 5. 3 and Isa. 50. 7, for the figure of the flint. Whether the people hear or forbear (11), the purpose of God's servant is to remain as unyielding as the hardest rock.

12-15.—Ezekiel's special mission to the captives at Tel-abib. His work was in behalf of the entire Hebrew nation, but his immediate interest was that part of the nation in captivity. And his interest was purely a religious one. Few hints are given us of the life of the people in captivity. In fact, almost uniformly, Ezekiel seems to be looking beyond his companions to the larger Israel scattered throughout the world.

12. The spirit lifted me—This indicates that the prophet is still under the influence of the trance described in chapter 1. He has been accorded a vision of his relation to his own people as a spokesman of Jehovah. And now, under the inspiration of the Spirit still, he is set down among his fellow exiles.

So it seems to him that the glory of Jehovah, in whose presence he had been standing, was left behind him. And the Spirit departs as with the noise of rushing chariots. 14. The hand of Jehovah was strong upon me—Ezekiel's mission was performed under a divine, inescapable constraint. His bitterness and heat are yet a reflection of the indignation which his Lord felt toward the sinful, obstinate Israelites.

15. Then I came—He was strengthened with a threefold equipment; the possession of a di-

vinely given message, the assurance that he went as a prophet direct from God (verse 11), and the consciousness of an inward impulse of the Spirit driving him forward. That is equipment enough for any man. But, in spite of all this, Ezekiel felt himself overwhelmed as he sat in the very presence of them of the captivity. His feelings were as complex as he thought of the sin of his own nation, now made clearer, the awful majesty of an indignant God, and the superhuman task before him. No wonder he remained in unbroken silence for an entire week.

16-21.—Ezekiel's further mission. 17. I have made these a watchman—This is only a more exact definition of his prophetic function. Like the sentinel who is set upon the tower to observe, and to give warning in case of danger, so the prophet was to take account of the present crisis in Israel, and warn the people of certain disaster, while he should point them to the way of life.

18. His blood—It is the function of the watchman to give fair warning to the wicked of the danger of death. If he fail, then, though the wicked die in his sins, the watchman must answer for it. "He that fails to save life kills; and blood will be required of him, of every man's hand the blood of his brother."

20. When a righteous man doth turn—His case makes even more perilous the watchman's position of responsibility. If the righteous sin, he must be warned. Otherwise, he may fall over the stumblingblock which God, for purposes of moral test, puts in his path (not that he may fall, of course, but may have opportunities of moral growth). Moreover, it is important for the watchman to keep on warning the righteous man who does not sin, because until the end of his days, he will be beset with peril (21).

22-27.—From here on to the end of chapter 7 follow certain symbolic prophecies of the overthrow of the city and nation. These verses form a sort of preface, relating to the command given Ezekiel to abandon for a time his sacred work and keep within his own house.

25. They shall lay hands upon thee—His ministry among the exiles will be without fruit because of the opposition of sin-hardened hearts. No doubt Ezekiel had already experienced the truth of this, although nothing is recorded of his ministry in these early days at Tel-abib. But it was as he had expected, they refused to believe his testimony concerning the inevitable downfall of the city.

26. Thou shalt be dumb—This was a restraint put upon him by Jehovah, and one that was to be lifted by Jehovah only at such times as he should choose. Eventually there will be some who will hear (27), and to him that forbearance, he will at any rate have delivered his soul (21).

WHEN WE THINK BEST.

At What Time of Day Does Your Brain Become Brightest.

Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, in an address to a gathering of students some time ago said that he had found from his own long experience that the early morning was the time when he could think best, says the London Answers.

There is no doubt that our power to think varies greatly during the day. Some people, like Lord Alverstone, think best in the early morning—before breakfast, but after and early cup of tea; others think better in the evening or last thing at night.

Our power to think appears to depend on the quantity of blood circulating in the brain, and any device that will increase the flow of blood to the head will usually enable us to think better.

Rousseau, the great French writer, would think bareheaded in the sunshine; while Bossuet, the French bishop and theologian, would work in a cold room, with his head wrapped in furs. Schiller, the German dramatist and the friend of Goethe, would immerse his feet in ice-cold water.

Everybody knows from experience that the brain is not at its best after a heavy meal. The explanation of this is simply that all the available blood in the body is drawn from the brain and the extremities to help in the work of digestion.

For the same reason we can usually think best after a period of fasting, and it is known that clerks do better work before lunch than afterwards.

Upton Sinclair, the author of the "The Jungle," says that he never felt more capable of intellectual effort than when he was undergoing the fasting cure, and he is convinced that great poetry will be written when poets fast for the sake of their work.

The late Professor Mayor, of Cambridge, when engaged on his latest book would occasionally go without food for a day or more at a time, and for several years before his death his food cost him no more than twopenny a day.

Prolonged periods of sleeplessness produce a sensitiveness and irritation of the nerves, or, as the doctors call it, a state of hyperaesthesia, which is frequently favorable to thought. Some people can think only when walking, and others only in the noise of streets and crowds, or with the buzz of conversation all around. But most people require silence and solitude.

Opium and morphia, in moderate doses, cause mental excitement of a peculiarly pleasurable character, which is always followed by a period of intense depression. The opium or morphia habit, once acquired, is almost impossible to break.

Both tea and coffee stimulate the nervous system and the circulation. The heart beats more quickly, and this causes the blood to circulate more rapidly through the brain. We drink tea because we know from our own experience that, whatever the doctor may say, we do feel more lively and energetic afterwards. But when tea-drinking develops into a habit, as it often does, it brings indigestion, loss of appetite, and nervousness in its train.

The use of strong coffee at night is well known to students who are compelled to cram for examinations; for, although the coffee does not increase their intellectual capacity, it makes their brain cells more sensitive for the time being.

RUBBER ROADS.

At the International Rubber Exhibition at Islington, England, a large area of the hall was paved with rubber, with the expectation that it would serve to show the value of rubber as a material for covering the surfaces of roads. At first sight it seems chimerical to propose the use of rubber for such a purpose, but rubber blocks on roadways exposed to heavy traffic have already been tried, and the amount of wear upon them after years of use is said to be almost appreciable. It is argued that owing to its great durability, combined with absence of dust and noiselessness, rubber paving will in the end be cheap as compared with wood or asphalt. It is suggested that an experimental block be laid in a busy London street. A wide use of rubber paving would demand a great increase in the supply of raw material.

BOYS STOLE CRUTCHES. The mystery of an artificial leg and a pair of crutches which were found on the bank of one of the Highgate ponds, London, England, has been solved. Police dragged the pond, but with no success. Later, however, they came upon a legless man lying helpless under some bushes in the neighborhood. He said that while he was washing in the pond some boys ran away with the leg and crutches. He managed to crawl to the hedge, where he had to remain all night. At the police station the man's property was restored to him.

The hour of adversity seems to contain more than sixty minutes.

THE SIZE OF BRICKS.

If bricks were made larger it would save a great deal of time and labor in building, said a contractor, but the standard has been set and any change would be attended by considerable inconvenience. In England when bricks were first made and up to sixty or seventy years ago there was a tax on bricks and in order to evade it the bricks were made of larger and larger sizes. These were used for cellars and other concealed places. To stop this fraud an act was passed in this reign of George III. fixing the legal size of bricks. Early in Queen Victoria's reign the tax was taken off and bricks may now be legally made on any size whatever. But any change from the standard size would bring about great inconvenience. All calculations are made for building on this standard size, and the London and other building acts have practically fixed it.

There are degrees of pride. Even the man with red hair hates to get bald.

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1911.

Laurier Government Defeated

The election on Thursday last resulted in the utter defeat of the Laurier Government. The turnover was so complete as to be a surprise to even the most hopeful among the Conservatives, as they did not hope to win by so large a majority.

The results by Provinces, as near as can be ascertained at present, is as follows:

	Cons.	Nats.	Libs.
Ontario.....	72	13	15
Quebec.....	29	30	31
Nova Scotia.....	9	9	9
New Brunswick.....	5	8	8
Prince Edward Is.....	2	2	2
Manitoba.....	8	2	2
Saskatchewan.....	1	6	6
Alberta.....	7	0	0
British Columbia.....	7	0	0
	134	85	85

Conservative and Nationalist maj. 49. It is likely when all returns are in that the majority will be over 50.

As will be seen Ontario has gone almost wholly Conservative, the Liberal members from this Province being reduced to only 13.

Not only was the Laurier Government defeated, but a majority of its members suffered defeat. Eight out of fourteen were defeated, as follows: Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Wm. Patterson, Hon. Wm. Templeman, Hon. Sir F. Borden, Hon. G. P. Graham, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Sydney Fisher and Hon. Jacques Bureau.

The Ministers who were elected were: Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. Chas. Murphy, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Hon. Dr. Beland.

The Laurier Government has been in power for fifteen years, and it is natural that a change should take place; and we regret not that a change has taken place, but that their defeat should also mean the defeat of a measure which we believed, and still believe would have been of great advantage to the country at large.

The Conservative party with this large majority at its back, has a mandate from the country to act with a free hand in carrying out all that they professed when in Opposition. They have advocated a higher tariff and the abolition of the British preference, though shouting their loyalty at the same time, and we may expect action to be taken on these questions.

What is most surprising is that the farmers should vote so solidly against their own interests. A free market in the United States would have meant higher prices for farm produce. This they have decisively rejected, and have virtually told the monopolists, who have become millionaires by fleecing them in the past, to go on and continue the process, and become still more wealthy at their expense. The farmers have not yet learned that these same monopolists were pouring out money like water to defeat reciprocity, because it would spoil their chance of big profits. They will find this out, however, but it is now too late, and they have, by their votes, subscribed to the doctrine so plausibly put before them by these same millionaire monopolists, that "we want no truck nor trade with the people of the United States." Reciprocity is now out of the question for years to come, perhaps for another half century.

The people were frightened by the bogey cries of "Annexation," that "our markets would be ruined by the Yankees," and others of a like character, and, like little children, believed all the terrible lies depicted by the subsidized press (paid for by the monopolists), and without reasoning the matter, voted against their own interests.

The Power of Compound Interest

A man may secure an absolutely sure income of \$600 a year for his little 5 year old daughter or grand-daughter from the time she is born to the end of her days, if he will pay to the Canadian Government the sum of \$964.75. If she should die at any time before reaching the Annuity age the money paid, together with 3% compound interest will be refunded to the purchaser, or as he may direct. There are but few parents, who, when they understand the matter, will not be anxious to make the investment, if they can spare the money, in order to have the assurance that their daughter, no matter what reverses overtake her after she is 55, would have a comfortable income in her old age—an income that she cannot be deprived of by any person or process of law.

Full particulars of this excellent scheme may be had on application to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa, to whom letters go free of postage.

Continued from 1st page

DAIRY PRODUCE

Five pounds of Butter in Roll, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, R. W. Thompson, Samuel Ray.
Ten pounds Butter, Keg or Jar, Samuel Ray, 3 Mrs. W. H. Phillips.
White Cheese, Geo. H. Rose, Chas. Linn, Geo. Jackman.
Colored cheese, 2 Chas. Linn, 3 Geo. H. Rose.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Apples, Ben Davis, A. B. Farney.
Spy, A. B. Farney.
Collection of Fall Apples, 5 kinds, named, A. B. Farney, E. S. Waite.
Collection Pears, 5 kinds, named, R. McMurter, C. M. Anderson.
Special, Best plate of Apples grown on trees purchased from W. C. Reid—E. S. Waite, G. A. Johnson, W. G. Sharp.
Best 4 varieties, 5 each, Winter Apples, correctly named, E. S. Waite, Geo. Richardson, G. A. Johnson.
Two Cauliflowers, E. S. Waite, R. McMurter.
Six Tomatoes, R. McMurter, C. M. Anderson, W. H. Patterson.
Two Heads Cabbage, Red, W. J. Sharp, C. M. Anderson.
Two Heads White Cabbage, C. M. Anderson, E. S. Waite, W. H. Patterson.
Six Blood Beets, E. S. Waite.
One Peck Onions, E. S. Waite, C. M. Anderson, R. McMurter.
Six Parsnips, E. S. Waite.
Two Watermelons, R. McMurter.
Two Citrons, R. McMurter, E. S. Waite.

Two Heads Celery, E. S. Waite.
Two Pumpkins, R. McMurter, E. S. Waite, Nina Reynolds.
Squash, W. H. Patterson, E. S. Waite, C. M. Anderson.
Table Beets, E. S. Waite, G. A. Johnson, G. Thompson.
Table Carrots, E. S. Waite, G. Thompson.

GRAIN AND SEEDS

Fall Wheat, Red, R. McMurter, G. A. Boulton, Geo. Richardson.
Fall Wheat, white, C. M. Anderson, Clayton Tucker, R. McMurter.
Barley, R. McMurter, C. M. Anderson, G. A. Boulton.
Rye, G. A. Boulton, R. McMurter, C. M. Anderson.
Black Oats, R. McMurter.
White Oats, Clayton Tucker, C. M. Anderson, G. A. Boulton.
Buckwheat, C. M. Anderson, R. McMurter.
Small Peas, C. M. Anderson.
Large Peas, Samuel Ray.
Red Clover Seed, C. M. Anderson, R. McMurter, G. Thompson.
Timothy Seed, R. McMurter, C. U. Heath, Joseph Green.

ROOTS AND OTHER HOED CROPS
Beans, R. McMurter, C. M. Anderson, E. S. Waite.
Yellow Corn, Geo. Richardson, Joseph E. Green.
Potatoes, White Star, C. M. Anderson.
Potatoes, any other variety, C. M. Anderson.
Turnips, A. D. Cooney.
Sugar Beets, W. H. Patterson.
Yellow Carrots, E. S. Waite.
Mangels, Red, A. D. Cooney.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

Ten yds. Flannel, all wool, R. McMurter, Mrs. W. H. Phillips.
Ten yds. Flannel cotton warp, R. McMurter, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. W. H. Phillips.
Rag Carpet, C. M. Anderson, R. McMurter, Mrs. W. H. Phillips.
Hosiery, home made, R. McMurter.
Quilt, patch work, W. J. Sharp, R. McMurter.
Quilt, log cabin, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Geo. Lagrow.
Tuff Quilt, S. A. Lockwood, Alice Hume, Mrs. H. B. Eckert.
Kilt Quilt, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, W. J. Sharp, S. A. Lockwood.
Fancy Quilt, Cotton, S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. W. H. Phillips.
Plain Quilt, cotton, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, Alice Hume, W. J. Sharp.
Crochet Quilt, cotton, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. H. B. Eckert.
Carriage or Sofa Afghan, Mrs. H. B. Eckert, R. McMurter, S. A. Lockwood.
Coverlet, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, R. McMurter.
Pair Horse Blankets, R. McMurter.
Gents' Neckties, W. J. Sharp, M. F. Sullivan, C. M. Anderson.
Gents' Fancy Mittens, R. McMurter.
Ladies' Plain Mittens, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, W. J. Sharp, R. McMurter.
Ladies' Fancy Mittens, W. J. Sharp, R. McMurter, C. M. Anderson.
Women's Woolen Stockings, plain, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, C. M. Anderson, R. McMurter.
Socks, plain, C. M. Anderson, W. H. Phillips, W. J. Sharp.
Home made Bread, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, W. J. Sharp, Dr. Bissonnette.
Honey in comb, R. McMurter, M. F. Sullivan, Joseph E. Green.
Maple Syrup, A. B. Farney, W. J. Sharp, R. W. Thompson.

LADIES' WORK

Battenburg Lace, R. McMurter, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, C. M. Anderson.
Bulgarian work, Mrs. H. B. Eckert, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Geo. Lagrow.
Crochet Sweater Coat, W. J. Sharp, Mrs. H. B. Eckert, C. M. Anderson.
Coronation and Tatting combination, W. J. Sharp.
Centre Piece, silk embroidery, Geo. Lagrow, Mrs. H. B. Eckert, C. M. Anderson.
Centre Piece, eyelet embroidery, W. J. Sharp, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.
Centre Piece, lace, Alice Hume.
Centre Piece, Coronation, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, W. J. Sharp, C. M. Anderson.
Darned Neck, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, C. M. Anderson.
Drawn Work, Pillow Shams, R. McMurter, A. B. Farney, W. H. Phillips, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, Mrs. H. B. Eckert.
Eyelet Embroidery Waist, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, W. J. Sharp, Geo. Lagrow.
Mount Melick, W. J. Sharp, Geo. Lagrow, Mrs. H. B. Eckert.
Tatted Cotton, C. M. Anderson, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, R. McMurter.
Pin Cushion, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. H. B. Eckert, R. McMurter.
Raffa Crochet, Dr. Bissonnette.
Netting, Cotton, R. McMurter, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. H. B. Eckert.
Table Cover, Tatting work, C. M. Anderson, Mrs. H. B. Eckert, Geo. Lagrow.
Tea Pot Cozy, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. H. B. Eckert.
Irish Crochet, Geo. Lagrow, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, W. J. Sharp.
Knitted Shawl, Geo. Lagrow, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, R. McMurter.

FINE ARTS

O. I. Painting, Portrait, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, W. J. Sharp, Alice Hume.

The Last and the Best

BANCROFT FAIR

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Come and see the famous Clan Johnstone

Troupe of Pipers and Dancers.

Cheap Rates on C. O. R.

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If you have any idea of buying shoes, this should be your first store. No other place in town shows such an assortment of the latest and best styles. Remember this is a Family Shoe Store, where all the family can be supplied with Shoes at little cost.

We have a special line of School Boots for Boys and Girls. We would like to show them to you.

In fine Shoes for Men and Women we specialize in "McPherson" and "Empress" Shoes. They are as good as they look and better than they cost.

MEN'S EVERY DAY BOOTS

See our French Calf Bluchers, hand made\$3.50
Men's Oil Tan Boots, 6 in. to 10 in. top. Warranted to keep the feet dry.

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An American Elk Boot for Men which is giving great satisfaction. Leave your order now for Hand Made work. Shoes neatly repaired. Charges moderate.

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Reliable Boot and Shoe Merchant.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

STOVES!

Just received our Fall assortment of Ranges, Base Burners and Heaters. We have a great number of different styles and it is only a pleasure for us to explain their many new improvements. Call and see them.

Phone 25. **McGEE & LAGROW**

wood, W. J. Sharp, Alice Hume.
Oil Painting, Flowers, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, R. W. Thompson, W. J. Sharp.
Oil Painting, Landscape, Alice Hume, 3 Nina Reynolds.
Oil Painting, Animals, W. J. Sharp, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Alice Hume.
Oil Painting, Marine, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Nina Reynolds, Mrs. H. B. Eckert.
Water Color Landscape, Mrs. H. B. Eckert, Alice Hume, W. J. Sharp.
Water Color Marine, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. H. B. Eckert.
Water Color, Animals, R. W. Thompson, W. J. Sharp, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.
Water Color, Portrait, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, 3 W. J. Sharp.
Pencil Crayon, Marine, W. J. Sharp.
Pencil Crayon, Landscape, 3 W. J. Sharp.
Pencil Crayon, Animals, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, W. J. Sharp, R. W. Thompson.
Painted Plaque, 2 Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.
Painting on China, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, W. J. Sharp, R. W. Thompson.
Stencilling, Nina Reynolds, Alice Hume, Mrs. W. H. Phillips.
Burnt Wood, Nina Reynolds.
Pierced Brass, Nina Reynolds, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, Mrs. H. B. Eckert.

SPECIAL PRIZES

BY UNION BANK
One Dozen Buns, L. M. Sharpe.
Two Loaves Bread, R. W. Thompson.
Twelve Eggs, G. A. Boulton.
Five Pounds Butter, C. M. Anderson.
Display of Honey, Joseph Green.
BY H. R. BOULTON
Holstein Herd, B. E. Hagerman.
Ayrshire Herd, Alex. Hume.
BY G. G. THRASHER
Herd of Jerseys, E. W. Brooks.
BY E. GUS. PORTER
Three Grade Cows, B. E. Hagerman.
Best Halter-Broken Calf, W. J. Haggerty.
BY L. & R. W. MEIKLEJOHN
Collection of weeds, mounted, L. M. Sharpe.
BY MCGEE & LAGROW
Three Bacon Hogs, C. H. Curtis.
BY JAMES RALPH
Collection of Domestic Goods, R. McMurter.
BY W. H. MATHIE
Collection Apples, G. A. Johnson.
BY DAWKINS & SON
Span Clyde Horses, Geo. A. Bailey.
BY E. T. WARD
Pair Ayrshire Calves, Alex. Hume.
BY DR. WALT
Drawing by Public School Pupil, Landscape, L. M. Sharpe, Dr. Bissonnette, G. G. Thrasher.
Drawing by Public School Pupil, Animals, L. M. Sharpe, Dr. Bissonnette, G. G. Thrasher.

BY STIRLING CHEESE BOARD
Geo. H. Rose, R. W. Thompson, Geo. Jackman.
BY DAVID TEAL
Williamson Brook, 2nd and 3rd.
Jas. E. Vassaw, Trenton, 4th.

SPEEDING TESTS

Few, if any medicines, have met with the uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood, have given it a wide reputation. For sale by all dealers.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES MCCAGH, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statutes in that behalf that all persons having any claims against the Estate of JAMES MCCAGH, late of the Township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the twentieth day of August, 1911, I require on or about the twenty-eighth day of October, 1911, to deliver or send by post pre-paid to Thomas Montgomery, Jr., or John D. McGee, Stirling, Ont., the executors of the said Estate, or to their Solicitor as hereunder, their names and addresses, statements of their accounts and full particulars of their claims and the securities, if any, held by them verified by affidavit.

And further, the notice that immediately after the said twenty-eighth day of October, 1911, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims which notice shall have been received and that the said executors will not be liable for said assets or of whose claims notice shall not have been received at the time of said distribution.

All parties indebted to the said Estate are notified to settle their indebtedness with the said executors or their solicitor on or before the twenty-eighth day of October, 1911.

Dated at Stirling this 20th day of September, A. D., 1911.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES WHITTON, late of the township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings, cheese merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statutes in that behalf that all persons having any claims against the Estate of JAMES WHITTON, late of the Township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings, cheese merchant, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-third day of August, 1911, are required on or before the twenty-eighth day of October, 1911, to deliver or send by post pre-paid to the Solicitor of Robert S. Whitton, executor of the said Estate, their names and addresses, statements of their accounts and full particulars of their claims and the securities, if any, held by them verified by affidavit.

And further, the notice that immediately after the said twenty-eighth day of October, 1911, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims which notice shall have been received and that the said executor will not be liable for said assets or of any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of the said distribution.

All parties indebted to the said Estate are notified to settle their indebtedness with the said executor or the said executor on or before the twenty-eighth day of October, 1911.

Dated at Stirling this 20th day of September, A. D., 1911.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Executor.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has consented to sit the Opposition in the House of Commons.

Fountain Pens

There is no Pen quite as good as a Waterman. It is always satisfactory and you run no risk in buying as every Pen is guaranteed.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes
Prices \$2.50 to \$5.00 or Better

We also carry the Remex Fountain Pen at \$1.25, the cheapest guaranteed Pen on the market, and we recommend it.

J. S. MORTON

Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Wall Paper, Seeds, Etc.

ENDOWMENTS

At the close of 1910 the Government Blue Book credits the

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

with writing \$2,558,416 on the

Endowment Plan

the largest amount written by any Canadian Company for that year, bringing up the total Endowment Insurance on its books as at December 31, 1910, to \$19,363,967—nearly \$1,500,000 in excess of the next highest of any Company doing business in Canada.

It Leads Them All In Endowments.

TOTAL INSURANCE IN
FORCE - \$65,000,000

Full information cheerfully given by

BURROWS, of Belleville.

Agents Wanted.

General Agent.

A movement is on foot by American manufacturers for reciprocity with countries other than Canada.

Four hundred men were killed or missing through an explosion on the French warship Liberte at Toulon.

Sir Donald Mann expects to see the completion of the Canadian Northern transcontinental line in two or three years.



YOUR CLOTHES

are important. Don't neglect them! There is all the difference in the world between a

PROPERLY MADE SUIT

and a cheap, poorly made one. We charge very moderately yet give the most excellent materials and workmanship.

JOHN M. MCGEE

THIRTY YEARS

Our Seven Colleges have been established during the past 30 years. The largest trainers in Canada. Owing to our connection all over Ontario, we do better for our graduates than any other School. You may study all at home or partly at home and finish at the College. Affiliated with The Commercial Educators' Association of Canada. It would be well for you to investigate before choosing. Exclusive right for Ontario of the world-famous Bliss Bookkeeping System, which is unequalled. It is actual business from Start to finish, and the student keeps same books as Chartered Banks and Wholesale Houses. Enter any time.

Individual instruction.

Fall Term From Aug. 28th

Write, call or phone for particulars

PETERBORO

BUSINESS COLLEGE

(Founded 1883)

GEO. SPOTTON, President

E. E. LOGAN, Principal

WHY OWN

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE MERRIAM WEBSTER?

Because it is a NEW CREATION, covering every field of the world's thought, action and culture. The only new unabridged dictionary in many years.

Because it defines over 400,000 Words; more than ever before appeared between two covers. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations.

Because it is the only dictionary with the new divided page. A "Stroke of Genius."

Because it is an encyclopedia in a single volume.

Because it is accepted by the Courts, Schools and Press as the one supreme authority.

Because he who knows Wins Success. Let us tell you about this new work.

WRITE for specimen of new divided page. G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. Mention this paper, receive FREE a set of pocket maps.

Farms and Village Property For Sale

Farms situated in Rawdon, Hungerford and Thurlow, and two choice village properties.

A General Insurance business transacted. No fees charged on renewals or new business.

For full particulars write

W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Stirling.

Breeders

Insure you Live Stock, Stallions, and in foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred stock, or the life of a valuable mare and foal, when a policy in the

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada

Will protect them. For full information as to rates, write or apply to

MORDEN BIRD,

Representing first-class Fire, Accident and Health Insurance Companies.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE

BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Stirling, Ont.

J. S. MORTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian
Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, Ontario.
Office—One door north of new Bank of
Montreal.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Harry Kennedy, of Toronto, is
visiting friends in town.

Miss Elma Watts, Toronto, is spending
her holidays in town.

Miss Lulu Ross, Halloway, spent a few
days with friends in town.

Mr. W. Spry, of Montreal, is spending a
few days with relatives in town.

Mrs. R. H. Pearce, of Madoc, spent the
week with her mother, Mrs. Elliott.

Miss Lizzie Wallace spent the past
week visiting friends at Wellman's Cor-
ners.

Master Alex Williams was the guest of
Master Bertie Andrews, Madoc Jct., for
the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Scott, of Picton,
were guests at the home of Mr. W. S.
Martin on Sunday.

River Valley Women's Institute

The last regular meeting of the River
Valley Branch of the Women's In-
stitute was held at the home of
Misses Janet and Marion Smith, on
Friday afternoon, September 1st.

The meeting opened by singing "The
Maple Leaf." The roll was then
called, 23 being present. A letter
was then read by Mrs. Smith, Presi-
dent, from Mr. Putnam, and the In-
stitute decided to have a delegate for
a special meeting in January.

A reading was given "The Widening
Circle," by Mrs. J. Donohoe.

Miss J. Smith gave a paper on
flowers, "How to Plant a Mixed
Border."

A comic reading by Mrs. S. R. Smith,
"Don't Judge a Man by His Clothes,"
was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. F. Vandervoort gave a number
of reasons why women should belong
to the Women's Institute. Then fol-
lowed a reading from Mrs. B. Hoard,
"A Trip to Manitoba."

Mrs. Robinson gave a reading "The
Needle Book." All enjoyed the dainty
luncheon served. The next regular
meeting will be held at the home of
Misses Flossie and Mabel Rosebush,
the first Thursday afternoon in Octo-
ber. Everybody welcome.

MRS. W. H. HANNA, Sec. Treas.

The Methodists raised \$650,000 last
year for missions.

Mr. James Parker, of Toronto, formerly
of Marmora, presented his certifi-
cate of fitness before Judge Middleton
at Osgoode Hall, and was on the flat
of the Judge, sworn in and enrolled as
a solicitor of the Supreme Court of
Judicature.—Marmora Herald.

**We Lead,
Others Follow**

SUTCLIFFE'S

FOR
Patent Medicines

Stationery

Toilet Articles

School Supplies

Pictures, etc.

Store with the brown awn-
ing, next Bank of Montreal.

THE PALMS

Just placed in stock a quantity of
choice

Light and Dark Honey

When you want a treat try our
Roast Ham with Dressing

sliced with our Sanitary Meat Slicer
any thickness you want.

All kinds of cured Meats kept in
stock from Canada's largest Packing
House, and prices right.

Don't forget that we have the best
GREEN TEA in town. Try it.

FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER always
in stock.

Highest price for produce.

J. L. ASHLEY

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 31

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines each un-
der 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than ordi-
nary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex.—6.03 a.m. Passenger.—10.27 a.m.
Passenger.—6.45 p.m. Mail & Ex.—3.41 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1911.

LOCAL MATTERS.

It is reported that the C. O. R. will
come under control of the Canadian
Northern on October 1st.

The Canadian Northern Railway
will start the running of passenger
trains between Toronto and Trenton
on Monday next.

Have you got over your scare yet,
and ceased seeing the annexation
bogey at night, with Uncle Sam's long
arm reaching out to take you?

St. John's Church Stirling was
opened for Divine service fifty years
ago. The congregation wish to mark
the event by placing an organ therein
as a thankoffering.

The Annual Rally Day service in
connection with Marsh Hill Sabbath
School will be held on Sunday next
commencing at ten o'clock a.m. Rev.
A. L. Brown and others will take part
in the service. Special music for the
occasion.

At the Stirling Cheese Board on
Tuesday last there were 715 boxes of
cheese offered, and all were sold to
Mr. Cook at 14c. The prices paid a
week or two previous were rather
higher than the markets in Great
Britain would warrant.

The annual Thankoffering of the W.
F. M. S. of St. Andrew's Church will
be held Monday evening, Oct. 2nd, at
8 p.m. An interesting program will
be given by the Society. An address
and solo by Mrs. Carruthers, of Belle-
ville, will also be a feature of the even-
ing. This will be an open meeting
and the ladies extend a cordial invita-
tion to all.

A good Horse for sale at
HUGH STEWART'S, Henry St.

Mr. Porter had a majority of 544 in
Belleville, and a majority of 204 in
Trenton. The Belleville Ontario of
yesterday says that Mr. Porter's ma-
jority in West Hastings, as far as re-
turns are available, is 1859. In East
Hastings Mr. Northrup's majority is
said to be 1118. These figures are un-
official. The returning officers will
give out the official returns to-day.

On Saturday evening last a man
who claimed Frankford as his home,
and who was under the influence of
liquor, raised some disturbance on
the streets, and was placed under ar-
rest, and put in the cooler until Mon-
day morning. As he had no money
to pay a fine, it was thought best to
give him his discharge on condition
that he keep clear of any such distur-
bance in the future.

Harvest Thanksgiving and Jubilee
services will be held in St. John's
church Stirling, Sunday October 1st
as follows:

8 a.m. Celebration of Holy Com-
munion.

10 a.m. Address to Sunday School,
10.30 Matins and Holy Communion.
7 p.m. Evensong.

Special music. Special preacher—
Rev. Canon Starr, M. A., St. George's
Cathedral, Kingston. Special offer-
ings. An invitation is extended to
everyone.

Rally Day Service

The annual Rally Day service in con-
nection with the Methodist Church,
Stirling, will be given next Sabbath
morning, Oct. 1st. The teachers and
scholars will meet in the Sunday
School room at 10.15 a.m. The ser-
vice will begin at 10.30. An interest-
ing programme will be given by mem-
bers of the school. The pastor and
others will give short addresses on
Robert Raikes, the founder of Sabbath
Schools, and his work. Mr. E. T. Wil-
liams will teach the Sunday School
lesson for the day (The Prophet Eze-
kial, Ezek. 3). A cordial
invitation is extended to all to attend.

Horticultural Society's Exhibit

The following prizes were awarded
at the Horticultural Society's exhibit
at Stirling Fair:

Collection of House Plants, 4 kinds,
1st, Mrs. Walter Martin, 2nd, Mrs.
Bissonnette, 3rd, Mrs. G. G. Thrasher.
Hanging Basket, 1st, Mrs. G. G.
Thrasher, 2nd, Mrs. Jones.
Collection of Dahlias, Mrs. Geo. A.
Johnson.

Cut Flowers, 1st, Mrs. Geo. A. John-
son, 2nd, Miss Emily Parker, 3rd, Mrs.
G. G. Thrasher.
Bouquet, 1st, Mrs. G. G. Thrasher,
2nd, Mrs. Walter Martin.

Judges—W. C. Reid, Belleville, and
W. H. Dempsey.

The defeat of the Laurier Govern-
ment was celebrated on Thursday
night by a parade through the streets
of the village by the Conservatives.
While the music which accompanied
the parade was not of a high order,
yet no one would have had any ob-
jection so long as those in the procession
kept on the streets; but when private
grounds were trespassed upon and the
property of peaceable citizens destroyed
it is time for a protest, if something
more does not follow. The house of
nearly every one who was known or
suspected of being a Liberal was
visited, and at several places damage
done to property. At the residence of
the editor of the News-Argus a num-
ber came on the veranda and tried an
Indian war dance, breaking down the
veranda floor. At the residence of
Mr. Geo. Leury his veranda was dam-
aged; at Mr. T. G. Clute's flower beds
were destroyed and other damage
done; while at many other places
more or less damage was done. None
of the parties mentioned had taken
any active part in the recent election
so as to give offence to any one.
Those in the parade, in leaving the
streets and going on private property,
and causing wilful damage, were
breaking the law, and unless amend-
ments are made it is probable action will
be taken, as the names of many of these
trespassers and law breakers are
known. It is also known that the
parade was under the leadership of
some who were thought to be among
the respectable citizens of the place,
but if they did not encourage the law
breaking, they apparently made no
effort to check it, and must be held
equally responsible with the others.

Death of Mrs. Robert S. Thain

After one month's illness of pneu-
monia, Mrs. Robert Thain passed
away. During her illness she bore
her suffering with patience and Chris-
tian fortitude. Her life was character-
ized by a firm steadfast faith in a
crucified and risen Saviour. On Friday
morning, September 8th, she passed
away, to be for ever with the Lord.
She leaves to mourn her loss, a hus-
band and three children, Grace, Fred
and Luella, besides one brother,
George Cuttle Standish, of Michigan,
and one sister, Mrs. Edward Scarlett,
of Wellman's Corners. The funeral
took place at Wellman's Corners on
the afternoon of Monday, 11th inst.
The Rev. Mr. Connell delivered a
very impressive sermon from Psalm
130, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Smith,
pastor of Burnbrae church, who ren-
dered his service in a very sympathet-
ic Christian manner. The choir ren-
dered very appropriate music. The
bearers were: Mr. Totton, W. Linn,
A. Wellman, M. Murray, G. McGee,
G. Cotton. A number of wreaths
were given by the neighbors and
friends. The following is a list of
floral tributes:

Pillow inscribed "Mother" from fam-
ily.

Wreath, Mrs. J. Pollock Sarginson.

Wreath, Mrs. E. Scarlett and family.

Star, Mrs. M. Totton, Burnbrae.

Wreath, Miss R. Finch, Springbrook.

Wreath, Mrs. G. Dunn, Campbellford.

Wreath, Mrs. J. Thain, Wellman's
Corners.

Wreath, Mrs. Wm. Meiklejohn, Sar-
ginson.

Cross, Mrs. Samuel Wallace, Well-
man's Corners.

Wreath, Mrs. Chas. Heath, Spring
Brook.

Heart, Miss Alma Heath, Spring Brook.

Wreath, Mrs. J. Thain, Campbellford.

Cross, Mrs. Wm. Mackenzie, Sargin-
son.

Cross, Mrs. Wm. McKeown, Sargin-
son.

Wreath, Mrs. Wm. McKenzie, Burn-
brae.

Bouquet, Mrs. Wm. Mackenzie, Sar-
ginson.

Bouquet, Mrs. Chas. Heath, Spring
Brook.

A number of other wreaths were
also given but the names of the donors
are not known. The bereaved family
will long remember the kindness
shown by friends and neighbors. The
remains were laid in Wellman's Cor-
ners cemetery to rest until the last
trumpet shall sound.

Off I tell Him I am weary
That I faint when I am at rest,
That I'm daily, hourly longing
To repose upon His breast.
Then He whispers to me kindly
In the tenderest tone of love:
"I am coming soon to take you
To your happy home above."

The funeral was largely attended.
Campbellford Herald please copy.
COMMUNICATED.

Spring Brook

Rev. Geo. R. C. McQuade of Queens-
boro will preach in the Methodist
church here next Sunday at 2.30.
Mr. A. Reid has sold his store to D.
W. Roblin.

A great demonstration was held at
Ottawa in honor of Mr. R. L. Borden.

The Allan Line is building two new
service and proposes to cut down the
time.

An earthquake shock of unusual
intensity was recorded at Washington
on the night of September 21st. It
must have been caused by the land-
slide in the Dominion elections on that
day.

The implicit confidence which many
people have in Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-
era and Diarrhoea Remedy, is founded on
their experience in the use of that remedy
and their knowledge of the many re-
markable cures of colic, diarrhoea and
dysentery that it has effected. For sale
by all dealers.

Wellman's Women's Institute

The last regular meeting of the
Women's Institute met at the home
of Mrs. E. Scarlett, on September 21st.
The meeting opened with singing
"The Maple Leaf," after which the
president, Mrs. E. Todd, took charge.
The roll was called and minutes read
and approved.

The Misses Fletcher sang a duet,
Mrs. Blake Totton gave a well pre-
pared paper on "Opportunities of
the Twentieth Century Woman."

A discussion followed.
Miss Blanche Fletcher gave a hum-
orous reading, "The Training of
John." After the programme some
business was finished—the choosing of
a delegate for the convention at To-
ronto, and literature for the year,
and some social evenings were ar-
ranged for, etc.

Fourteen members were present.
A collection for the Sick Children's
Hospital was taken up, and 41c. ob-
tained.

The next meeting will be held at the
home of Mrs. C. Dracup, October 19th.
Mrs. E. Scarlett will take the topic.
Visitors welcome.

Card of Thanks

The undersigned wishes to thank her
friends and neighbors for their kindness
and sympathy shown in her recent be-
reavement.

MRS. AARON B. WHITE.

Births

LAIN—On Tuesday, Sept. 19th, to Mr. and
Mrs. H. R. Laird, manager of the Union Bank,
Caledonia, formerly of Spring Brook, a son,
Robert Burdett Laird.

CUMMINGS—In Greenshield, Alta., on Sept.
21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Cummings, a
daughter.

Married

HUBBLE—On Tuesday, at Trenton, by Rev. W.
A. Banner, on Sept. 12th, Mr. James W. Hub-
ble, of Rawdon, to Miss Lillie E. Coultter, of
Murray.

Deaths

FOX—In Rawdon, on September 24th, Jas.
W. Fox, aged 90 years.

BOWEN—In Stirling, on Sept. 27th, Geo. E.
Bowen, aged 5 months, 5 days.

GAGNE—In Toronto, on Sept. 27th, Law-
rence Gagne, aged 55 years, 2 mos. and 21 days.

For Sale

House and pt. lot No. 11 on the north
side of Front street and west of Green
street in the village of Stirling. Also
several adjoining lots. Plenty of fruit
and good garden. For terms apply to
JOHN MOORE.

Cider Mill

Spring Brook Cider Mill is now run-
ning every day and I am prepared to
handle any quantity of apples. Cider and
Cider Vinegar for sale. I will deliver any
quantity to parties in Stirling.

JEREMIAH WILSON.

Fall 1911 MILLINERY OPENING

Come, See Our Display of Mil-
linery, Sept. 21st and 22nd

We open the new season with showing
greater variety and better values than
ever. We find great satisfaction in offer-
ing to the trade the newest and best pro-
ductions, and cordially invite careful
inspection.

MISS D. CALDWELL.

Two doors west of Post Office.

Apples Wanted

We are now taking in apples for evapor-
ating purposes at our evaporators, Belle-
ville and Stirling, at the following prices:

First class peelers, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Peelers (with small mixture
chops), 40c. per 100 lbs.

Chops, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Fall varieties that will pack No. 1 and 2,
hand picked, and delivered in crates or
barrels at Belleville, \$1.25 per bbl.

Apple barrels for sale.

THE GRAHAM CO., LIMITED.

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale Block "A"
in the 7th concession of Sidney, contain-
ing 105 acres more or less. On the pre-
mises are a good frame house, and a barn,
32 x 32, with basement and cement floor.
Well fenced, and spring water in house
and barn. Plenty of all kinds of timber
on the place. Will be sold on easy terms
of payment. For further particulars ap-
ply on the premises, or to Frankford P.O.,
Box 7.

50-4w W. E. MILLS.

Valuable Farm For Sale

West part of Lot 23, 5th con. of Sidney,
consisting of 90 acres; 10 acres of hard
wood timber, orchard of about 300 trees,
fence, tile drained, cement silo, good barn,
two story new frame house, two spring
creeks in permanent pasture lands, rural
mail delivery; one quarter of a mile from
Post Office, school, church, general store,
blacksmith shop, butcher, telephone and
large cream and butter plant. Farm in
good condition and practically level.

DAN KETCHESON,
Wallbridge P. O.

For Sale

House and lot on north side of Church
street, Stirling. Good frame house and
barn, and good well on the premises. For
terms and further particulars apply to
MRS. MAGGIE TWIDDY.

Wanted

Timothy and Alsike Seed. Best prices
given. Seed reclaimed free of charge if
purchased. Samples and inquiries by
mail promptly attended to.

CHARLES E. BISHOP,
Seedsmen,
Belleville, Ont.

49-3m

Farm For Sale

A choice garden and small farm,
situated about two miles south of the Vil-
lage of Stirling. Good brick dwelling and
out buildings. A fine trout creek crosses
pasture field. Choice land for gardening
and small fruits. Apple and cherry or-
chard. 20 acres of small timber. 40 acres
of good wood land in high state of cultiva-
tion. A bargain for a quick buyer.

W. S. MARTIN & SON
Agents.

G. W. ANDERSON

IT PAYS TO SHOP HERE WE DO AS WE SAY

Our stock of new Fall Goods is now almost complete.
We are showing a larger stock than ever before. We are
quoting a very few below. Note them and then come in and
see the goods. It is always a pleasure to show our goods.

NEW SUITINGS AND DRESS GOODS—The best
goods which wholesale houses can produce is fully represented
on our shelves. We have almost every shade and the quality
is the best possible consistent with the price.

Prices range from 50c. per yd. to \$1.25 per yd.

VELVETEENS—Dame Fashion has decreed that Vel-
veteens will be specially popular this coming Fall and Winter.
To comply with this decree we have placed an especially large
stock in our store. Colors are Wine, Navy Blue, Green,
Brown, Tan, Red, etc.

Prices are 50c. per yd. and 60c. per yd.

ALLOVER LACES—Our stock of these goods is un-
surpassed. Besides the Fancy, White, Black, Navy, Old
Gold, Green, Pink, Pale Blue, etc., we have Black, White,
Cream, etc., enriched with white and colored patterns of
flowers. We have also White trimmed with Gold threads.

Prices range from 45c. to \$3.75 per yd.

TRIMMINGS—We have the latest trimmings from
1/4 inch to 6 inches wide, to match practically all shades of
goods and they are all new, every one of them. Buy your
dress trimmings here. Prices are from 8c. to \$1.50 per yd.

LADIES' COATS—Our stock of Ladies' Coats is com-
plete. We have about 50 Ladies' Coats, all newest styles.
We handle only "Rogers Garments," and they are the best on
the market for Fit, Finish, Style and Cloth. Come early and
get best choice of Coats before the stock is picked over.

Prices are from \$5.00 to \$18.00 each.

NEW FRILLINGS AND BELTS—We have just
opened up a new shipment of Frillings and Belts and we are
especially pleased with them. They could hardly be nicer.
Ask to see them.

COAT SWEATERS AND SWEATERS—Have you
bought that Coat Sweater yet? We have them in all com-
binations of colors and fancy weaves to fit Men, Women and
Children. Come in and try them on. You will be pleased
with our showing.

Prices range from 50c. each to \$4.50 each.

MUFFLERS—We have the most complete stock of
Mufflers that we have ever shown. Our leader is the "Mon-
arch Special." This Muffler is an improvement on the old
style "Bradley," Muffler and is made by the same people. It
consists of the ordinary "shaped" Muffler, fitted with collar
at back and sides. We have a large range of colors.

Price only.....50c. each.

LONG SILK MUFFLERS—These Mufflers are the
acme of fashion. One and one-half yards long and 9 inches
wide, they make a very pretty and very serviceable Muffler.
We have several colorings

The World's Standard
for tea is
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

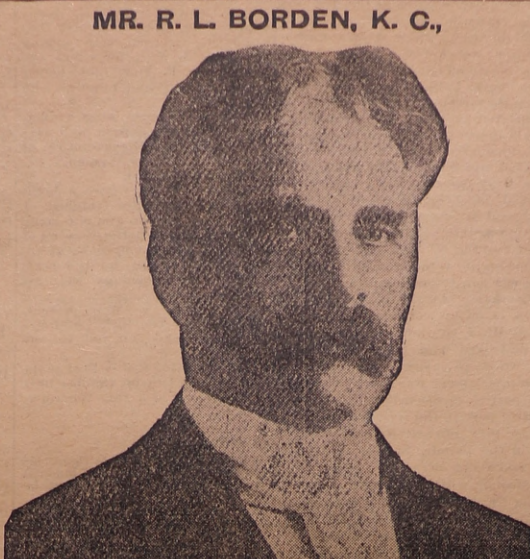
THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

Seven Members of the Laurier Cabinet
Overthrown at the Polls.

BORDEN'S MAJORITY IS FORTY-NINE

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED

Ontario-73.	Manitoba-10
ALGOMA EAST-Smyth	BRANDON-Alkins
ALGOMA WEST-Boyd	DAUPHIN-Campbell
BRANT-Fisher	LISGAR-Sharpe
BRANTFORD-Cockshutt	MACDONALD-Staples
BROCKVILLE-Webster	MARQUETTE-Roche
BRUCE NORTH-Clark	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE-Meighen
BRUCE SOUTH-Donnelly	PROVINCER-Beau
CARLETON-Kidd	SELMIRK-Bradbury
DUFFERIN-Best	SOURIS-Schaffner
DUNDAS-Broder	WINNIPEG-Hagart
DURHAM-Thornton	
ELGIN EAST-Marshall	
ELGIN WEST-Crothers	
ESSEX NORTH-Wilcox	
FRONTENAC-Edwards	
GRENVILLE-Reid	
GREY EAST-Sprule	
GREY NORTH-Middleboro	
HALIFAX-Hall	
HALDIMAND-Laird	
HALT-Wenderson	
HAMILTON EAST-Barker	
HAMILTON WEST-Stewart	
HASTINGS EAST-Northrup	
HASTINGS WEST-Porter	
HURON EAST-Bowman	
HURON SOUTH-Mermer	
HURON WEST-Lewis	
KINGSTON-Nichols	
LAMBTON EAST-Armstrong	
LAMBTON WEST-Thoburn	
LANARK NORTH-Thoburn	
LANARK SOUTH-Hagart	
LEEDS-Taylor	
LENOX AND ADDINGTON-Paul	
LINCOLN-Lancaster	
LONDON-Beatty	
MIDDLESEX EAST-Elson	
MIDDLESEX NORTH-Elliott	
MUSKOGEE-Weir	
NIPESING-Gordon	
NORTHUMBERLAND EAST-Walker	
NORTHUMBERLAND WEST-Munson	
ONTARIO NORTH-Sharp	
ONTARIO SOUTH-Smith	
OTTAWA-Fripp	
OTTAWA-Charbot	
OXFORD-Sutherland	
PARRY SOUND-Arthurs	
PEEL-Blain	
PERTH NORTH-Morphy	
PERTH SOUTH-Steel	
PETERBORO-E-Sexsmith	
PETERBORO-W-Burnham	
PRINCE EDWARD-Hepburn	
RENFREW NORTH-White	
SIMCOE EAST-Bennett	
SIMCOE NORTH-Currie	
SIMCOE SOUTH-Lennox	
STORMONT-Alquist	
TORONTO CENTRE-Bristol	
TORONTO EAST-Kemp	
TORONTO NORTH-Foster	
TORONTO SOUTH-Macdonell	
TORONTO WEST-Osler	
VICTORIA EAST-Haliburton	
WATERLOO N-Clare	
WATERLOO S-Clare	
WELLAND-German (Ind.)	
WELLINGTON-N-Clarke	
WENTWORTH-Wilson	
YORK CENTRE-Wallace	
YORK NORTH-Armstrong	
YORK SOUTH-Maclean	
Quebec-22.	
ARGENTVILLE-Perley	
BERTHELE-Barrette	
BROME-Baker	
CHAMBLAY-Vercheres-Rainville	
CHAMPLAIN-Blondin	
CHARLEVOIX-Forget	
COMPTON-Cromwell	
DORCHESTER-Sevigny	
HOCHELAGA-Coderre	
JACQUES CARTEUR-Monk	
JOLIEFFE-Guilbault	
LABELLE-Achim	
LISLET-Paquet	
MONTMAGNY-Desperance	
MONTMORENCY-Forget	
MONTREAL-	
St. Anne-Delort	
St. Antoine-Ames	
PONTIAC-Brabant	
COUNTY-Pelletier	
SHEFFORD-Davidson	
TERREBONNE-Nantel	
THREE RIVERS-Normand	
New Brunswick-5.	
CHARLOTTE-Hart	
KENT-Hobden	
KING'S-ALBERT-Fowler	
ST. JOHN CITY AND COUNTY -	
Daniel	
YORK-Crockett	
British Columbia-7.	
COMOX-ATLIN-Clements	
KODENAY-Gooder	
NANAIMO-Shepherd	
NEW WESTMINSTER-Taylor	
VANCOUVER-Stevens	
VICTORIA-Barnard	
YALE-CARIBOU-Burrell	
Alberta-3.	
CALGARY-Lennett	
STRATHCONA-Douglas	
VICTORIA-White	



PREMIER-ELECT OF CANADA

Manitoba-10	Alberta-4.
EDMONTON-Oliver	2,000
McLEOD-Warlock	150
MEDICINE HAT-Buchanan	200
RED DEER-(In doubt)-Clark	400
STRATHCONA-Douglas	200
VICTORIA-White	50
Result by Provinces.	
Ontario	73
Quebec	24
British Columbia	7
Alberta	4
New Brunswick	5
Nova Scotia	8
Prince Edward Island	2
Saskatchewan	3
Total	133
Conservative Majority	84
Elections to be held-Chicoutimi and	
Gasper, Quebec; the Yukon, and Rairy	
River, Ontario.	

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Manitoba-10	Alberta-4.
EDMONTON-Oliver	2,000
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Conforms to the
high standard of
Gillett's goods.
Useful for
five hundred purposes.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE
Made in Canada

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

SHOWING THAT 88 PER CENT. OF
SPECULATORS LOSE MONEY.

A Further Digression from the Subject of
Pure Investment to Give Some Interest-
ing Facts on Speculation-The Best Ad-
vice to Prospective Speculators is Don't.

(By Investor.)

In the last issue we saw in what points speculation differed from investments. The practical difference between investment, it was seen, was largely one in chance of gain, whereas the investor almost always insists on great safety at the expense of probability of largely increased value of his holdings, the speculator sacrifices everything to his chance of profit-or loss.

Now, unfortunately, many speculators find that the old proverb, "Distance lends enchantment," equally applicable to speculation, and, therefore, dabble in the New York market. As a matter of actual experience, in the long run it is quite as profitable-and probably less expensive-to put your money on a horse race. You probably know something about horses. You can never know enough about the New York market to make it worth while. The writer has been a number of years in the stock business before taking to the more modest but less nerve-racking business of writing and can speak with some authority. But, of course, the reader will not accept such a bold statement without some good reasons being advanced.

Quite recently, a New York broker carefully analyzed a large number of accounts on his books and discovered, much to his surprise, that eight out of every ten of his clients lost money; eighty per cent. of speculators eventually lose, is what he learned.

"Yet," you say, "Morgan and Rockefeller often make a million dollar 'clean up,' and why couldn't the small speculator make a few dollars?" Unquestionably, if the small speculator knew what Mr. Morgan was doing in the stock market he could make money and "big" money, too. But that is the whole difficulty. The game is to guess what Morgan, or some one else, is doing-and your guess is as good as mine. Mr. Morgan is either going to put prices up or down-or he is leaving them to the will of natural conditions. There is the old shell game of the country fair to the life. The pea is under one of the shells-or between two of the operator's fingers.

But even if you guess what one group of New York's financial giants want to do you may find you lose because another and stronger group want to do the opposite, and the upper and nether millstones grind your margins out of your pocket until you give up in despair-perhaps to see that your judgment is right and that had you had the ability to "stay by the game" you might have won out.

Then, suppose Mr. Morgan and all others were not influencing the market, you have to judge how general conditions, money markets in London, New York and France are going to affect things; what the crops will be; how industries are doing. You may judge correctly to find-as at present-France and Germany at each others throats, and the market collapsing through fear of the effects on business of a war. Verily 80 per cent. of losers is surprisingly low; and remember: of the 20 per cent. of those who don't lose are those who know what is going on-directors who take advantage of advance knowledge, managers familiar with the businesses in which

they happen to speculate and some of their friends.

If you must speculate, therefore, remember the political slogan, "Canada for the Canadians." Here things are not on the same scale as in New York. Canada is a growing country, her industries are growing, and her companies held in respect. So far we have suffered from trade depressions only slightly in comparison with the States. And, last and by far the most important, YOU ARE ON THE SPOT. You can, if occasion demands, go to the office of the companies in whose shares you wish to speculate and find out for yourself, perhaps, what the prospects are. Or your broker may know from first hand information. In short, your chances are better.

But in speculating, this should be borne in mind. Remember that the smaller the margin the greater the risk. A two per cent. margin is only accepted by "bucket-shops" who can only make money if you lose. Legitimate brokers will not do business on a less than ten point margin, and very few even at that. Twenty points is fairly safe, but only within the past few months, one popular Canadian stock has dropped 12 points, and C. P. R. over 25. Therefore, when you speculate do so on a substantial margin and be prepared to back up your first margin with more; otherwise, although your judgment may be correct in the long run, you may never have a chance to give it a fair test-you may be forced to sell on some unexpected drop due to conditions which no one could foresee, and whose effect would be merely temporary. However, the best advice to those who are thinking of speculating is this: "Don't."

\$32,900 REWARD OFFERED.

Discovery of Bank Looters Will Enrich Some One.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: Upon instructions from the head office of the Bank of Montreal, it is announced here that the reward in connection with the robbery at the New Westminster branch has been increased to a total of \$32,000, \$5,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators, and 10 per cent. of the sum returned. The total sum stolen was \$273,000. If all is recovered, the lucky detectives will divide \$27,000 in addition to the \$5,000.

HELD AS SPIES.

Two English Army Officers Under Arrest in Prussia.

A despatch from Emden, Prussia, says: Two Englishmen, stated to be officers of the British army, are detained here because of the suspicion that they have been guilty of espionage. The men were arrested on Tuesday and released after examination. They were again taken into custody on Wednesday upon orders from Berlin.

CRUISER'S GUN EXPLODED.

Fourteen People Killed on Board the Gloire.

A despatch from Toulon, France, says: Fourteen persons were killed by the explosion of a gun on board the armored cruiser Gloire during gunnery practice here on Wednesday. The Gloire is of 1,000 tons displacement and has a speed of 21 knots.

GREAT UPHEAVAL IN SPAIN

Strikes Are Spreading, and Numerous Arrests Have Been Made.

A despatch from Madrid says: The Government, acting under the Royal decree of Tuesday suspending the constitutional guarantees because of revolutionary activity, has ordered the arrest of workingmen's committees and political agitators in the disturbed districts. Three hundred persons were imprisoned in this city on Wednesday night. Among those arrested here was Senor Largo Caballero, general counsel for and Vice President of the General Union of La-

bor. His offices were closed. The military has taken into its keeping arms and munitions of every description which were on sale. At Barcelona 153 persons were apprehended and many were taken into custody at Bilbao, Seville, Valencia and Saragossa. The revolutionaries apparently are still in possession of Jativa, toward which troops are marching from Valencia. At Jativa and Caragente rioters set fire to the public building and tore up the railway tracks. There has been trouble at Amara

EVERY-DAY FORESTRY...

What Four English Tramps Did in One Hour.

Animated by love for the beautiful oaks of England, Mr. Charles Hurst started from Manchester on a famous planting walk, which he has commemorated most charmingly in his recent volume, entitled "The Book of the English Oak." Not content with planning to leave a track in the form of a noble line of oaks of his own planting scattered along a portion of his path through Lancashire, Mr. Hurst, with considerable cunning, enlisted four tramps in the cause, with such success that the lazy fellows planted fifty acorns in an hour.

The miracle began with the request for a penny by a beggar who admitted that he was a snow-shoveler in summer and a haymaker in winter, and that his friends were in the same occupations.

"Now look here," said Mr. Hurst, "I can find you a grand job with better pay than you ever got before, unless you have been cabinet ministers, bishops or managing directors. Ask them to come here."

"My Christian friends," he went on, as they stood round, "you see those seeds? If you will plant them as I direct, I will give you two pence apiece for each one you set. Who says willing?"

Mr. Hurst spread about fifty acorns, brought from home, on his handkerchief. He gave each man an acorn that, at a given signal, he must plant at one of the marked places, and then return for another. He pointed out that under this arrangement the amount of their earnings depended on the vigor of their exertions, for the more energetic the man the greater his proportion of the whole sum set aside for oak-culture.

"Shades of Sherwood!" to continue in Mr. Hurst's own words. "What a sight it was to see those curious creatures displaying frantic energy beneath the blazing sky! As each man rushed toward me, I held out an acorn and uttered words of encouragement, warning or banter, as the case required."

"For nearly an hour did the tremendous activity continue, until not an acorn remained on the handkerchief."

"I then cast up the account in my note-book, which showed the following score: Red Man, twelve; Melancholy Man, sixteen; Fat man, eleven; Blue-faced Man, thirteen."

NEW NAVAL SUBMARINES.

Great Britain Has Seventy-five of This Type of Vessel.

More and more importance is being attached by European naval and military authorities to submarines and aeroplanes. Russia, Turkey, France, and Germany all include submarines in their new defence schemes. England seems to have similar ideas, for there are now seventy-five submarines completed or under construction in British yards.

That the modern submarine is no very frail affair, or difficult to manage, is proved by the fact that one flotilla has just travelled nine thousand miles out to Hong Kong and another to Malta in the Mediterranean. Both had stormy passages, yet no damage was suffered.

The latest, or "E" type of British submarines, is a tremendous advance on previous achievements. Experts believe there are some notable improvements yet to be added, so that within a few years the displacement will be up to 2,000 tons and the vessels will be able to travel under water by day and on the surface at night. By that time the old-time destroyers will be hopelessly out of date.

The "E" submarines demonstrate once more there is no finality in naval construction. Every year "goes one better." At present they are of 800 tons displacement and can travel on the surface up to fifteen knots. Vast improvements in the engines and equipment have quite obviated the disastrous explosions of the earlier days, when the older-fashioned naval men regarded submarines as mere toys suited only for limited defence work, but not only can the newest type cover long voyages in which seaworthy qualities are required, they are being constructed so as to carry an armament of small quick-firing guns for use when on the surface and a strong torpedo equipment for use when submerged. So great is the progress shown, indeed, that among naval men the submarine has come to be regarded as the most destructive arm of naval warfare for the future.

DEATH AFTER A SCRATCH.

Morris Quatam, an eleven-year-old Windsor boy, fell off his bicycle and scratched his wrist. He thought nothing of the injury, but blood poison set in and he is dead.

Such incidents as these—by no means infrequent—ought to make people realize the danger that may lie even in the smallest wound.

Take a simple illustration. When a knife, a rusty needle, a splinter of dirty wood, a barbed wire fence, or a thorn, scratches the hand, the latter is inoculated with germs.

The way to avoid serious results is to cleanse the wound and apply Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is a powerful yet painless germ-killer, and when applied to the broken skin is absorbed into the tissue, instantly destroying the germs that spread disease and stopping the pain and smarting. That is why Zam-Buk is so popular with children.

Zam-Buk must not be confused with ordinary ointments. Zam-Buk is a unique preparation, possessing antiseptic, soothing and healing qualities that are not to be found together in any other preparation. It is not only a unique healing balm, but it is also a skin food. For all skin diseases and injuries—cuts, bruises, burns, eczema, chafing, ulcers, ringworm, etc., it is without equal. It is also used widely for piles, for which it may be regarded as a specific. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations.

CLEVER DOG.

Cook—My dog took first prize at the cat show.
Cook—How was that?
Cook—He took the cat.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

She—"Doesn't it worry you dreadfully to owe so many bills you cannot pay?" He—"No. Why should I worry over other people's troubles?"

Practically all Canadian druggists, grocers and general dealers sell Wilson's Fly Pads. If your storekeeper does not, ask him why.

Lots of men would make good if employed to furnish the motive power for windmills.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Deceive nobody, not ever thyself.

God is a discovery, not an invention.

The keynote of Christianity is power not words.

Do the best you know, that you may know better.

You may not make a living, but you can make a life.

Friendship is the flower of a moment, and the fruit of time.

Would you count your true friends? Fall into misfortune.

The mountain is composed of atoms, and friendship of trifles.

There are advantages in growing old. It settles many questions.

Whoever complains of not having found a true friend accuses himself.

In all your work watch some master workman; it is a great help and incentive.

Teach your children to create. Don't always give them finished products to enjoy.

What is your life? It is even a vapor. Steam is a vapor, but, harnessed it moves the world.

The extraordinary rests on the ordinary and presupposes it. He who is not ordinary cannot be extraordinary.

We are cups to quench God's thirst, and God takes pleasure in a man when he fulfills the purpose of his being.

It is a common saying that a friend is kept by three things: by honoring him in his presence, by praising him in his absence, and by aiding him in his need.

THE PARSON'S REVENGE.

A clergyman was accustomed to use scientific terms which the people did not understand. A deputation waited on him with the request that in the future, whenever he used such terms, he would explain them.

On the following Sunday he used the term "hyperbole," and added:

"As agreed on, I beg to explain this word. Were I to say that at this moment the whole of my congregation are sound asleep, it would be hyperbole, but if I say that one-half are asleep that is not hyperbole, but the truth."

The next day the deputation again called to say that the minister need not explain technical terms. The people would learn their meaning from a dictionary.

WHAT IS A BOND?

A mortgage on the C. P. R. could not very well be held by one person so it is split up and sold in sections to a number. Such sections are called bonds. Bonds are always readily turned into cash at par or even better, and they pay twice as much interest as a savings bank deposit. Write to the Royal Securities Corporation, Toronto, and get an interesting book on the subject. They will be glad to send it and you will be pleased to have it; it's free.

DON'T PULL IT OFF.

"And you really think, doctor, that you must perform the operation to-day?"

"Oh, yes. There may be no necessity for it to-morrow."

LOW COLONIST FARES TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western line, daily from September 15th to October 15th from all points in Canada. Pullman tourist trains in Pullman tourist sleeping cars on through trains leave Chicago Tuesday and Thursday of each week. For rates, folders and full particulars apply to B. H. Bennett, Genl. Agt., 40 Young St., Toronto, Ontario.

PLEASANT TO HAVE AROUND.

"That Jones boy who used to work for you wants to hire out to me. Is he steady?"

"Steady? If he was any steadier he'd be motionless."

Impurities of the Blood Counteracted.—Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

LABOR.

Cholly—"Are you working your way through college?"

Algy—"Yes; I'm working the money out of father."

If every housekeeper would use Wilson's Fly Pads freely during the Summer months the house fly peril would soon be a thing of the past.

THE BENEVOLENT BUTLER.

A Calcutta correspondent reports "a truly horrible incident" which befell an English lady. Her "butler" was in the habit of calling loudly beneath her window every evening about 7. His cry suggested that he was calling either the cattle or the chickens home; but though she had neither, the lady for some time took no notice. Until one evening, having the curiosity to look, she was horrified to see the butler, like a dusky pig, surrounded by a troop of rats! There were quite fifty of them, from the big bandicoots to small muskrats, all being fed on the remains of her soup, meat and other bits. In the plague country this was an amusement that was speedily ended.

"Does you son indulge much in piscatorial exercises. 'No, he don't care for nothin' but to go off fishin'."

CURED OF CONSTIPATION

Mr. Andrews praises Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Mr. George Andrews of Halifax, N.S., writes:

"For many years I have been troubled with chronic Constipation. This ailment never comes single-handed, and I have been a victim to the many diseases that constipation brings in its train. Medicine after medicine I have taken in order to find relief, but one and all left me in the same hopeless condition. It seemed that nothing would expel from me the one ailment that caused so much trouble, yet at last I read about these Indian Root Pills.

That was indeed a lucky day for me, for I was so impressed with the statements made that I determined to give them a fair trial.

They have regulated my stomach and bowels. I am cured of constipation, and I claim they have no equal as a medicine.

For over half a century Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have been curing constipation and clogged, inactive kidneys, with all the ailments which result from them. They cleanse the whole system and purify the blood. Sold everywhere at 25c. a box.

Well, Well!

THIS IS A HOME DYE that ANYONE can use



I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

No chance of fading the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Grocer.

THE JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE CHATHAM, ONT.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST

OVER 2,000 choice positions filled in past

Four Years.

Some others just filled: L. B. HANN, from

Newfoundland, placed with Sisk, Milling Co.,

Albion, N.Y., as Steno. FERN SMITH, Steno

Packery Overall Co., Windsor, E. C. ROBINSON

Bkpr., with Bell Furniture Co., Southampton,

Ont. FLORENCE ANDERSON, Steno. and Bkpr.,

Can. Wolverson Co., Chatham. MILDRED ANDERSON,

Steno., with De Laval Separator Co.,

Winnipeg. E. J. SCOTT, teacher, with Drake

College, Newark, N.J. The salaries of the three

shown last week average over \$100 per month.

The salaries of the six here shown average close

to \$700. Our students are prepared for the big

positions where the big pay is offered. IT PAYS

TO ATTEND THE BEST. Catalogue \$5 tells of

the work at Chatham. Catalogue \$5 tells of our

home courses. Address, D. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

C. B. College, Chatham, Ont.

NOT POLITE.

The family had never been in the habit of saying grace, but when the minister took tea with them they thought it proper to bend their heads over their plates devoutly.

All would have gone well if the young hopeful had not piped up:

"It ain't polite to smell yer meat!"

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Unless we are wrong again, we have discovered why cheese is served with pie: The restaurant person wishes to get rid of the cheese. It always looks as if it had been kicking around the place for weeks.

Blood Poisoning is often caused by slight cuts or wounds. Death may result. Hamlin's Wizard Oil will draw out the poison, heal the wound and prevent serious trouble.

"When you saw that beastly cow, why didn't you drive her out of my garden?" "Well, you see, sir, your garden was in the cow!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Margaret—Isn't it strange! Katherine—What! Margaret—That many a woman who has bleached her hair wants to keep it dark.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Scorches Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy. Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"Breath of promise suits," said Uncle Eben, "is de result of a man dat wears his heart on his sleeve meetin' a gal dat carries hers in her pocketbook."

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

FACT AND FANCY.

Faint was never won fair lady. A frog cannot breathe with its mouth open.

Friendship is to some girls where-in to stick pins.

Irish moss makes delicious jelly. It's a wise child that takes after its rich maiden aunt.

Suspension bridges have been found in South African ant-hills.

The kitten's eyes are opened in nine days, the bridegroom in one.

The Japanese have eighteen words for "it."

The black sheep of the family is usually the one that gets fleeced.

Happy the man who is in love with himself! He has no rivals.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

POUNDING LIFE INTO A BODY.

The Japanese Strike the Seventh Vertebra.

An English scientist, Prof. A. Abrams, has recently been making a special study of the restoration to life practised by the Japanese, and while he does not fully explain why the men come back to life after being to all intents dead, he does tell how it is done, and this in itself is interesting.

In jiu-jitsu if a man is knocked out beaten senseless, killed or otherwise mauled, and if a man has been killed by a sunstroke or by drowning the restorer rolls the patient on his face and extends his arms sideways. Then he strikes the patient on the seventh cervical vertebra with his wrist severely and regularly until the patient recovers consciousness.

Immediately he is placed in a sitting posture, his arms rotated and he is aided in walking, for otherwise he relapses into unconsciousness immediately, and in some cases dies at once.

This system of pounding the seventh vertebra has been found peculiarly beneficial in some acute heart diseases and the effects of the treatment under Japanese manipulation seem almost miraculous at times. As yet there seems to be no clear medical explanation of the effects of pounding the seventh vertebra, but the genuineness of the cures and resuscitations frequently described by travellers is now scientifically established by Prof. Abrams's investigations.

Faultless in Preparation.—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

WHAT HE THOUGHT.

"What do you call a person that reads heads?"

"A phrenologist, my boy."

"Geel! Then ma must be one of those things. She felt on my head this afternoon and said right away, 'You've been swimming.'"

Carterhall, Nfld.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disgraced for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep on the mosquitoes.

Yours truly,

W. A. V. B.

QUALIFIED.

Ryder—I've half a mind to write a popular novel.

Critic—Well that's as much as you will need.

It is an undisputed fact that one packet of Wilson's Fly Pads has actually killed a bushel of house flies. Fortunately no such quantity can ever be found in a well kept house, but whether they be few or many Wilson's Fly Pads will kill them all.

Mistress—"Mary, another knife, please! This one is not clean." Mary—"Not clean, mum! I'm sure it ought to be. The last thing it cut was soap!"

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

The young wife's version: "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you get what you want!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Papa—"Well, did the photographer succeed in making the baby look pleasant?" Mamma—"No; but the baby succeeded in making the photographer look very pleasant."

Some things that come to those who wait are badly moth eaten.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

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BANKS AND BONDS

Q Bonds have the preference as safe and profitable investments.

Q Formerly Banks, Insurance Companies and other financial concerns invested their cash surplus largely in Real Estate Mortgages, to-day they are purchasing the Bond issues of corporations considering that they offer the greatest security and best interest returns.

Q There is no reasonable argument to offset the fact: at what is the best investment for the Bank surplus is the best investment for the individual investor.

Q Write to-day for our booklet on Bonds, and Bond issues we recommend.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
LIMITED
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
YONGE AND QUEEN STS.
TORONTO

FARMS FOR RENT AND SALE

ASK DAWSON, HE KNOWS.

If you want to sell a farm, consult me.

If you want to buy a farm, consult me.

I HAVE some of the best Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farms in Ontario, and prices right.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—A study of other Agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers Dept. 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

UNEMPLOYED MEN OR WOMEN.

Do you wish to make five Dollars day for balance of year? If so, consult J. L. Nichols Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

SAWMILL MACHINERY. PORTABLE or heavy Lathe Mills, Shingle Mills, Engines and Boilers, Mill Supplies. The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Ltd., West Street, Orillia, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED. A LINE FOR every home. Write us for our choice list of agents supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada today. No outlay necessary. Apply B. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

6 TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

SPECIALISTS ADVISE FREE. Consult us in regard to any disease. Lowest prices in drugs of all kinds. Trusses fitted by mail. Send measurement. Glasses fitted by mail. Write to-day for anything sold in first-class drug stores to Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Dyeing and Kid Gloves cleaned. The best place is

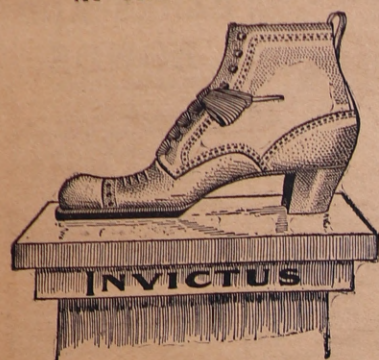
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.

H. H. NIGHTINGALE

STOCK BROKER

Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

FALL SHOE OPENINGS FOR 1911 AT THE POPULAR SHOE STORE



It will be a pleasure for you to show your new Fall Goods, which we are now receiving daily from the very best wholesale Boot and Shoe houses in Canada.

Ask for these lines of Shoes as they are leading the styles:

INVICTUS, LONG LIFE and the "BRANDON" for men.

VICTORIA and AMERICAN for ladies.

MOTHER HUBBARD lines for the children.

BUTTON BOOTS are the correct thing for this season. See our lines before purchasing in Patent, Gun Metal, Dongola and Tan.

See our Men's Heavy Tan Boots, leather lined, absolutely waterproof stock.

Our Hand Made Boots are known all over to be the best wearers, the best fitters and the best workmanship. Give us a trial when needing a pair. Shoe repairing a specialty.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING



Do You Own a "Parkyte"
OR ARE YOU
A Slave to Ill-Health?

A "Parkyte" Sanitary Chemical Closet

In your home is the strongest kind of insurance against the germs of disease. It is a preventative against epidemics and contagion in the Summer, and an absolute necessity the year round.

Requires neither Water nor Sewage; can be placed in any part of your home; costs less than a CENT a day and lasts a lifetime.

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians and Health Officials; specified by the most prominent Architects; and adopted by whole Municipalities.

Over 15,000 Have Been Installed in Canadian Homes in Less than One Year.

Ask your dealer for prices.

The "PARKYTE" SANITARY CHEMICAL CLOSET is made in Canada by PARKER-WHYTE, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

Branches—Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver, and is sold by

L. & R. W. MEIKLEJOHN, Stirling, Ont.

HAIR GOODS



The approaching visit of Mr. Frank Pember of the Pember Hair Store and Beauty Culture Institute of Toronto, should prove of interest and advantage to every woman who reads this announcement. Professor Pember will display an assortment of

Natural Wavy Switches, Braids, Puffs and Transformations the equal of which have never been seen outside of Toronto.

PROFESSOR PEMBER

Will also examine free of charge all hair and scalp troubles, and his advice may be relied upon.

FINE TOUPEES AND WIGS FOR GENTLEMEN a specialty. All goods are manufactured of the finest Natural Hair.

A visit will be undoubtedly worth your while at the Stirling House, Stirling, Thursday, Oct. 12th, FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

Ladies who for any reason cannot visit the Hotel write or phone and Professor Pember will call at their residence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

The most conspicuous figure in the late election campaign has been the Premier of the Dominion. At an age when he might fairly have expected to retire into well-earned rest, from political strife, he found himself thrown into the greatest political turmoil he has ever had to encounter. With characteristic dignity and courage he faced the struggle, and went through it in a way to add to his already high reputation as a political orator and a broad-minded statesman. For many days he lived in a railway car, travelling long distances, and he addressed in that time no fewer than half a million people, and at the close of the campaign he appeared quite as fit to continue it as he was at the commencement to begin it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier kept his discussion of the great issues of the campaign on a high level. He never allowed his temper to get the better of his judgement. He never appealed to passion or to prejudice. He never spoke ambiguously or equivocally. In the unflinching belief that the reciprocity agreement was in the interest, not merely of certain classes, but all the country as a whole, he had nothing to apologize for or to retract. At all times he manifested a conviction that the policy and statesmanship of the future, and there is no reason to doubt that in holding to this belief the future will amply justify him. It was not unreasonable that he should expect the reciprocity agreement to commend itself to the mind

of the public generally. The experiment of reciprocal free trade in farm products had been fairly tested half a century ago, and had stood the test with perfect and well-remembered success. All Canadian statesmen had desired a renewal of the arrangement, and many of them, irrespective of party predilections and affiliations, had sought in vain to obtain it. He was justified in expecting it would meet with general approval in Parliament, and it seemed at first it would do so. The course taken by the Opposition disappointed but did not discourage him. His duty was plainly to give the people of Canada an opportunity to say whether or not they desired the greater freedom of trade provided for in the agreement, and he submitted it to their judgement, prepared to accept their verdict whatever it might be.—Globe.

County Convention of W. C. T. U.

The second annual county convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, opened Tuesday September 19th, in the Sunday School rooms of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Belleville.

The Union was formed in May, 1910, in St. John's St. Presbyterian church, and the first meeting in Newburg beginning October 10th, 1910.

The officers for the past year are: Hon. Pres.—Mrs. Maybee. President—Mrs. C. M. Hendrick. Vice-President—Mrs. John Williams. Sec.—Miss Lacy Anderson. Rec.—Miss E. Farley. Treasurer—Mrs. Geo. Wartman.

A number of delegates were present from Frankford, Newburg, Napanee and Madoc.

The session was opened with devotional exercises by the president, Mrs. C. M. Hendrick, after which the recording secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

The corresponding secretary, Miss Anderson of Napanee, read her report which showed the present status of the union. There are 190 members and 20 honorary members. Sixty-three regular meetings and seven public meetings were held during the year. The receipts were \$538.14. In special work the Belleville branch maintained two sanitary drinking fountains.

Reports were read from seven different departments.

Mrs. Pugsley, Provincial superintendent of the W. C. T. U., was introduced to the convention and complimented the members on the fine beginning in the county work.

Rev. W. G. Clarke, pastor of the Tabernacle, was introduced. He gave a short address.

Mrs. Pugsley closed the session with noontide prayer, after which, Rev. Mr. Clarke pronounced the benediction.

At the afternoon session, the President, Mrs. Hendrick, gave her address which was short. She regretted that owing to her ill-health, a great deal of the work fell to the lot of the vice-president, Mrs. Williams. She encouraged the convention to continue in the work with God's call in their minds "Go work in my vineyard." The president asked to be relieved of her position, hoping that she herself might be able to engage in the work for many years.

Mrs. Williams was asked to take the chair at this juncture.

Mrs. Wartman, county treasurer, reported total receipts at \$118.52, with \$32 on hand.

Mrs. Miller, of Frankford read an excellent paper on the "Loyal Temperance Legion." She urged that the W.C.T.U. labor more persistently for the children. There are only 42 Legions with 4,500 membership. Every one of the 200 provincial unions should have a legion. The object of the society is to show the young the benefits to be derived from abstinence from liquors and tobacco.

Gen. Baden Powell's experience in smoking was mentioned. He, as a youth learned to smoke, but had given up the habit when he went in for rifle shooting. When he went to Africa he was advised to smoke to keep the mosquitoes at a distance and so escape the pestilence. He abstained however, and was the only one of three thousand men who was not taken down with the fever. His scouts do not smoke because it destroys the sense of smell, and it is ruinous to the eyesight. The General considers the boy who thinks himself a little man when smoking, only a little fool.

"No work," said Mrs. Miller, "is more encouraging than juvenile, in its influence on the spiritual life, church life and the home. We cannot estimate the results of neglecting the children to-day. The age of 14 is too late to teach them temperance principles."

Miss E. Farley, county Y secretary, read a paper on Y work, showing the help of young people in the temperance cause, and the encouragement it afforded to those of mature years in bringing it before the county. Belleville Y is the only one in the county.

Rev. A. Campbell made a few remarks as to the training of the child.

Mrs. Gibson thought mothers' meetings the most important and the most neglected of all the branches.

Mrs. Pugsley advised "American Motherhood" for use in the preparation of papers, and training in the home.

Mrs. Young of Napanee, showed how the work was carried on in that town at Mothers' meetings where talks on purity and cleanliness were given.

Mrs. Pugsley then took charge of the question drawer and made many helpful suggestions.

Mrs. (Rev.) Maybee closed the session with prayer and the benediction.

Evening Session

In Bridge St. Methodist Sunday School rooms in the evening a program was given. After the singing of the hymn "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," the Rev. A. M. Hubby, rector of Emmanuel Reformed church, read a Psalm and offered up prayer. Miss Wanda Riggs sang "My God, My Father While I Stray," and Mrs. Goldsmith gave a reading on the ravages of alcohol.

Mrs. Pugsley, Provincial Superintendent of the W. C. T. U., gave an address on temperance and the liquor license. Speaking of the liquor license law, she said there was no better penalized law on the statute books. The blame rests with the municipality as to whether the bar shall be open or not. There is power enough to enforce the law but not enough strong christian opinion to stand for its rights. There are only two sides to take, that of temperance or that of rum traffic. It is indifference that gives the bar its lease of life. The indifferent believe their homes safe, but forget that it is the bright and generous that go down. It is the social glass, the brandy bottle always ready for medicine, the sauce flavorings on the nearest shelf, that sow the seeds of drunkenness. Commerce, education, law, have said the bar is useless and a curse. Then shall we leave it alone? No, say—Why take away a man's living? The local optimists only desire to take away the license holder's right to take away the living of the many. These men have a license and a privilege denied to all others. They are in it only for the money. The best thing for them would be to object them, for they know the business is degrading. The local option law is taking away its respectability, and the rumrunner stands under a penalized code.

Why don't the liquor dealers support local option if their statement is true that they will sell more where their license is taken away? Is it merely because they desire to pay the license? A great many hotelkeepers now break the law. Very few men not previously hotelkeepers break the local option law. Those homes ought if any, to pay the toll to the drink fiend, which lend their support to the traffic.

A temperance council, a carefully regarded voters' list, distribution of literature will do much to aid the temperance cause. Now, only a few churches use fermented liquor in the Communion service, for public opinion is against it.

Rev. J. Bishop requested the ladies to assist in the campaign this fall, saying that the indifferent women's vote had lost more than one campaign. As a Methodist, he had endeavored to have the women admitted to the highest offices in the church councils, but the place had been a failure on account of lack of interest.

Physicians and Fees.

A Medical View of the Doctor's Charge For His Services.

Those who discuss the physician's fee frequently miss the essence of it. As a matter of fact, under present social conditions the charge made to the wealthy and well to do is the normal and proper fee; the lowered charges made to those less fortunate are concessions. The tremendous field of the physician's charity is therefore usually underestimated, for it extends to a great majority of his patients.

In olden times, when medicine was nearly all art and but little science, the fee was unknown. Like other artists, the leech received an honorarium, the weight of which depended mainly upon the resources of the patient.

The popular impression that physicians make the rich pay for their services is incorrect. They extend their services to all alike, and all are supposed to pay as much as they can afford for services really priceless and impossible to represent adequately in money values.

Any attempt made to establish standard fees by law is sure to work injustice to the physician. The "standard" fee would have to be much higher than the average fee at present and there would have to be some method of enforcing its sure payment. Only with the standard fixed, as now, by the ability of the wealthy is it possible for the poor to receive the benefits of the highest professional skill without losing their self respect.—New York Medical Journal.

Power of Music.

The Awakening That Came to Stephenson of Hearing Ole Bull.

Ole Bornemann Bull, who was one of the famous wizards of the violin in the nineteenth century, had little difficulty in swaying an audience by the magic of his wonderful performance on his favorite instrument.

The great violinist was greatly admired by Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive, although the latter had little appreciation of music in his soul. A call of some nature one day took Stephenson to Ole Bull's home. After the business on hand had been transacted the inventor arose to go, whereupon the master pressed him to remain and hear the tones of a famous violin which had lately come into his possession.

Ole Bull began to explain the marvelous construction of the violin, the perfect exactness required in each minutest part. The inventor became interested in the subject. Finally Ole Bull explained how the sound waves were produced and the relation of the different parts to their production. Then, still explaining, he drew his magic bow across the strings in a burst of exquisite music.

Stephenson listened, spellbound. Ole Bull played on. When the music finally died away Stephenson burst into tears and sobbed. "There has been something in my life that was lacking, and at last I've found out what it is."

HARDWARE

JUST ARRIVED.

A Car of Asbestos Plaster.
A Car of Portland Cement.
A Car of Cedar Shingles.

This car is made up of different grades. Splendid quality. Prices right.

L. & R. W. MEIKLEJOHN
Phone No. 13

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of GEORGE ROSS, late of the Township of Huntingdon in the county of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statutes in that behalf that all persons having any claim against the estate of George Ross, late of the Township of Huntingdon in the county of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-first day of August, 1911, are required on or before the twenty-eighth day of October, 1911, to deliver by mail, by post prepaid, to George E. Ross, Haltonway, the executor of the said estate, or to his solicitor as hereunder their names and addresses, statements of their accounts and full particulars of their claims and securities, if any, held by them, verified by affidavits.

And further take notice that immediately after the said 28th day of October, 1911, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been previously received and that the said executor will not be liable for said assets, or any parts thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of said distribution.

All parties indebted to the said Estate are notified to settle their indebtedness with the said executor on or before the 28th day of October, 1911.

Dated at Stirling this 28th day of September, 1911.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Executor.

Voters' List, 1911

Municipality of the Village of Stirling, County of Hastings

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 5 and 6 of the Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to the said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly, and at Municipal Elections, and this said List was first posted up in my office at Stirling on the 18th day of August, 1911, and remains there for inspection.

Electioners are called upon to examine the said List, and if any omissions or other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

J. S. MORTON,
Clerk of the said Municipality
Dated at Stirling, September 18th, 1911.

A Different Errand.

"Miss Wombat accepted me last night."
I suppose you are around to-day receiving congratulations?"
"No, I'm around trying to borrow \$200 to buy a ring."

PEACE.

To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.—George Washington.

Running up and down stairs, sweeping and bending over making beds, will not make a woman healthy or beautiful. She must get out of doors, in a mile or two every day, and take Chamberlain's Tablets to improve her digestion and regulate her bowels. For sale by all dealers.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe\$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star	1.80
The Weekly Witness	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
Farm and Dairy	1.75
The Home Journal, Toronto	1.60
Youth's Companion, Boston	2.75

If you know the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for the back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

SHINGLES!

JUST ARRIVED—A car load of first class Shingles. Price and quality guaranteed.

All kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

Mr. W. R. Girdwood will have charge while I am away at camp.

J. W. HAIGHT.

HAND US YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB PRINTING
THE WORK IS THE BEST
THE PRICE IS RIGHT

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters, —AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING —AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Sent free for one year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are entitled to have your invention patented." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, and get free advice. HARRISON & WARRICK, Experts, New York Life Building, New York, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

THE Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Morton's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be construed to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for business of any kind to include Auctioneers, Real Estate, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individuals members of firms. Properly to be charged for six months of time. Properly to be charged for six months of time. Properly to be charged for six months of time.

Advertisements may be charged extra on the basis of insertion without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, i.e. per line first insertion, 5c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. JOB PRINTING of every description executed in the best style, and on short notice.